THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,516. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY.—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPER.

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PERSONAL.

CHARLES WHITE CAN BOARD BRIG CONCORD at Union Stores, Brooklyn. BOYLE.

D****.—SURE TO-NIGHT, ARGYLE SOCIAL SOIREE, 10 o'clock. MINNIE.

FANNIE AND THOMAS WILLIAMS LEFT FERMOY, Ireland, 1865, for Australia; communicate with your aunt and sister Katie. Address AUNT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

G. B. STEVENS, MANUFACTURER OF LIGHTNING rods, please send address to C. B. F., box 3,766 Post office, New York.

JOHNNY—BLANK MATTER ATTENDED TO; IT WAS all true; see Herald of this day; would like to hear from you. S. U. P. T.

PARTIES WHO WITNESSED THE ASSAULT ON A gentleman, who entered a Twenty-third street car about eight o'clock Thursday evening, and who was violently abused and thrust from the car by the driver, will further the ends of justice by communicating their address to R. A. D., Herald office.

PARTIES HAVING HAD ANY BUSINESS CONNECTION with, or knowledge of the affairs of, Henry Hanks, late of New York city, will confer a favor by addressing S. J., box 551 Post office.

RUBY.—YOU DON'T LOVE ME, BUT I LOVE THEE still. Where can my heart find rest if not with thee? Shall be there. Come. WILL.

ROB—YOU KNOW WHAT FUN! ARGYLE SHADOW Ball, Monday night. Don't fail. CARRIE F.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF MRS. D. CADY, formerly of San Francisco, please send her address to M. E. GONZALEZ, 53 Leonard st., care Hoffman Bros. & Bloom.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO MET LADY ON THURSDAY afternoon, leaving neighbor's room on Union square, desires acquaintance. Please address M., box 477 Post office.

WALL STREET STAGE.—TO 5TH AV. HOTEL yesterday noon; would be pleased to become acquainted; mention some circumstance to avoid mistake. Address H. E. R., box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WILL LADY WHO SAT NEXT ME IN BROADWAY car last night and got out at 32d st. with me allow me to make her acquaintance. Address HARRY S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. William M. Dunnell, rector, Henry st., corner of Scammel, New York.—Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30. The rector will preach.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL.—THE WILLETT STREET Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. J. E. Searles, pastor, will celebrate to-morrow the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Rev. Wm. P. Corbit will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. S. Inskip at 7½ P. M. Sunday school exercises at 2 and reunion love feast at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited. By order of the committee.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, Rev. William Lloyd.—Morning, "Paul's Retrospect and Anticipation;" evening, "The Last Night of the Cities of the Plain."

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS, HARVARD Rooms, Reservoir Park.—Mrs. Amanda Spence speaks Sunday at 7½ o'clock; conference at 2½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

AT FREE TABERNACLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John Johns, pastor, will preach on Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; subject, "Our Church Banner;" 7:45, a lecture, "Queen Mary and Her Times, or a Vindication of Her Character;" young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M.

AT SPRING STREET CHURCH, NEAR VARICK, Rev. Alfred H. Moment will preach, at 10:30 A. M.; subject, "The Corner Stone;" Mr. Moment will give a Bible reading in the lecture room at 7:45 P. M., after which will be the usual prayer meeting.

AT PLIMPTON HALL—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society. "To what extent are we authorized to draw formalities from the Scriptures, and what purpose do they serve?"

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. H. Pullman to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, "The Song and the Blossom;" evening, "First Steps to the Christian Life."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.

Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

Bible reading at 4 P. M., by Rev. W. Humpstone.
Young men's prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR
(Sixth Universalist Society),
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
"Influence of Church Work on Social Order."
Evening service at 7¾.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 35TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach morning and evening. Services commencing 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D ST.—J. D. Herr, pastor.—Morning subject, "The Paradoxical Statement;" evening, "A Model Home."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, rector.—Divine service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bishop Elliot will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. D. J. F. Jowitt, rector.—Service Sunday, May 21, at 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.

ELDER JAMES BICKNELL, AN OCTOGENARIAN, will preach Sunday, May 21, in Greenwich Hall, corner Hudson and Christopher sts. Services at 10:30 and 3 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH ST.—Preaching by Dr. Armitage, pastor. Subject, morning, "Jesus Electing Fishermen Apostles;" evening, "There's a Knocking at the Door."

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 29TH ST., NEAR 9TH av.—Rev. Mr. Rowell will preach at 10½, "Christian Activity," and at 7½, "Ashamed of the Gospel."

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 127TH ST. (Rev. J. A. Seitz, Pastor).—11 A. M. to-morrow—Subject, "Glory of the Nations;" 7:45 P. M., "Aaron and Hur Sustaining Moses."

HERVEY D. GANSE, RECENTLY OF THE MADISON avenue Reformed church, now delegate to General Assembly from St. Louis, will speak at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening at Association Hall.

IT IS DONE.—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE CHURCH OF Mount Zion, will preach in the College, 23d st. and 4th av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Seven Last Plagues; Are They Beginning to Consume the World?"

LEXINGTON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, corner of 52d st.—Rev. J. W. Selleck will preach. Morning subject, "Preciousness of God's Thoughts." Evening, "Slander, Evil Speaking," &c. All are welcome.

NOTICE.—A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Catharine Scheitz on the "Ingathering of Israel for the Redemption of Spirit, Soul and Body to enter into Life Eternal," at the Christian Israelite church, in 108 1st st., on Sunday next at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—J. Spencer Kennard, pastor, preaches in the morning, 10½; evening, 7½. All welcome.

REV. W. H. THOMAS PREACHES AT BEEKMAN Hill Methodist Episcopal church, East 50th st. Morning, "Seeing Him who is Invisible;" evening, "Changed into the Same Image." Seats free; strangers invited. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH IN Scotch Presbyterian church, 14th st., near 6th av., to-morrow morning at 10:30, afternoon at 4.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL SERVICES, 26TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Rev. George Howell, pastor. Seats free to all.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL PREACH morning and evening in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, 53d st., near Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, PASTOR, preaches at the North Dutch church, Fulton st. (entrance 103 Fulton and 58 Ann st.), Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Monday evening, praise meeting. Friday evening, prayer meeting, 7:30. In this church the Fulton street daily noon prayer meeting is held.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., AT FIFTY-THIRD street Baptist church, near Broadway, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. A centennial discourse on the Baptists of New York for the past 100 years.

REV. DR. S. R. DENNEN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., will preach in the Madison avenue Reformed church, corner 57th st., Sunday, at 11 A. M. All made welcome.

REV. W. F. HATFIELD, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church. Morning, "Glory Through Suffering;" evening, "No Sects in Heaven."

STANTON ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. WM. HAYNE Leavell, pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject, "The Brotherhood of Humanity;" at 7:30 P. M., subject, "Christ's Demand." Strangers invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10th st.—Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, preaches morning and evening. Baptizing after evening sermon.

"WOMAN—HER SPHERE AND INFLUENCE." Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach on the above subject in Seventeenth street church (between 1st and 2d avs.), at 7¾. Seats free.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—PHYSICIAN'S POCKET INSTRUMENT CASE. Can be called for in BENDINER & BECKER'S drug store, corner Wooster and Amity sts.

LOST—A PET RING DOVE. THE FINDER WILL BE suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 8 East 38th st.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A MALTESE CAT, from 48 East 22d st. Whoever will bring the same will be rewarded.

LOST—ON 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., GOLD PEN, valued as a present. Finder suitably rewarded on returning it to owner at 222 West 28th st.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, IN GOING FROM BEEKman st., near Cliff, to Roosevelt Street Ferry. Please leave with PERRY & CO., 86 Beekman st.

LOST—ON 9TH ST., FRIDAY, LADIES' GOLD Watch. Finder rewarded on return to W. W. SMITH, Cloak Department A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and 9th st.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—SUPPOSED ON THE MORNing express train from Tenafly to New York, 17th inst., a hunting case gold Watch; Croton High Bridge is engraved on its back, and on front State arms of California; on its face is James Haddle & Co., Northampton square, London, No. 13,041; same is also engraved on the plate covering the inside works; inside the back case is 1845. The above reward, and no questions asked, will be paid on its return to 98 Broadway, room 5, or to Pond Manufacturing Co., Tenafly, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT FACT FOR ADVERTISERS TO CONSIDER.

Circulation of the EVENING TELEGRAM last week was:—
Monday, May 8.......... 35,600
Tuesday, May 9.......... 48,600
Wednesday, May 10.......... 37,600
Thursday, May 11.......... 37,200
Friday, May 12.......... 36,400
Saturday, May 13.......... 34,700

Total.......... 230,100
Daily average.......... 38,350

ADVERTISING RATES, 20 CENTS PER LINE.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA.

Prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 New Bond st., London,

and sold by them and all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRUSSIAN hospital experience; diseases of men and diseases of the skin a specialty; consultation free. Private office 161 Bleecker st. Dr. JACOBY.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER.—Divorces obtained promptly, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Passports obtained.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.—LAST CHANCE! Buy this day. Wyoming Lottery. Draws this day, May 20. Capital prize, $50,000; $200,000 distributed. Tickets, $1; six for $5. Prizes cashed ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau st., New York.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES OF J. S. SMITH & CO.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 445, FOR 1876.
19, 47, 60, 39, 27, 59, 5, 16, 42, 62, 53, 46, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 446, FOR 1876.
36, 70, 31, 56, 26, 53, 61, 23, 63, 3, 77, 45, 6.
All orders address B. NATHAN, 181 Broadway, or box 4,870 Post office, New York city.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO.
Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily.
Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days.
Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn May 27, 1876.
Prizes cashed, information furnished and circulars free.
180 Broadway. Post office box 5,272, New York.

A.—FIRST PRIZE, $108,000, GOLD.
Main drawing of the
Ducal Brunswick Government Lottery,
from May 16 to June 9, 1876.
69,500 tickets, 28,500 prizes.
Royal Havana Lottery.
Next drawing May 22, 1876.
Full explanatory circulars free.
THEODORE ZSCHOCH,
Box 5,594 Post office. 116 Nassau st., New York.

COLDS, WHOOPING COUGHS,
Influenza,
Irritation of the Chest, Throat and Bronchitis.
Fifty medical men of the hospitals of Paris have borne testimony to the incontestible efficacy of the
Paste and Syrup Pectoral de Nafe
de Derangrenier, of Paris,
against the above ailments.
Depot at New York
at FOUGERA'S Pharmacy.

DR. GOULARD, LATE PROFESSOR IN PARIS, 41 West 35th st.—Nervous debility, &c., speedily eradicated. Advice free.

DR. FRANCIS GOULARD, LATE PROFESSOR IN Paris, lectures semi-weekly. Private offices for reception of patients, 41 West 35th st. Nervous debility and diseases of men and women speedily eradicated. Consultation free.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DR. H. J. JORDAN, SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE New York Museum of Anatomy, has removed his residence and office to No. 5 Washington place, three doors west of Broadway.

FAIR OF THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.,
to be held Monday, May 22, 1876,
and two following days, at
917 and 919 Broadway, corner of 21st st.
Useful articles, at moderate prices.
Open till 10:30 P. M. each evening.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEXT DRAWING OF 40,000 tickets, May 22; amount of prizes, $800,000; highest prize, $100,000. For particulars address
B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
10 Wall st., box 4,682 Post office, New York.

K.—CHRONIC CATARRH, DEAFNESS; IMPROVED method; instantaneous relief; permanent cures. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES—DRAWN DAILY.
Kentucky Single Number Grand Distribution,
drawn May 27; 50,000 tickets; 25,420 prizes.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50.
Third Louisiana Gold Distribution to be drawn July 29.
Whole tickets, $50; tenths and twentieths in proportion.
For information, circulars, &c., address or apply to
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 202 Broadway, New York.

LADIES! CONSULT DR. GRINDLE, FOR ALL AILments; speedy cures whatever the matter. 142 West 48th st.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

O.—OFFICIAL DRAWING KENTUCKY STATE LOTteries.—SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 337—MAY 19, 1876.
41, 8, 35, 56, 19, 37, 71, 72, 43, 11, 30, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 338—MAY 19, 1876.
2, 38, 37, 73, 43, 74, 75, 22, 66, 61, 14, 12, 53, 4.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 237—MAY 19, 1876.
37, 53, 22, 9, 19, 31, 51, 33, 71, 68, 25, 26.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 238—MAY 19, 1876.
17, 37, 76, 48, 53, 23, 29, 72, 25, 27, 40, 34, 13, 43.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

O.—$300,000 IN PRIZES. EVERY OTHER TICKET a Prize. Simmons & Dickinson Single Number Kentucky State Lottery, to be drawn May 27, 1876. 25,420 prizes out of 50,000 tickets. Also Royal Havana, to be drawn on May 22, 1876.
J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway; box 4,969 Post office.

PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS PERMANENTLY ERADIcated in two to four weeks' painless treatment; no knife, ligatures, caustics or cautery employed; positively NO CHARGE FOR TREATMENT UNTIL CURED. Circulars free. Dr. STODDARD, only office No. 8 West 14th st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. The next drawing will take place on May 22. Prizes cashed. Orders filled. Information furnished free on application. Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall st., New York.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE MILItia are invited to call and examine our new style of shoes, especially adapted for parade purposes. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. F. GRILLOT, 27 Rue Rambateau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WATCH, SECOND hand, in good running order, of Frodsham or Jules Jurgensen make. Address, giving description and price, A. K. M., Herald office.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS AND WHAT EVERY hotel, restaurant, saloon and household should have, and know how to make, soda water (ice cold), without fountain, which is more wholesome than to be drawn through corroded pipes, and quite easily made, and cost 200 per cent less than the fountain soda; used extensively in Southern cities. For full directions how to make it, including all kinds of syrups, sent to any address by enclosing 50 cents to Dr. MONROE PARKS, box 1,646 Post office, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for an established Business; must be disposed of on account of sickness; stock about $8,000. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BLOODHOUND, 1½ years old. 199 William st., up stairs.

POOLS SOLD AT 318 RUTLEDGE ST., NEAR UNION Grounds, Brooklyn, on Mutual vs. Boston, Union Grounds; Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Hartford vs. New Haven, at Hartford. SEIBERT & McCLOUD.

THE TURF.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD AT THOMAS' Exchange, 1,239 Broadway, every afternoon and evening on the Louisville Running Races; also on all Ball Games and on the Billiard Tournament at Philadelphia. Result of each game received by telegraph. G. M. THOMAS.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD AT JOHNSON'S Rooms, corner of Broadway and 28th st., on the races at Louisville, Ky.; full returns received by telegraph of each race; French pools close at 3:30 P. M.; all orders by mail or messenger will receive prompt attention. T. B. & W. H. JOHNSON.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD TO-DAY, AT New York Turf Exchange, 15 West 28th st., on the Louisville and Washington running races. French pools close 3:20 P. M. Also next Monday evening on the Baltimore and Cincinnati running races. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK.—LAST DAY OF Spring Meeting, Saturday, May 20—Purse of $150 for 2:42 class.—Peter Manee, b. g. Jupiter; M. Rogers, blk. g. Major Pulse; John L. Bodine, b. m. Lady Mills; A. Hopkins, br. g. Colonel; J. E. Jarvis, br. m. Mollie Barker; Charles Baldwin, ch. m. Dolly Dot. Same day—Purse $80 for 2:30 class.—M. Whipple, b. m. Lady White; A. Hopkins, br. m. Sally Mack; G. Walker, br. m. Lady Annie; C. Dickerman, b. g. Harry Spanker; Wm. Becket, b. g. Jericho; H. W. Howe, b. g. Coroner K.; George Gilbert, s. g. Harry Gilbert; Charles Seagrave, b. g. Clothesline. Races at 3 P. M. sharp. Special cars will run from city line to the track. Admission, $1. WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL POOL ROOM, CONTINENTAL Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.—Auction and French Pools sold daily on all sporting events in all parts of the country. BUDD DOBLE. L. R. MARTIN.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—THE FIRST SPRING MEETing will be given June 16, 19 and 20. The club house and restaurant under grand stand will be opened the morning following the mustang race, by the well known caterer and hotel keeper, Billy Florence. PHILIP DATER.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—THE PRIVILEGE OF SELLing pools on all the entertainments given at the above park for sale. Address PHILIP DATER, Fleetwood Park.

TATTERSALL'S TURF COMMISSION AGENCY, 1,227 Broadway, west 30th st. Books now open on "Withers," "Belmont" stakes, &c., and all racing events during the year. Books on all the Louisville races. Office open daily. McDOUGALL & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED
TO THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 20,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT,
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 4 WEST 19TH ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF 5TH AV.,
OF ALL THE FAST, VALUABLE AND RELIABLE
HORSES, FINE CARRIAGES AND
ELEGANT HARNESS,
THE PROPERTY OF J. D. DOREMUS, ESQ.

Consisting of the handsome and well matched team of black Carriage Horses, raised by Dr. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., and sired by Cassius M. Clay, dam a half-bred mare; they are 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands, half brothers; trotted together at County Fair at Paris, Ky., in 2:56, when purchased by present owner; they cannot be out-styled by any team in the city; have high knee action, drive together like one horse and are perfectly broken, single and double; are not afraid of the cars; safe for any ordinary driver, and are warranted sound and kind.

BEAUTIFUL THREE-QUARTER BRED SORREL GELDing Radamanthus, 6 years old, 15¾ high, sired by Melbourne, dam by Clark Chief; one of the best broken, most graceful and finest behaved horses in America; has all desired gaits under saddle, guides by motion; carry either lady or gentleman with style and ease; is bold, brave and fearless; finely broken to all harness, and can trot in 2:45; warranted sound and kind.

ELEGANT BLACK TROTTING MARE ROSA SONberg, sired by Highlander Chief, dam by Edward Everett, is six years old, 15½ hands high; trotted last fall at Fleetwood Park in 2:37; is a very pleasant, prompt driver; is not afraid of anything; does not pull, and is not excitable in company; extraordinarily good pole mare, and for a gentleman's road mare cannot be surpassed in the city, and warranted sound and kind.

HANDSOME HIGH BRED TROTTING MARE BOSton Girl, raised by C. Russell, of Boston, Mass., sired by Fearnaught, dam by General Knox; is 5 years old, 15½ high; trotted as a four year old in 2:42 over Mystic Park, when she was purchased by present owner; since which time she has been driven on the road; she is a very stylish driver and is perfectly broken; safe for any one to drive; can pull a road wagon better than a 2:40 gait; is a good pole mare and warranted sound and kind.

ROSA SONBERG AND BOSTON GIRL HAVE BEEN driven together and make a very fast double team.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BAY MARE NELLIE, SIRED by Ethan Allen (she is a perfect beauty), 14¾ hands high, bright bay, with flowing mane and tail, 7 years old; has always been used by ladies and children; for that purpose she is invaluable; stands without tying and is safe under all circumstances; is thoroughly broken under the saddle and can trot in 2:50; warranted sound and kind.

Carriages consist of one elegant eight-spring C Clarence, made by Wood Bros. at a cost of $4,000; one queen's Phaeton, one Top pony Phaeton with lamps, one side bar Top Wagon, one full spring Top Wagon.

Harness consist of one elegant gold mounted carriage Harness, by Trainor, two sets of light double Harness, three sets of single Harness, imported ladies' and gentlemen's riding Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, &c.

N. B.—THE ABOVE STOCK IS ALL FIRST CLASS AND MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED, AND WILL BE ON EXHIBITION UNTIL TIME OF SALE. SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION. CHARLES C. DUFF, Auctioneer.

AT BARKER & SON'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
corner of Broadway and 39th st.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
REGULAR SALES every Wednesday and Saturday.
TWENTY-FOUR hours allowed for trial.
THE ONLY driving track in the State.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

GENTLEMAN'S SUPERB Road Turnout, comprising a very speedy and beautiful bay Trotting Gelding, bred by Walter R. Moore, Orange county, New York, 15½ high; foaled June 28, 1869; got by Guy Miller, Jr., dam by Edward Everett; is WITHOUT EXCEPTION the best dispositioned, most promising and richest styled young horse to be found; has shown trials to ROAD WAGON in from 2:47 to 2:51, and if trained would trot in 2:35 or better; is perfect for gentleman's road use; fearless of anything, and is warranted sound and kind. Also single seat side bar Road Wagon, built by BREWSTER, of Broome st., and now two months ago; fine Harness, Clothing, &c., &c.

TOP SIDE bar Road Wagon, by Howard.

LARGE LOT of new and second hand Harness.

THE ELEGANT combined sorrel saddle and harness Gelding LANCEWOOD, bred in Kentucky, 15½ high, 7 years old; goes all gaits under saddle; has trotted in 2:58 in harness; can be ridden or driven by a lady and is warranted sound and kind.

CARRYALL, built by Huntington.

NO TOP Express Wagon, by White.

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD Establishment, consisting of the celebrated gray Trotting Gelding GRAY PRINCE, got by a son of Pilot, Jr., 15½ high, 7 years old; an elegant and game driver and one of the most tremendous ROAD HORSES in America; has a public record of 2:36¼; is an any and every day SURE 2:40 HORSE to road and wagon; fears no locomotive and warranted sound and kind; also fine top side bar Road Wagon, by R. M. Stivers; Harness, Blankets, &c.

TOP DEPOT Wagon, nearly new.

TOP EXPRESS Wagon, by Smith.

THE DESIRABLE bay Trotting Gelding HALLOWELL, got by ETHAN ALLEN, 15½, foaled 1869; a very free and pleasant driver; can beat 2:45 and is warranted sound and kind.

BUSINESS WAGON, new, city made.

ROCKAWAY, new, by Terrill.

ELEGANT AND very handsome bay Mare, Kentucky bred, 15½ high, 6 years old; a fine and extra stylish driver; sharp traveller; perfect for ladies' phaeton use and warranted sound and kind; also, top Pony Phaeton, nearly new Harness, &c.

NINETEEN OTHER top and no top Wagons, &c.

TWELVE OTHER Horses.

FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.

SALES NEVER postponed on account of weather.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—BY ORDER OF Z. E. SIMMONS, Esq., to satisfy a claim, will be sold positively, without reserve, on Tuesday, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at Barker & Son's City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., the following very valuable TROTTING STOCK, comprising:—

DIRECTOR, bay stallion, 15¾ high, foaled 1870; bred by Charles Backman, Orange county, N. Y.; got by Hambletonian (Rysdyk's), dam by Tom Thumb, granddam by Crappy's Bellfounder, by imp. Bellfounder; can beat 2:30; no record.

ANDALUSIA, bay stallion, 15¾ high, foaled 1866; bred by the late E. K. Conklin, of Philadelphia; got by Harry Clay, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, granddam by Vermont Black Hawk; has a record of 2:31, and is a sure foal getter.

SURPRISE, bay gelding, 15¾ high, foaled 1867; bred by John Minchin, Orange county, N. Y.; got by Hambletonian (Rysdyk's), dam by American Star; has a record of 2:40, and can beat 2:30 easy.

BELLE, Buckskin mare, 15½ high, foaled 1871, bred by John Minchin; got by Woful, dam Belle of Saratoga (2:28); trotted in her four year old form in 2:50.

LINCOLN COLT, bay gelding, 15 1½ high, foaled 1870; bred by Governor AMASA J. SPRAGUE, of Providence, R. I.; got by Ethan Allen, dam the Lincoln mare; can trot in 2:40.

BAY GELDING, 15¾ high, foaled 1869; bred by Amasa J. Sprague; got by Hambletonian (Sprague's), dam by American Star; can trot a 2:30 gait.

CHESTNUT FILLY, 15¼ high, foaled 1871; bred by E. K. Conklin; got by Conklin's Star, dam by Bashaw; can trot in 2:50.

ABOVE ARE all warranted sound and kind. The PEDIGREES are STRICTLY GUARANTEED or no sale. Stock will be on exhibition at the mart two days previous to sale. No postponement and sale positive.

CATALOGUES can be had at the SPIRIT, TURF or MART offices.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY and positively closing sale of fashionably bred Trotting Stock, bred by HON. A. B. CONGER, of the Waldberg Stud, Haverstraw, N. Y., to take place at BARKER & SON'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and 39th st., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, at 11 o'clock, and comprising SEVENTEEN HEAD of Brood Mares, Fillies, Stallions, Colts and Geldings, being the PICK and ENTIRE BALANCE of the FAMOUS WALDBERG STUD, and including a DAUGHTER of the celebrated PRINCESS (dam of Happy Medium), a daughter (full SISTER to SOUBRETTE) and granddaughter of SONTAG, &c.

THE BROOD MARES are the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Toronto Chief, Eureka, Young Star, &c.

THE FILLIES and Stallion Colts include the get of Dextrous, Bedford (2:20), Mad Anthony (2:30), Magnet (2:30), Wild Irishman, &c. The Gelding (2:44) is the get of Toronto Chief.

STOCK WILL arrive at the Mart on Saturday, May 27, for exhibition up to sale.

CATALOGUES will be ready next Thursday, when they can be had at the Spirit, Turf or Mart offices.

SALE POSITIVE; no postponement.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
Two wheel Dog Cart, for half its value.
T Cart, in good order, at $250.
Livingston Dog Cart, nearly new.
Victoria, our make, very cheap.
Pony Phaeton, with top, used once.
Two side bar Top Wagons, our make.
At BREWSTER'S, 5th av. and 21st st.

A RARE CHANCE.—$165 FOR A FINE SUPERIOR leather top Pony Phaeton; best city makers; not soiled. At private stable No. 3 West 15th st.

A.—PONY PHAETONS, ALL STYLES, TOPS AND NO tops and canopies; four-seat light extension top Phaetons, light cut under Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and open, at WILLIAM H. GRAY'S 20 and 22 Wooster st.

A VERY ELEGANT PAIR OF BAY HORSES, WITHout a blemish; Coupe Rockaway and Harness; all in first class order; for sale separately or together. Address H. N. M., Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS SIDE BAR TOP Wagon and Harness, both new, at great sacrifice; satisfactory reason. Boarding stable 210 East 50th st.

A FINE LOT OF HARNESS TO BE SOLD CHEAP. Blankets, Sheets, Nets, &c. Largest stock at lowest prices. Save money by dealing direct with the manufacturer. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., corner of College place, New York.

AN IMPORTANT FACT FOR ADVERTISERS TO CONSIDER.

Circulation of the EVENING TELEGRAM last week was:—
Monday, May 8.......... 35,600
Tuesday, May 9.......... 48,600
Wednesday, May 10.......... 37,600
Thursday, May 11.......... 37,200
Friday, May 12.......... 36,400
Saturday, May 13.......... 34,700

Total.......... 230,100
Daily average.......... 38,350

ADVERTISING RATES, 20 CENTS PER LINE.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, STANDING 15.3, AND aged 6 and 7; knee action; also a thoroughbred saddle Mare, same size and 6 years old; all sound and kind. Inquire at private stable, head of Macdougal Alley, between 8½ and 10½ A. M.

A.
Fine Carriages,
of our own manufacture, superior in
quality and style,
at greater bargains than ever offered before.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,
628 and 630 Broadway.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A CLARENCE AS GOOD AS new; also a pair of good Hack Horses, with Harness; the lot will be sold for $700; coach worth $800 alone. Inquire of J. DOUGLAS, stable old No. 58, new No. 82, Morris st., Jersey City.

AT HALF COST—TWO FULL SPRING TOP WAGONS, two side bars; one light Phaeton, double and single harness. Private stable, 33d st., corner of 4th av.

A LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE DOING A good business and cheap lease for sale cheap. Address CASH, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—FOR SALE, FOUR HORSES, SUITABLE FOR A farmer or any business; half value. 376 Bowery, rear.

A.—FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—FIVE Horses; suit farmer, grocer, or any business; a good trial allowed. 201 Grand st., near Mott.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF DAPPLE GRAY DRAUGHT Horses, from Ontario county, New York, 7 years old; perfectly sound and kind; weight 2,800 pounds. LANE & DAVIS, Grand Central stable, 114 West 46th st.

A SPLENDID HORSE AT A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUtiful 7 year old Stallion, 15½ hands high (second Dexter, same color and marks), sired by the celebrated horse Dictator; full brother of Dexter, out of Lady Quackenbos, also from fast stock and celebrated for her colts; will be sold very low to close an estate; can be seen at Conner's stables, 39th st., near Broadway.

A.—TWO HORSES, PONY BUILT, ALSO LARGE draft Horse, $55, $110, $125. 61 Canal st. (saloon).

AN ELEGANT TOP WAGON AND HARNESS WILL be sold at a bargain at private stable No. 13 West 27th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A.—10 BUSINESS WAGONS, $30 TO $175, FOR EXpress, grocers, bakers, butchers, packages, depot, delivery Wagons. Wagon manufactory, 226 Spring st.

A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF BAY HORSES, NO white, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; great bargain. No. 5 West 13th st.

A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT—JET BLACK Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; fine top Phaeton and Harness; great bargain. No. 5 West 13th st.

A.—$350 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT EXTENSION top Phaeton; cost $850 last March; carries four; pole and shafts; double Harness, $90; single, $40; fast Horse, $250. Stable first door east of University place in 12th st.

A FOUR-WHEEL DOG CART, BY BREWSTER & CO. cost $800, for $300; assortment of seasonable Carriages at low prices. HAM, 656 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES,
LANDAUS,
LANDAULETS,
COUPES,
BROUGHAMS, COACHES,
ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS,
ROAD WAGONS.

A large assortment of Vehicles of every description in late and fashionable designs and durable and pleasing colors.

A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st., old factory of Brewster & CO.

FIVE SECOND HAND six-seat Rockaways, at bargains. A. T. DEMAREST & CO., 628 and 630 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE CARRIAGE TEAM (DARK chestnuts), perfectly matched, over 16 hands, without fault or blemish, and for style not excelled; a rare opportunity to secure from a reliable owner a thoroughly trustworthy and elegant turnout. Address OWNER, box 5,750 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, CITY make, in first rate order. Apply at No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR ONE OR two horses; good as new. Call 32 Walker st., up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEATHER TOP PONY PHAEton, bought of Bradley, Pray & Co.; new last season and in first class order to-day; also dapple gray Mare, 7 years old, sound and kind; was driven by a lady last summer; also Harness, Blanket, &c.; this was considered the handsomest pony turnout driven in the Park last summer. Can be seen at Amour's stables, 7th av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LANDAULET, NEARLY NEW, at very low price. Inquire at 800 5th av.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, EXPRESS WAGON, TWO sets Express Harness, six-seated Park Phaeton. 40 Mott st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS Piano, a bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle. FARNSWORTH'S stable, 54th st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S ENTIRE TURNOUT, A full bred Kentucky Mare, kind and true in harness, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and has been driven for the last two years by a lady; has all the saddle gaits. Apply at Grosvenor boarding stable, 50 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old; kind and gentle; good driver; can trot better than three minutes with proper handling; can trot fast; will sell or exchange for a first class light Rockaway. Apply at FARNSWORTH'S stable, 54th st., Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S PERFECT ROADSTER FOR SALE cheap; can trot in 2:35; sound and kind. Address C. H., box 1,431, Post office, New York.

HARNESS.—CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN NEW York: good Buggy Harness, hand made, $15; good Grocers' Harness, $25; good double Team Harness, $30; a good Horse Blanket, $1 50. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORN, Manufacturers, No. 71 Barclay st.

HORSES TAKEN TO PASTURE ON REASONABLE terms. Address JOHN W. MOISON, Blauveltsville, Rockland county, N. Y.

LEADERS FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES' 15¾ high; can trot close to 3 minutes; gentle, easy drivers; are first class lead horses. Apply at C. R. PRIEST'S stable, 138 West 28th st.

OUR SPECIALTIES.
Six-seat Rockaways and Coupe Rockaways.
The finest quality at very low prices.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Carriages, 628 and 630 Broadway.

ONE ROAD WAGON, BY WATERMAN; ONE SECOND hand top pony Phaeton; one Depot Wagon; one cut under Rockaway; two full spring Top Wagons, $75 up; one side bar Top Wagon; one 53 pound Caffrey Sulky. Apply to WM. H. GRAY, Carriage Factory, 1,404 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

SNOW-WHITE ARABIAN AND JET BLACK BLACK Hawk; the handsomest pair of horses in the city; young, sound, spirited and very gentle; 15½ hands. Leadbetter's stable, 659 7th av.

SPEED.—BEST YOUNG COLT IN CITY; SOUND, kind. Call, before 10, after 3, at No. 9 East 19th st.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—TWO LANDAUS, TWO Landaulets, one Victoria, two Coupes, one Coupe Rockaway, three top Pony Phaetons, two Barouches, four six-seat Phaetons, two Coaches, one six-seat Rockaway, one nine-passenger Depot Wagon. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

THE MOST ELEGANT TOP BREWSTER IMPROVED spring Wagon in the city, used eight times, for half cost. Will be shown by Tom, the coachman, at No. 1 West 15th st.

TRUCK.—FOR SALE, A FURNITURE TRUCK, IN good order; price $85. A. E. BARNES, 438 Pearl st.

TWO WHEEL CART WANTED. ADDRESS, STATING price, C. C., Herald office.

VERY HANDSOME MARE FOR SALE—16¼ HANDS, 6 years; form and disposition faultless; fine action; very promising; raised by advertiser. Address HOADLEY, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A BREWSTER LIGHT TOP ROAD Wagon. Any gentleman wishing to dispose of such will address, with age and price, B. E., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—SINGLE PHAETON, BREWSTER OR Stivers' make, as good as new. Address box 2,653 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ¾ TROTTING WAGON. Address, stating lowest cash price, &c., S. THOMPSON, 18 Lispenard st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SADDLE HORSE; MUST be well trained and broke to harness, sound and kind; state age, color and size; no fancy price. Address box 1,208 Post office.

$65.—A GOOD NO TOP PONY PHAETON. 86 Wooster st.

EUROPE.

LONG'S HOTEL, NEW BOND ST. AND CLIFFORD st.—This well known comfortable hotel for families and gentlemen, the only one in this central situation, has now a most commodious and luxuriously appointed smoking and reading room, with a large bay window commanding a most cheerful view of this important and fashionable thoroughfare; your visit is solicited, should you not already have made choice of a hotel in the West End of London. Under the management of W. I. and Mrs. Chambers.

PARIS.—AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
NOUVEAUTES,
RUE DE BAC, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, from the celebrated factories of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.
The VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS.
INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACES, LINGERIE,
CONFECTIONS for LADIES,
FURS, COTTON and THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
PARIS—NOUVEAUTES—AU PETIT THOMAS.

VOGL BROTHERS, 70 BASINGHALL ST., LONDON, established 20 years as commission house, intimately acquainted with the American trade, are willing to extend their connection there and accept a few good, first class clients for English goods.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.—
Having made large reductions
in the prices of their
PERFUMERY GOODS
are offering
BARGAINS
never before presented
in the well known productions of
VIOLET,
GUERLAIN,
COUDRAY,
LUBIN,
AND OTHERS,
comprising full assortments of
TOILET AND LAVENDER WATERS,
EXTRACTS, COLOGNES,
HAIR TONICS, SOAPS,
POMADES, COSMETIQUES,
SACHETS, &C. &C.
Also,
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,
a very superior article.

The display will be made at the Oval Counter, on 10th st. side.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AUGUSTE PETIT, HAIR NET, G. BURNOUT, SOLE importer. Also invisible Crimp. 1,145 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.—SKIRTS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, Flannels, Blankets, Shirting, Linens, Table Linens, Diaper Linens, Towels, Cassimeres, &c., from a large bankrupt sale in Boston, at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

10,000 YARDS BEST BODY BRUSSELS, $1 45
Tapestries very cheap.
Extra Super Ingrain, 80c.
Mattings, 16c.
Other goods equally low.
R. BEATTIE & SONS,
Corner Canal and Wooster sts.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

ART MILLINERY.—NOTICE TO PATRONS.—MADAME TILLMAN, of Paris, opens Monday and Tuesday a new importation of finest Millinery, French Chips, Flowers, Silks and Trimmings, received from Custom House Monday. 423 6th av., near 26th st. (late Michel's.)

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC..........May 20, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........June 3, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........June 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........June 24, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........July 8, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold; return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMIC ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, &C., &C., VIA ROTTERDAM.
Steamer MAAS..........May 25
Steamer ROTTERDAM..........June 8
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low; comfort and living perfect.
For freight, For passage,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. L. W. MORRIS,
50 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN....Saturday, May 20 | MAIN....Saturday, June 3
ODER....Saturday, May 27 | NECKAR..Saturday, June 10
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—
First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $32 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 17, at 1 P. M.
From pier 45, North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28 currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 and 33 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....Wed., May 24 | *RUSSIA......Wed., June 7
ABYSSINIA...Wed., May 31 | SCYTHIA......Wed., June 14
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS 44 AND 47 NORTH River. For London direct.
CANADA, Wednesday, May 31, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
THE QUEEN, May 27, 9 A. M. | SPAIN...June 10, 7:30 A. M.
ENGLAND...June 3, 2 P. M. | EGYPT...June 21.—
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency.
Drafts issued from £1 upward, at current prices.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
sailing every TUESDAY,
from pier 46 North River.
IDAHO.....May 30, 10 A. M. | WISCONSIN..June 20, 3 P. M.
NEVADA...June 13, 10 A. M. | WYOMING....July 4, 4 A. M.
Cabin, $65, $70 and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND
HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.)
for the landing of passengers.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:—
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, May 27, at 9 A. M.
*ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..........Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M.
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, June 17, at 1 P. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—
First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation.
Second, $72. Third cabin, $40.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN,
BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY,
from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.) as follows:—
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, June 1
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, June 15
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, June 29
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations; return tickets, $125. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New York.
Steerage tickets at 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS, to all parts of Europe and the East, at reductions ranging from 15 to 45 per cent.
Available by any line of steamers.
Do not require holders to travel in large parties.
COOK'S AMERICAN TOURIST Tickets by the principal lines of railways and steamers to every leading place in the United States and Canada, issued in the same manner as European tickets, at reduced and low rates.
COOK'S AMERICAN HOTEL Coupons are accepted at the best hotels in America, provide for a full day's accommodation, at $3 50 each, saving from 50 cents to $1 per day, are used as cash, requiring no notice.
COOK'S ANNUAL vacation party sails by steamer Victoria July 8, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Cook, to Scotland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy. Prices for first class travel, hotels and all expenses, $300, $400 and $500, gold.
COOK'S EXCURSIONIST for May has programmes for every part of Europe, and for California, Yosemite Valley, Colorado, &c. Price 10 cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, Broadway and Warren st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE
for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
FRISIA..........May 25 | GELLERT..........June 8
GOETHE..........May 27 | POMMERANIA..........June 15
SUEVIA..........June 1 | HAMMONIA..........June 22
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—
Cabin, first saloon, gold.......... $100
Cabin, second saloon, gold.......... 60
Steerage, currency.......... 30
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., New York. 61 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA....May 20, 2 PM | BOLIVIA........June 3, 2 PM
VICTORIA....May 27, 8 AM | ALSATIA........June 10, 3 PM
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
UTOPIA........May 27, 9 AM | ANGLIA........June 24, 4 PM
AUSTRALIA, June 10, 4 PM | ELYSIA........July 8, 3 PM
Anchor Line piers 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $90 currency, according to accommodations.
Excursion tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $28 currency; intermediate, $35 currency.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,
sailing from pier 53 North River, as follows:—
HIDALGO..........May 20 | OTHELLO..........June 17
COLOMBO..........June 3 | HINDOO..........July 1
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply, for full particulars, to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE,
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT,
sailing from pier 18 East River as follows:—
CORNWALL, Stamper..........Saturday, May 20
SOMERSET, Western..........Wednesday, June 7
Cabin passage, $75; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $130; prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP LEO leaves New York May 31.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PANAMA TRANSIT STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, via Isthmus of Panama.
Sailing from pier 13 North River.
Steamer CRESCENT CITY..........SATURDAY, May 27, for Aspinwall, connecting via Panama Railroad at Panama with first class steamships for ports as above.
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &C., &C.,
sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
ACAPULCO..........Wednesday, May 17, at noon connecting for Central America and the South Pacific.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
sailing monthly from Watson's wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y. for PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO, calling at St. John's, Porto Rico.
JOHN BRAMALL, Saturday, May 27.
J. B. WALKER, Thursday, June —.
Passenger accommodations first class.
For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, 54 Pine st.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.
Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 23
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 23
For freight and passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans May 28 and June 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
WILMINGTON..........Tuesday, May 30
COLUMBUS..........Thursday, June 8
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.
CROMWELL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamers leave pier 10 North River following days, at 3 P. M.:—
GEORGE CROMWELL..........Tuesday, May 30
GEORGE WASHINGTON..........Friday, June 9
Most direct, quickest and cheapest route to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Lower St. Lawrence. Excellent passenger accommodations. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.—WEEKLY LINE to Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; sailing every Thursday, from pier 20 East River. The steamer CARONDELET, Captain Faircloth, will sail Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina and Port Royal. Through tickets issued to all points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERMAN GELPCKE, 153 Maiden lane.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia. Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freight received daily at pier 37 North River. General offices, 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
for New Orleans and Texas,
will sail every Saturday to New Orleans, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for Morgan City, thence, per Morgan's line of steamers, to Texas ports.
The NEW YORK will sail from pier 36 North River, New York, on Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans direct.
Through bills of lading signed to Mobile, Galveston and to all points on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific and Trans-Continental railroads, and to Indianola and San Antonio, and all points on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway, Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Rockport, St. Mary's and Fulton.
Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport. Lighterage and channel dues at either Corpus Christi or Brazos Santiago at the expense and risk of consignee.
Through rates to Brownsville, via Rio Grande Railroad.
Insurance can be effected under open policy of C. A. Whitney & Co., New Orleans. From New York to all Texas ports via New Orleans, ½ per cent.
Freight at lowest rates. For freight or further information apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
pier 36 North River.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamer STATE OF TEXAS, Captain Bolger, will sail on Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston and Texas Central International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroads. Freights and insurance at lowest rates. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
The steamship
KNICKERBOCKER, Captain Kemble,
on SATURDAY, May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from pier No. 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and all principal points on the Mississippi River.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE, STEAMBOATS LEAVE pier 41 North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMBOATS FOR TROY AND ALL points Northeast and West, leave daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River.

CATSKILL CREEK LINE.—NEW CHAMPION, TUESday, Thursday and Saturday, from pier 42, Canal st.; McMANUS, alternate days, from Leroy st., 6 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, via Newport and Fall River. The world renowned steamboats BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all the principal hotels in the city.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—FARE REDUCED.—ON and after Monday, May 15, the steamer AMERICUS will leave pier 37 East River, foot of Market st., 2:45, and from foot of 33d st., at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves South Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., daily (Sunday excepted), connecting each way with Danbury and Norwalk and New Haven Railroads. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets 50 cents.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSkill and intermediate landings.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st. (pier 35), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt street ferries as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars daily (except Sunday), 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive:—From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 4:05, 5:15 and 10:25 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:35, 10:15, 11:20, 11:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:40 and 10:25 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:35, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:25 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE New Jersey Southern Railroad.—Fare lower than by any other route, commencing May 1, 1876. Leave New York, Pier 8 North River, foot Rector st., 6:45 A. M. for Long Branch and intermediate points; 9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Vineland, &c.; 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Tuckerton, &c.; 6 P. M. for Long Branch, &c. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

REMOVAL MAY 1 TO PIER 43 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Spring st.—For Rondout and Kingston, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, landing at Highland Falls (West Point), Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; JAMES W. BALDWIN, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Spring st., pier 43 North River, at 4 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Reduction of Fare.
Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Providence Line,
from pier 27 North River, foot of Park place. Steamships ELECTRA and GALATEA, at 4:30 P. M.

THE ALBANY AND TROY LINE OF DAY BOATS will commence running on WEDNESDAY, May 24.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE FOREIGN MAILS FOR the week ending Saturday, May 20, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 8 A. M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Scotia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M. for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 12 M. for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco June 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco May 24. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second hand Tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

COLLENDER'S STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL Billiard Tables, with the celebrated Phelan & Collender combination cushions, for sale in this city only at 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD GRIFFITHS' BILLIARD Tables, with Delaney's wire cushions; cheap. Inquire at 56 Orchard st. S. WOLF.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 4½X9 CARROM ROSEWOOD Phelan & Collender Table, almost new, with Cues, Balls, Cover, &c., all complete. Address ROSEWOOD, Herald office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT, SERVICEABLE Boots for lady or gentleman. "Iron Clads"—A strong, serviceable Shoe for boys. CANTRELL, 241 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE AND EVENING,
Boucicault's fine Comedy, entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
UNEQUALLED DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:—
TOM VACIL.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
DICK HARTLEY.....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Sir RICHARD ENGLISH.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
DIOGENES.....Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Captain YAWLEY.....Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Dr. MINIMUM.....Mr. W. HERBERT
Sir JERICHO MAXIMUM.....Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Dr. ZKWERTZ.....Mr. J. W. SHANNON
Dr. SPARKS.....Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Mrs. TOM VACIL.....Miss ADA DYAS
ATALANTA CRUISER.....Miss EFFIE GERMON
LADY SELINA RAFFLETICKET.....Mme. PONISI
Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
in their successful Comedy entitled the
MIGHTY DOLLAR.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY
EAGLE THEATRE, AND
EAGLE THEATRE, 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. JOSH HART

Two Last Performances of the Present Bill.
Howard Steers' Burlesque, entitled
GEO. R., HARRY THE V.
The wonderful MR. A. W. SAWYER.
The startling MR. HENRY SHELDON.
The astonishing VICTORELLI BROTHERS.
The unequalled N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., in his German Imitation and Dutch Songs. Mr. JOHN WILD in two very laughable Farces, the "Lawyer's Clerk" and "Pompey's Patients."
TO DAY. MATINEE.

MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK. MATINEE. The entire evening Performance given at the MATINEE MATINEE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 1:30.

FINAL NIGHTS OF "PIQUE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-DAY, AT 1:30.
35TH MATINEE OF

PPPPP II QQQQ U U EEEE
P P II Q Q U U E
PPPPP II Q Q U U EEE
P II Q QQ U U E
P II QQQQ UUUU EEEE
Q

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8,
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES LEWIS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, MAY 20,
for the
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES LEWIS
(the run of "PIQUE" being interrupted for this occasion only), will be produced, with the original scenery, music and cast, GILBERT'S famous Comedy of
"CHARITY."
Mr. LEWIS in his popular personation of
FITZPARTINGTON
Dr. Atherney (his original part).....Mr. Charles Fisher
Ted Atherley (his son).....Mr. Charles Rockwell
Jonas Smailey (his original part).....Mr. F. Hardenberg
Smailey, Jr. (his offspring).....Mr. M. Barrymore
Mr. Skinner (his original part).....Mr. W. Davidge
The Butler.....Mr. Deveau
Mrs. Vanbrugh.....by.....Miss May Howard
(who has kindly volunteered, her first appearance in N. Y.)
Eva Vanbrugh.....Miss Kate Holland
and
Miss Davenport in her great original part of
Ruth, the Tramp
ALSO, THIS EVENING,
first production in New York of Byron's newest London success, his most laughable Comedy, entitled
WEAK WOMAN.
in which Mr. LEWIS will appear as.....Captain Ginger
Mr. Harkins.....as.....Philip Fanshawe
Mr. Rockwell.....as.....Arthur Medwyn
Mr. Davidge.....as.....Dr. Flemming
Mr. John Drew.....as.....Tootles
Mr. Beekman.....as.....Edwards
Miss Sydney Cowell.....as.....Lillian Fanshawe
Miss Georgiana Drew.....as.....Helen, her cousin
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.....as.....Mrs. Gunn

⁂ SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, BENEFIT OF MR. W. DAVIDGE.

⁂ A FESTIVAL MATINEE on WEDNESDAY next, May 24, for the benefit of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT. See Sunday papers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE
the new Drama by Messrs. Lancaster and Magnus, entitled
CONSCIENCE.
"Conscience is the strongest original Drama brought out in New York this season."—N. Y. Herald.
Characters by Messrs. C. K. Thorne, Frederic Robinson, John Parselle, Jr.; J. H. Stoddard, C. A. Stevenson (by the courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.), Theo. Hamilton, Alfred Becks, W. H. Wilde, W. S. Quigley and Miss Kate Claxton and Miss Marie Wilkins.
Saturday, May 20, Second Matinee of Conscience.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 26—Benefit of
Miss MARIE WILKINS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 25, 1876,
on which occasion will be presented Knowles' great play,
THE HUNCHBACK,
with an extraordinary cast, including
Messrs. Fred. Robinson, C. R. Thorne, Jr.; Stuart Robson, Claude Burroughs, J. K. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, John Mathews, Vining Bowers, Alfred Becks, W. H. Wilder, W. G. Quigley, and Misses Ida Jeffreys and Ida Vernon.

MESSRS. SHOOK & PALMER ARE PLEASED TO announce that they will produce at the Union Square Theatre, on the opening of their next Preliminary Season—about August 21st—an original American Comedy-Drama written by Mr. Bret Harte, and copyrighted according to law.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, May 19, 1876.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers. Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinee,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
in a new play, entitled
PRIDE,
and STUART ROBSON as CAPTAIN CROSSTREE
in the witty burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Next week, GEO. FAWCETT ROWE in BRASS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE 2 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, THIS DAY, THIS DAY. THIS DAY.
Miss BELLE HOWITT, SAM VILLA and the great Burlesque Troupe in
IXION. IXION.
AT THE MATINEE TO-DAY
AMERICANS ABROAD,
introducing the great illuminated Scene,
LE JARDIN MABILLE.
100 SPECIALTY STARS
in a grand Olio at the MATINEE TO-DAY.

34TH ST. OPERA HOUSE, BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.
MATINEE MATINEE THIS DAY. THIS DAY. 2 O'CLOCK. 2 O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN SENSATIONS.
RACY SKETCHES.
FEMALE MODELS.
ORIGINAL CANCAN
ORIGINAL CANCAN.
30 specialty Stars at MATINEE TO-DAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th av., 58th and 59th sts.
SOULE & APPLEBY.....Proprietors
SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Mme. MARIA SALVOTTI, Prima Donna.
Miss LIZZIE M. RAE, Soprano.
Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, the Imperial Cornet Soloist.
TWENTIETH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture, "Massaniello".....Carafa
Paraphrase, "Wie Schon bist du".....Nesvadba
Song, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie".....Gilbert
Miss LIZZIE M. RAE.
Cornet solo, Grand Fantasie.....Hartman
Mr. JOHN HAMMOND.
PART II.
Overture, "Ungarisch Lustspiel".....Keler Bela
March, "Egyptian".....John Strauss
Song, "Waiting".....Millard
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
Gems of the opera, "La Favorita".....Donizetti
PART III.
March, "America's Centennial".....Downing
Male Quartet, "Toast".....Zollner
Waltz, "Aus dem Rechtsleben".....Ed. Strauss
Fackeltanz.....Flotow
GRAND SACRED CONCERT ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
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GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Also first appearance of
Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN,
together with an immense bill, both
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
Admission.....50 cents
Package, 10 tickets.....$3 50

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
R. W. BUTLER.....Manager
THE STANDARD FAMILY THEATRE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Immense success of the original and superb artist in his Monistic specialties,
Mr. T. M. HENGLER.
Extraordinary ovations to Mr. Billy Barry, SENATOR BOB HART, REYNOLDS BROS., Miss Lizzie Kelsey, Miss Adah Richmond.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Grand Double Company. Drama, Vaudeville and Eccentric Specialties.
Messrs. KETCHUM, PRICE, FARWELL, McDONALD, Misses BRADLEY and WOODS, Messrs. WEST, BLITZ, KEMBLE, &c. 100 EXCELLENT ARTISTS every night in a Grand Olio.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Matinee at 2, evening at 8.
Double bill.
UNDER THE GALLOWS
and BROKE JAIL.
MONDAY, May 22,
the new Burlesque,
FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.
ADAH RICHMOND, LIZZIE KELSEY,
HARRY ALLEN, A. H. SHELDON,
NELLIE ALLEN, NELLIE SANDFORD.

SOCIETY SOCIABLES—EVERY SATURDAY EVENing, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, 14th st. CARTIER & CO., Managers.

"AMERICA'S CENTENNIAL" GRAND MARCH, Downing, with superb lithograph title, 60c.; "Centennial March," 50c.; "Washington's March," Aronson, 50c.; "Martha Washington Waltz," Aronson, 75c.; "Brazilian Grand March," 40c.; "One Hundred Years Ago," Rice, 60c.; "Cagliostro Waltz," 75c.; "Better Times Waltz," 75c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

DANCING THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FERRERO'S Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, 14th st.
CARTIER & CO., Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. AND
PARISIAN VARIETIES. BROADWAY.
Only Originally Artistic Sensational Varieties in America.
Shines over all. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATIONS OUT.
Entitled MY WIFE'S ERROR.
Billy Robertson's new and original Sketch, entitled
A MANIA FOR LOVERS.
A sensational picture of future probabilities,
THE SCHOOL GIRL'S FROLIC.
The bewilderingly beautiful Ballet, entitled
THE GIRLS OF MADRID.
Exquisitely graceful, voluptuous and sensational
LA MINUET.
First time of Signor Novissimo's humorous
TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
Mlle. BERTHA and the handsomest ballet in America.
GRAND OLIO of 100 Artists of great merit.
Monday, May 22—GRAND WRESTLING CONTEST between Lucien Marc and William J. Austin, Light Weight Champions of France and America.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
TONY PASTOR.....SOLE PROPRIETOR.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS VARIETY THEATRE ON BROADWAY.
AN ENTERTAINMENT POSITIVELY UNEQUALLED.
SCANLON AND CRONIN.
THE RICHMOND SISTERS.
ADAMS AND RANSOM,
the laugh-provoking Dutch Comedians and Dancers.
TIERNEY AND CRONIN.
MISS MOLLIE WILSON
HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER. KATIE EDWARDS.
SADIE DESHON. CARRIE DUNCAN.
HARRIE PHILLIPS. BILLY GRAY.
J. S. EDWARDS and the premier company of the world.
TONY PASTOR'S STAR TROUPE.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 624 BROADWAY.
TO-DAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
GRAND MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
HUMPTY — DUMPTY.
Pantomime, Ballet, Burlesque and Spectacle, in three acts, introducing, among other great features,
THE GIRARDS, THE WONDERS,
JULIAN, EMILE AND ROBERT.
LES SILHOUETTES VIVANTS.
In their extraordinary and world renowned performance.
CARNIVALE DIABLERIE GYMNASTIQUE.
THE BEST BALLET TROUPE IN AMERICA.
SIX UNEQUALLED PREMIERS.
TWENTY MATCHLESS CORYPHEES,
in the new and beautiful Ballet, first time,
THE ROSE AND THE BUTTERFLY.
EXTRA—MONDAY NEXT.
GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON.
See announcements in to-morrow's papers.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
Centennial performance. Souvenir programme.
Centennial performance. Souvenir programme.
Souvenir programme. Centennial performance.
LAST NIGHT
of George Fawcett Rowe's humorous comedy of
BRASS.
BRASS.
MONDAY, 22d,
in commemoration of the Centennial, that greatest and most successful of all American plays, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with Mrs. HOWARD in her original character of TOPSEY, and the GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. OFFENBACH.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.....Proprietors and Managers
Mr. E. G. GILMORE.....Business Manager
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Tenth of the series of the
TWENTY MONSTER CONCERTS,
under direction of the illustrious maestro,
JACQUES OFFENBACH,
assisted by 100 eminent Musicians,
in the
"Most delightful summer resort in the world."
Admission, $1; boxes (4 admissions), $5.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
2. Insect March—"Roi Carotte".....Offenbach
Conducted by Mr. J. Offenbach.
3. Waltz—"New Vienna".....Strauss
4. Burlesque Polka (new).....Offenbach
(Written expressly for these concerts.)
Conducted by Mr. J. Offenbach.
PART II.
5. "Marche Hongroise".....Berlioz
6. Fantasie—"Les Braconniers".....Offenbach
Conducted by Mr. J. Offenbach.
7. Saltarello.....Gounod
8. Finale from "La Belle Helene".....Offenbach
Conducted by Mr. J. Offenbach.
PART III.
9. "Farandole".....Offenbach
10. "Offenbachiana".....Offenbach
Conducted by Mr. J. Offenbach.
11. Mazourka (new).....Boullard
12. March from "La Reine de Saba".....Gounod
FIFTY CENTS SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS, AT POPULAR PRICES. FIFTY CENTS
Admission for the remaining Sunday evening Concerts of THE OFFENBACH SERIES,
FIFTY 50.....CENTS. FIFTY
Boxes—4 places—$4.

JULIUS CÆSAR.—BEST SEATS AT RULLMAN'S 111 Broadway.

JULIUS CÆSAR. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. Positively last opportunities to see the grand tragedy. Remember, six nights and one matinee only. Seats can be had of STORER, Prescott House.

JULIUS CÆSAR.—CHOICE SEATS AT TYSON'S, Fifth Avenue and Windsor hotels.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JULIUS CÆSAR.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that in compliance with numerous requests made by mail, telegraph and also at the box office,
JULIUS CÆSAR
will again be presented in this theatre, and with the same great cast, including the congregation of renowned Shakespearians,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
F. C. BANGS
and
E. L. DAVENPORT,
with Mr. MILNES LEVICK in the titular character, the PERFORMANCES TO BE LIMITED TO SEVEN, the first of which will be given on
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22.
All the remarkable features will be reproduced, including the grand and novel scene representing the
BURNING OF THE BODY OF BRUTUS ON THE PLAINS OF PHILIPPI.
⁂ Sale of seats begins THIS MORNING. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

100 MEN WANTED FOR THE AUXILIARY FORCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Preference given to those six feet and over in height. Apply at the Sixth's avenue door of Booth's Theatre on Monday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last Night of Mr.
J. J. McCLOSKEY'S
New Sensation Drama of
BUFF AND BLUE,
preceded by a favorite Farce.
Monday, Mr. GEO. MORTON. "Four Christmas Nights."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, BROADWAY,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, CORNER 29TH ST.
The most successful organization in the world.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS.
WAMBOLD'S NEW SONG.
BIRCH ON HIS WAY TO THE CENTENNIAL.
BACKUS' INIMITABLE IMITATIONS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
RYMAN'S GREAT LECTURE.
REBECCA JANE.
SHAKESPEARIAN ADVOCATES.
THE GREAT RICARDO.
Evening at 8. Seats secured.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.
Paris by gaslight in all its glory,
and every French sensation of the day.
The Duchess of Murray Hill—Married in the Dark.
The Turkish Bathers, or the Sultan's Pets.
The French Minuet and Poses Plastiques.
The handsomest formed ladies in the world.
The most artistic artists on the earth.
The finest Theatre in America.
38th st. and 3d av. Evenings at 8. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 in the afternoon.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE
Opera Company, 23d st. and 6th av.
Kelly & Leon's
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE RESORT OF BEAUTY AND FASHION. Last week of His Grace the Duke. The only Leon in new specialties. Brilliant part first, introducing Melodies from "Girofle-Girofla." Next week the Grand Dutch S. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. LYCEUM THEATRE.
Avant derniere representation.
Samedi, 20 Mai,
LA CAGNOTTE,
comedie en 4 actes, par Labiche et Martin.
Mardi, 23 Mai,
representation de cloture,
au benefice de M. JUIGNET,
LES GANACHES.

AN IMPORTANT FACT FOR
ADVERTISERS TO CONSIDER.

Circulation of the EVENING TELEGRAM last week was:—

Monday, May 8	35,600
Tuesday, May 9	48,600
Wednesday, May 10	37,600
Thursday, May 11	37,200
Friday, May 12	36,400
Saturday, May 13	34,700
Total	230,100
Daily average	38,350

ADVERTISING RATES,
20 CENTS PER LINE.

HOWES & CUSHING'S GREAT CIRCUS, WITH MACE, Goss, Dwyer and Professor Miller, at 130th st., Harlem, May 19 and 20.

A.—IMMENSE COMBINATION!
JEM MACE AND JOE GOSS.
PROF. MILLER AND JOHN DWYER.
GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS.
GLORIOUS GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.
HOWES & CUSHING'S GREAT DOUBLE CIRCUS,
for one week only, commencing MONDAY, May 22,
LOT FOOT OF HOUSTON ST., EAST RIVER.
Afternoons at 2, evenings at 8 o'clock.
POPULAR PRICES.

BANJO.—I GUARANTEE TO TEACH THE MOST UNmusical to play the banjo perfectly in one quarter's lessons. HENRY C. DOBSON, 466 6th av.

SOIREE SOCIABLES EVERY SATURDAY, BEETHOVEN Hall, 5th st., near Bowery. Dancing commences at 8 precisely. Ladies invited.

BEST NEW MUSIC.—"UNFURL THE GLORIOUS Banner," Kleber, 40c.; "Valse Souvenirs," Lester Wallack, 60c.; "Columbia's Standard," Schoenbaun, 35c.; "Major's Seventh regiment) Quickstep," Grafulla, 50c.; "Rest, My Darling, Slumber Now," Braham, 35c.; "Pond Lilies Polka," Mack, 50c.; "N. G." (comic song), Giannelli, 35c.; "The Liberty Bell," new collections of patriotic and national airs, paper covers 50c.; boards, 75c.; copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway; branch store, 39 Union square, New York.

PALAIS ROYAL, 480 6TH AV.—40 YOUNG LADY attendants. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert from 7 until 1 o'clock. Admission free.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT BY PROF. PHILIP Lawrence and his pupils, at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st., on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Programme:—Scenes from "Lady of Lyons," Quarrel Scene between Brutus and Cassius, "Mark Antony's Oration," The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Socrates Snooks," &c. Tickets, $1.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, FLIMPTON Building, Stuyvesant and 9th sts., open all summer. Private lessons. Glide Waltz specialty.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART SALES.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, at 2 o'clock, at Clinton Hall.

GENERAL JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM'S large collection of fine and rare Bronzes, by Fratin, Mene and others; also Marbles, Water Colors, Drawings, Engravings (framed), Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c., and now on exhibition at Clinton Hall.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23, at Clinton Hall, and now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.

GENERAL JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM'S entire collection of Paintings by celebrated old and modern masters, more than 200, of great interest and value.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, property of E. Gay, Esq., to be held THIS (Saturday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the elegant five story brown stone mansion, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

Two elegant rosewood Pianofortes, one a Steinway & Son, and Windsor upright, cost $700 and $1,000; magnificent rosewood Etageres, lace Curtains, Mirrors, latest style inlaid Parlor Suits, covered in satin, brocatel and reps; inlaid centre and console Tables, Cabinets, Jardinieres, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c.; Chamber Suits, in black walnut; Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, spring and hair Mattresses, Carpets, &c.; Bookcase, 800 volumes choice Books, Ladies' Secretaries, Library Tables, Turkish Suits, dining room Buffet, Extension Table; solid walnut Chairs, in leather; china Dinner and Tea Sets, Lounges, Hat Stand. Also basement and servants' Furniture. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped, city or country.

ART.—THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MATHEWS GALLERY, 57 LIBERTY ST., the balance of the collection of CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, Roman, Etruscan, Pompeiian and Grecian Vases, Classical Groups and Figures in alabaster, fine Bronzes, &c., will be positively sold without reserve or limitation.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, 57 Liberty st.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old stand, 37 Nassau st.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
large sale of second hand Furniture.
SEVERAL FINE VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, LARGE AND SMALL SIZE REFRIGERATORS, oak Dining Room Furniture, curled hair Mattresses, feather Bedding, &c.; Wardrobes.
CHICKERING GRAND PIANOFORTE, VERY FINE carved rosewood square Pianoforte, Melodeon, many Parlor and Bedroom Suits of every description, Library and Basement Furniture, together with the Kitchen Utensils, with which the sale will commence.
ALSO ELEGANT MARBLE SODA WATER FOUNTain, great assortment of Office Furniture; 300 pair Shoes, by order of the receiver.

Also THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
at our salesroom, 37 Nassau st.,
500 BUSHELS EAST RIVER OYSTERS AT STOREY'S bed, Staten Island; also the Oyster Ground on which they lie.
600 bushels North Rivers, 600 bushels Virginias, at Princes Bay.
ALSO THE OYSTER GROUND ON WHICH THEY LIE.
Sold for account of whom it may concern.
Z. W. BUTCHER, Attorney.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, MAY 20,
commencing at 10 o'clock,
at five story brown stone mansion
NO. 47 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
STEINWAY 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO.
CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE PIANO.
Moquette, Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Statuary, Works of Art, &c.;
rich ebony and gilt frame
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, inlaid with marquetry and covered in rich tapestries, satins and brocades; rosewood Etagere, Turkish and Spanish Lounges, Easy Chairs, inlaid Cabinet, real bronze and Carara marble Mantel Sets, marquetry and gilt Centre and Console Tables, Etagere with Mirror, lace Curtains, bronze and bisque Figures, Musical Boxes, Jardinieres, velvet Rugs, Paintings by eminent artists.
LIBRARY CONTAINS inlaid French walnut Library and Dwarf Bookcases, Secretaire Bookcases, Lady's Writing Desk, Turkish Suit in satin, choice Books, Statuary, Engravings, ebony and gilt Easel, Library Tables, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Elaborate and plain Bedroom Sets, inlaid and gilt Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Armoire-a-Glace, Bureaus, Washstands, single and double Bedsteads, 33 fine hair and spring Mattresses, Chiffonieres, feather Pillows, Blankets, Toilet Sets, rep and plush Suits, marble top Tables, Chairs, Rockers.
DINING FURNITURE, viz.:—Two Extension Tables, inlaid French walnut Sideboard, Chairs in leather, Silverware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery; also two Hall Stands, ingrain Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
N. B.—Sale positive. Parties about purchasing will positively find this a rare chance. Take Sixth avenue or University place cars. House opens 8 A. M.
Competent men to remove, pack or ship goods, city or country.
ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

A CLEARING OUT SALE, THIS DAY (SATURDAY) 10½ o'clock, previous to moving up town. JAMES DENNIS, Auctioneer, 14 Vesey st. Household Furniture of all kinds, Crockery, Glassware, Canned Fruits, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, 108 LIBERTY st., to-day at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Desks, Bedding, Groceries; also balance Restaurant Fixtures, Tables, &c.

AUCTION OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, this (Saturday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at four story residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, consisting of magnificent Parlor Suits, in satin, brocatel, rep and haircloth; 7¼ octave Lincon & Sons' Pianoforte, solid black walnut Bedroom Suits, with Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Tables, Bookcases, Desks, Carpets, Buffet, Extension Tables, Crockery, Cutlery, Chairs, &c. N. B.—House to let. Goods boxed, packed or removed if required. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
Extra large Household Furniture sale,
by order of W. RICHARDS, Esq.,
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock,
at No. 105 East 13th st., second door from 4th av.
Over $15,000 worth magnificent Household Furniture; 600 yards Carpet, Pianoforte, eight satin brocade reps and haircloth Parlor Suits, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Paintings, Curtains, 12 walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Commodes, Corner and Bookstands, two walnut Extension Tables, French walnut Sideboard, 200 lots Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Oilcloths, Stair Carpet, &c. H. KRAEMER, Auctioneer. House open at 9 o'clock. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country.

AUCTION SALE.—PETER BOWE, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 126 av. D, the entire Contents of a Barroom, consisting of black walnut Bar and Back Bar, 4 pull English Ale Pumps, black walnut Tables, Chairs, Chandeliers, Glassware, Bedsteads, hair and spring Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Range, Screens, &c., &c.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I WILL sell this day, at 12 noon, all the Barroom Fixtures of the Liquor Store No. 122 Washington st. GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer. MATHEW T. BURKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY ISIDORE J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 11 o'clock, at 523 East 12th st., large stock fine Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.; splendid Fixtures, Icebox, Platform Scales, marble Butter Counter; positively in lots; also Horse and Truck. At 2 o'clock, at salesroom 34 av. B, large stock Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cutlery, Furniture, Bedding, &c. Dealers invited.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
FIFTH EXTRAORDINARY SALE
of
high class Wines, Gins and Cordials.
Rhine and Moselle Wines, including the finest Cabinet Wines, Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies, Holland Gin, sparkling Wines, Liqueurs, Madeira, Cabinet Sherry, &c.
All of the finest grades.
To be sold at auction,
By EDWARD SCHENCK,
at No. 60 Liberty st., New York,
THIS DAY, 20th inst.,
at 12 o'clock.
All the above are guaranteed genuine and exactly as represented by the importer, who simply desires to close out his entire stock. The sale will be peremptory, and any goods not found as represented may be returned within five days after purchase.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day (Saturday), May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 73 Bowery, 4 velvet and Brussels Carpets, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Oilcloth, Stoves, Sewing Machines, &c.; also Cigars, barrels of Cider Vinegar, &c.

J. I. DE YOUNG, AUCTIONEER.—UNREDEEMED Pledges.—FRIEDENSTEIN & ETTINGER sell this day, at salesroom 126 Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 100 lots silk and other Dresses, Carpets, Furniture, Glassware, Cloths and 30 cases Wines and Brandies.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—GENERAL SALE this day at 2 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones st., Furniture, Carpets, Counters, Showcases, Desks, Pictures, Mirrors, Dry and Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Sewing Machines and Merchandise of every description; Canned Fruits, Cheese, Teas, Coffees, &c., &c.

J. COOKE, AUCTIONEER.
Large sale Household Goods,
This day, at 10½ o'clock,
Corner 125th st. and 3d av., Harlem.
Elegant oak Bedroom Suit, Parlor Suits, Library Tables; large walnut Bedsteads; husk, hair and spring Mattresses; Extension, Dining, Library and Centre Tables; Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, Engravers' Desks, Washstands, Card Tables, Chairs, Cutlery, Glassware; Kitchen Utensils, Curtains, Shades, &c.; three chests of good Carpenter's Tools. Sale positive.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture,
ebony and ormolu grand Pianofortes,
marquetry and buhl Tables and Cabinets
at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, May 25, at 11 A. M., at the private mansion, Madison square, southeast corner of 25th st., all the elegant and costly Furniture of the above House, consisting of Parlor Suits, in silk, satin and brocatel, of rosewood maple and tulip woods; fine carved ox Tables and Buffets and Chairs, Bedroom Furniture, in suits of maple, rosewood and walnut; costly Curtains and Carpets, carved antique Library Furniture, Centre Tables and elegant buhl and marquetry Tables and Cabinets; also other black walnut Chamber Suits, &c., &c.; together with parlor and plate Safes, fine curled hair Mattresses, feather Pillows, &c.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, SELLS MONDAY, 22d, elegant corner Liquor Store; 6-pull Ale Pump, Billiards, Bagatelle, &c. Particulars Monday.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN J. LISSNER, AUCTIONeer, sells, 9½ o'clock, 34 Water st., Brooklyn, one 4x16 foot Lathe. JOHN J. LISSNER, Attorney for mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE.—RICHARD FIELD, of 89 Bowery, will sell on Monday, May 22, at 10 A. M., all the Furniture—Bedding, Crockery, Bar Fixtures, &c.—contained in Washington Hotel, corner of 4th av. and 27th st. By order of attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANO, THIS DAY, AT 10½, at No. 235 Canal st. Dealers invited.
KING, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Balance of a consignment; must be sold.
Some of the finest ever offered in the city.
Elegant Cylinders, Secretaries, Library Tables, &c.; over 500 Chairs from 40c. to $40; very best Eastlake styles; Desks, Bedroom Suits, Pedestals, &c.
This is the greatest offer in 15 years.
TUNIS JOHNSON, 58 Liberty st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—MORRIS HANFF, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 266 Grand st., the entire Stock of Watches, Jewelry, Revolvers and Musical Instruments, without reserve.

CLOTHING.

AT 1,274 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D AND 33D sts.—Broadway prices paid for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing B. HARRIS, 1,274.

A.—NATHAN'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT, 33½ 6TH av., near 4th st.; the highest value paid for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, Carpets, &c.; the utmost value will be paid for them at J. ANHALT'S, 179 7th av. Ladies attended to by Mrs. ANHALT.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &c.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale and rent, a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A.—AN ELEGANT WINDSOR FOUR ROUND ROSEwood Pianoforte, cost $1,000, for $300; Stool, Cover, Box for shipping included; also a Steinway & Son's upright Piano for $250. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A.—PIANOFORTES TO RENT—OF OUR OWN MANUfacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, 130 5th av., corner 18th st.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES IN thorough order, for sale at moderate prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 130 5th av., corner 18th st.

ASSORTMENT OF PIANOFORTES, ORGANS—$3 TO $10 monthly; instalments; great bargains. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WOULD LIKE USE OF upright Piano for care of it; will pay also small compensation. Apply or address PIANO, 263 West 54th st.

AN ELEGANT STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOFORTE for $250, cost $975; richly carved, four round, rosewood case; every improvement, agraffe, overstrung, &c.; a sacrifice; also upright Decker Piano one-quarter cost. Call at private residence No. 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A BEAUTIFUL CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCtave Pianoforte, nearly new, $100. 216 East 30th st.

BARGAINS.—7 OCTAVE PIANO, $100; RENT, $2, $3 and $4; Prince, Mason & Hamlin Organs; rent, $2 to $4. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st.

CHICKERING PARLOR GRAND PIANO—ALSO ONE other fine rosewood square Piano at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, by TUNIS JOHNSON, 37 Nassau st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos; best quality; low for cash, at FISCHER'S, 425 West 28th st.

LADY WILL SELL LESS THAN $100 ROSEWOOD carved leg, round cornered Pianoforte, perfect order, including Stool. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av., basement door.

PIANOS FROM $60 TO $200, PAYABLE $5 TO $10 monthly; upright and square Pianos to rent, $3 upward, at BETTS' Warerooms, 788 Broadway, corner 10th st.

PIANOS.—IF YOU WISH TO RENT OR BUY CHEAPest and best, call on MERRELL, No. 8 Union square

STEINWAY'S, WEBER'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, Gabilas, James & Holstrom's Philharmonic, National and other new and second hand Pianos, at extraordinary low prices for cash, or to let from $10 to $15 per month until paid for, as per contract. Waters', Shoninger's and other first class Organs at low prices for cash, or to let from $4 to $10 per month until paid for, as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CARD.—PRIVATE LESSONS PIANO, VIOLIN, GUItar, Singing. Circulars mailed. Address MUSICAL DIRECTOR, box 668 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In the Country.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—WANTED, FOR A SMALL family, a furnished Cottage of about 8 rooms, within 20 minutes' walk of depot; rent about $50 per month. Address, with particulars, MONTCLAIR, box 166 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE BRITISH MINISTER'S FAMILY a Country House for the summer months in a healthy quiet neighborhood, not more than three miles from depot and telegraph office, containing about 20 rooms and good stables; the mountainous region of Vermont, New Hampshire or Massachusetts preferred. Apply, by letter, to Mr. LE POER FRENCH, Clarendon Hotel, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FISHING BANKS, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 25, 28 AND 30. Ocean steamer SETH LOW, leaving Harrison st., North River, 6:30; 8th st., East River, 7; pier 27 East River, 7:15; 10th st., North River, 7:40; pier 6 North River, 8 A. M.; tickets, $1. Regular trips about June.
AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND Shady Side.—Steamboat PLEASANT VALLEY, from Canal st., daily and Sundays, at 10 A. M., 2 and 5:15 P. M., landing at 24th st. 10 minutes later. Fare 15 cents.

A.—A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO ASTORIA, HARlem, Morrisania and High Bridge.—Steamers HARLEM and SHADY SIDE leave Fulton Market slip at 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7:15. Leave Morrisania, 9, 10, 11, 12:30, 2, 3, 4, 5:15, 6:15, landing at Grand st., 23d st., 119th st., connecting with boats for High Bridge. Passengers by this line will be admitted to the great submarine excavations.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.
The favorite steamer AMERICUS will make two excursion every Sunday in May to Rockaway Beach, leaving—
24th st., N. R., at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th st., N. R., at 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Vesey st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., New York, 9:15 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.
Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leaving Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A.—NOTICE.
The undersigned, so well and favorably known during the past seven years as manager of the New York and Newburg Sunday excursions, would most respectfully inform his many friends and the travelling public generally that he has no interest whatever this season in the steamboat Long Branch, and that he will place on the route a swift, safe and commodious steamer as soon as practicable.
JAMES LYNCH, 386 Broadway.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYoming and William Cook, barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia and Anna; Oriental, Excelsior, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach, Cold Spring and Iona Island Groves. Address or inquire at 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.
On and after
SUNDAY, May 7,
the fast and well known steamboat
THOMAS P. WAY
will make her regular Sunday trip between New York and Newark. Leaving Commercial Dock, Newark, at 8 A. M.; leaving New York, pier No. 22 North River, foot of Vesey st., at 10:30 A. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.
Fare 25 cents.

AH!—THE FAVORITE STEAMER SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called LONG BRANCH (Captain Curtis), will commence her regular Sunday trips to Newburg May 28. Leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., West 10th st, at 8:30 A. M., West 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, returning from Newburg at 2:15 P. M.
Warm meals and refreshments served on board at reasonable rates.
Fare for round trip, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO NEW HAVEN.—ON AND after Tuesday, June 20, the steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions to New Haven, leaving New York in the morning, making usual landings, and returning same afternoon.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING EXCURSION BOAT for New Haven.—The palace steamboat MAGENTA will leave Vesey st., North River, at 8 A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Grand st., East River, 8:30; 23d st., East River, 8:45; 86th st., 9 A. M.; returning, leave New Haven at 3 P. M.; arrive in New York at 7 P. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

THE MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNNING for the season from pier 39 (Vestry st.) on Saturday, May 27, making the usual landings.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell, in lots to suit purchasers, all their elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c.; magnificent upright Steinway & Sons rosewood Pianoforte; also an elegant Windsor Piano, cost $1,000, for $250; satin Parlor Suits, cost $650, for $250; one for $125; rep Suits, $30; 14 Bedroom Suits, $25 and upward; Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, hair and spring Mattresses, and a general assortment of Household Furniture, made to order four months ago. Call private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN for Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock at low prices.

A REASONABLE PRICE PAID FOR CARPETS, Furniture, &c., by H. MANNES, 300 7th av.

AUCTION ROOMS, 39 EAST 13TH ST.—FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Armoires, Bookcases, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, &c. Private sale at auction prices.

A FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE HOUSEhold Furniture; a great sacrifice for cash; magnificent latest style satin brocade Parlor Suit, cost $575, for $150; one do. $135; do. $100; Pianoforte; Chamber Suits, with Dressing Cases, $15 up; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, hair and spring Mattresses; rep and haircloth Suits, $30 up; Extension Tables, Sideboard, Silverware, Carpets, &c. Call immediately. Residence 105 East 13th st., second door from 4th av.

FURNITURE, &C.—FAVOR'S AUCTION HOUSE, 13 East 14th st. Private sale, auction prices; owners want money. N. B.—Great demand for Furniture and Merchandise, private sale or auction; settlements prompt. Investigate.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT ENGLISH Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton st. Price list sent free.
M. J. BENDALL.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, MANTEL AND Pier Mirrors, misfit and second hand Carpets, at auction prices, at 452, 454 and 456 Canal st.

POPULAR ACCOMMODATION.
Fashionable Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, spring and hair Mattresses, Parlor Beds, &c., at reduced prices, at GEORGE A. CLARKE'S, 747 Broadway, upstairs. Country houses and French flats furnished on liberal terms.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AT 77 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BROADWAY—MONEY advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought of Diamonds, Watches, &c. 77 Bleecker st.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH ST.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Personal Property of every description bought and sold. Loans negotiated.
JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 918 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST ST.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, gold and silver Laces, camel's hair Shawls, &c., bought and sold; loans negotiated.
J. T. LYNCH, formerly New York Hotel.

AMERICAN OFFICE.—$5,000.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Valuables, &c., bought, sold and exchanged. Loans negotiated. Established 1854.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &C.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Seal Sacques, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Silks, &c., bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweller, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

STORAGE.

ATTENTION!—PARTIES STORING FURNITURE, pianos, trunks, baggage, &c., would do well to inspect the Grand Central Storage Warehouse, Broadway and 47th st. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, 542 HUDson st., for Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, &c., in separate rooms. CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGE AND MERchandise. SMITH & SILLS, Proprietors, 750 and 752 8th av. and 247 West 46th st.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE HOURS AT 128 West 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs., near Broadway. Special mechanical dentistry; coral, rubber, rose, pearl, whalebone rubber, gold and platina Sets; Plumpers, Regulators, &c. Take green car from Grand street ferry or Sixth avenue cars or Broadway cars.
NEWBROUGH, 128 West 34th st.

DR. WAIT, OLD STAND, 45 EAST 23D ST., WILL INsert artificial teeth and fill teeth with every approved material on more favorable terms than any other first class establishment. Call and examine samples.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CYLINDER DESK—GIVE SIZE, CONDITION AND lowest price. Address box 1,431 Post office, New York.

SAFE WANTED—A LARGE COMBINATION LOCK Safe, with bankers' chest inside (not iron vault simply). Address 121 Warren st., with description and lowest cash price.

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE, INCLUDING GOOD Carpet for room about 25 feet square. FRED. S. FISKE, Secretary, 61 Liberty st., room 8.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT PRICES NEVER APPROACHED BEFORE. Slate and Marble Mantels. Largest assortment in the city. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 50 Union square, 4th av. and 17th st., New York. Manufacturers of all kinds of Slate Work.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—NEW DEsigns, from $12 upward; also Monumental Work at greatly reduced prices; Marble Turning for the trade.
A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S SLATE, MARBLE AND WOOD MANtels.—New and elegant designs, from $10 up. The trade liberally dealt with. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

CIDER.—FOR SALE, FIFTY DOZEN (QUARTS) genuine Connecticut russet Cider; bottled two years; suitable for hotels or families. Address M. R., box 15 Post office, Rye, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PARTY going to California by cars. Address J. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF NEW PAINTINGS AT TOLOSA'S SPANISH GALLERY.

A number of new paintings by celebrated Spanish artists are now on exhibition at Tolosa's gallery of Spanish paintings, No. 6 Astor place. They are fresh from the Custom House, and are in every instance first class examples of the modern school of Spanish art. Excepting an occasional work by Knoedler, & Co. or Mr. Avery, Mr. Tolosa is the only importer of this class of foreign works, he giving nearly all the space in his galleries to paintings from the easels of Spanish artists in Spain, Rome and Paris. The paintings are characterized by the brilliant color, correct drawing and a broad, free treatment, which, when combined with a good subject, well expressed, constitute the perfect painting of the present age. The subjects chosen are generally historical, the costumes of the past two or three centuries giving opportunities for the display of the bright colors which are the delight of the Spaniard, accustomed, as he is, to color in everything in that tropical climate.

One of the most charming of the new pictures is "La Toilette d'Odalisque," a beautiful Circassian woman, half nude, seated on the floor, toying with the jewels which compose part of her toilet. The figure is exquisite in drawing and color, is graceful and natural in *pose*, and with the rich fabrics of Oriental manufacture which surround it makes a very beautiful composition.

By Jiminez there is a composition containing nearly a dozen figures, called "The Students' Gallantry." A party of gay young students from one of the universities have, in their rambles in search of adventures, encountered two pretty young ladies, and they have acted on the impulse of their chivalric natures—*à la* Don Quixote—one having taken the cloak from his shoulders and spread it upon the ground for them to walk over; another has thrown his books down, and a third his hat, from the same spirit; and one who has become separated from the group of his companions tries to give the ladies as much room as possible in passing by flattening himself against the wall, while still another throws them a kiss while bowing in the most respectful manner. The ladies appear to enter into the spirit of the jest, for their faces express their merry natures in spite of their demure looks.

"The Abduction," by Pradilla, is a scene laid in Venice in the sixteenth century. A gondola is stopping before the door of one of the Venetian palaces and a party of conspirators are carrying from the boat an unconscious woman.

"The Music Lesson," by Guerra, which is rather humorous in subject, represents a young lady taking a lesson and the instructor kissing her hand, while the old father, in a distant corner of the room, is unconscious of what is going on, though the barber who is arranging his toilet for him appears to be very much interested.

There are several other new works, recent importations by Mr. Tolosa, which have not yet been placed on exhibition, examples of Gonzales, Pradilla and others being among them.

EXHIBITION OF GENERAL GRAHAM'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &C., AT LEAVITTS'.

The oil paintings, water colors, engravings, marbles and bronzes which have, during the past fifty years, been collected by General James Lorimer Graham, are now exhibited at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, and Clinton Hall, Astor place. The oil paintings are mostly by Dutch artists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and are most valuable as showing the progress and development of different branches of art and the influence of Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Franz Hals and others, and the epoch of the beginning of *genre* painting or scenes of domestic life by the Netherland masters. A small painting on copper, "Lambre's French Soldiery," is considered an original Rubens. By O. P. Franks are two paintings which were brought from Lima, "The Betrayal of Christ" and "Christ Before Pilate." An example of the older Teniers represents his chateau, with a group of figures. By his son, the founder of the *ioni genre* school, are two scenes of village life. In one he has introduced the portrait of his father. "The Judgment of Midas," by David Finckebooms, shows the beginning of the modern school of landscape painting combined with figures. The same subject, treated in a similar manner, is by Paul Brill, with the figures by Carracci. This picture is really valuable for its artistic merits. By Sammtbreughel, or Velvet Breughel, as he is generally called—to distinguish him from his father, Peasant Breughel—there is a "Landscape with Figures" and a "Holy Family Surrounded by a Wreath of Flowers." By Franz Snyders, one of the first animal painters, after Rubens, is a "Fight Between a Lion and Tiger," and by Johann Fyt are two hunting scenes. Two "Landscapes with Cattle" are by Rosa de Tivoli, from whose works Rosa Bonheur drew much of her inspiration in the early stages of her career. "Metza in His Studio" is by Ten Kate, and the artist (Metza) is represented painting the figure of the old man sitting, which is one of the famous pictures of the Dresden gallery. A small figure, "The Miser," is by Jan Steen. "The Musicians" is by David Ryckaert and "Triumph of Galatea" by Lairesse; "Moses," by Gasper de Croyer; "The Discovery of the Lost Writings," by Gerbrant Eeckhout; an historical picture, quite large, by Chas le Brun; two heads by Von der Werf; a village festival, by Joost Droogsloot; "The Smoker," by Hemshirk; "The Monk and his Devotions," by the Spaniard Guiseppo Ribera; "The Village Fair," by Klass Malinaer; "The Finding of Moses," a small painting by Watteau, and a fine copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration; Ruben's "Horrors of War" and Vandyck's "St. Veronicus' Handkerchief." Among the more modern works are "Charles II. When a Boy," by Sir Peter Lely; a Market Scene, and "Two Hermits at Prayer," by Doru; a mythological subject, with three figures in a landscape, by Angelica Kauffman; two small figure pictures, by Lambrecht; two pastelle heads, by Brochard; "Cleopatra," by Rembrandt Peele; "Shipwrecked Sailors," by H. Von Beesh; a "Lady with Flowers," by Boucher, the French painter of "Graces;" a Village Scene, by Wilkie; "The Epicure's Breakfast," by Carl Haff; the small sketch of an historical painting, by Louis Gallait, and works by Jarvis Inman, James, Hudson; "Cattle Crossing a Stream," by Van Marcke; a marine by R. S. Gifford, several water colors by modern artists, about a dozen *sepia* drawings by Darley from scenes in Cooper's novels, and a large number of marble statuettes and bronzes, some of the latter being very fine. The sale will commence with these and the engravings on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. The pictures will be sold the two following evenings, commencing at half-past seven. The sales will take place from Clinton Hall.

OPPOSITION TO PACIFIC MAIL.

The steamship Clyde, Captain Kennedy, belonging to the Panama Transit Steamship Company, has just arrived in this city from Philadelphia, where she has been lengthened and had another deck put on her. Her dining saloon, which extends the whole breadth of the vessel, is gorgeously fitted up and compares favorably with the saloons of the most elaborately furnished European steamers. Her deck house accommodation has also been increased. Within a very short period she will sail for San Francisco, following the pioneer vessel South Carolina, which has already arrived at that port. The Clyde has been engaged for several years in the coasting trade in the lines of Messrs. W. P. Clyde & Co. The next new vessel to enter the Panama Transit Steamship Company will probably be the W. P. Clyde, now being overhauled at Philadelphia. The Crescent City, long known in the Havana trade, has just completed her first voyage to Aspinwall, and her cargo, after being carried across the Isthmus of Panama, was taken on to San Francisco by the above mentioned vessel, South Carolina. The Georgia, another vessel of the line, is now on her way round Cape Horn to San Francisco.

ELOPEMENT.

John Struckoff, an ex-Policeman of Hoboken, and who was a faithful officer for five years, has eloped with the wife of a New York bartender, named Stodderman. All Struckoff's property was transferred to his paramour, and he has left his wife and two children in needy circumstances. The guilty pair have taken Stodderman's eldest son with them, a boy of nine years of age.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN HOBOKEN.

Andrew Gohlar, a German laborer, residing at Sixth and Madison streets, Hoboken, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Bohnstedt for inflicting what are thought to be fatal injuries on Mrs. Kelly, a neighbor. It appears that on Thursday Gohlar's pet dog died, and he determined to bury it near a hydrant belonging to Mrs. Kelly. She objected, and from words the pair came to blows, and Gohlar, after striking her with his fists, struck her with a sharp pointed stone on the head, after which he threw her into an adjoining ditch. Her husband came to her assistance, and both men, after a severe struggle, rolled together into the ditch. Gohlar, being the more powerful man, was the victor. Kelly was taken to the police station and the injured woman was conveyed to her home. City Physician Pindar was promptly summoned, and he pronounced the injured woman's wounds to be of a most serious character. For many hours after the assault she was delirious. Gohlar, who claims to have acted in self-defence, was held by Recorder Bohnstedt, who refused to accept bail. Last evening Mrs. Kelly was in a very slightly improved condition.

A CENTURY AND A HALF.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH ORGANIZATION—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, GREENFIELD HILL, CONN.—REUNIONS, REMINISCENCES AND AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

GREENFIELD HILL, May 18, 1876.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Congregational church, Greenfield Hill, Conn., took place to-day, a large number of persons from all parts of the State being present.

The church was elegantly decorated with flowers. The pulpit and altar were literally covered with natural blossoms, prominent among which appeared a graceful mound, displaying the figures 1726–1876. On the walls of the church appeared the names of the pastors from the organization to the present time—Rev. John Goodsell, 1726—1756; Rev. Seth Pomeroy, 1758—1770; Rev. William Tennett, D. D., 1772—1781; Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., 1783—1795; Rev. Mr. Holley, 1805—1808; Rev. William Belden, 1812—1821; Rev. Richard V. Dey, 1823—1828; Rev. Thomas B. Sturges, 1842—1867; Rev. R. Percy Hubbard, 1868—1872; Rev. Henry B. Smith, 1873—1876. The American flag was conspicuously entwined among the arms of the candelabra above the pulpit.

Judge Thomas Bradford Dwight, of Columbia College, New York, a grandson of President Dwight, was President of the day. The exercises consisted of prayer by the pastor, music by the choir and speaking by former members of the parish.

In his historical address, Rev. Henry B. Smith, pastor, referred to the struggles of the early settlers with the Indians; of their contests with and victory over the tribes of Pequots in Sasco Swamp in 1639; of the establishment of the parish under a decree issued by authority of law in the year 1726, during the reign of King George II.; of the first bell which was obtained and was first rung in 1743—a bell deemed to be so valuable that it was thought by the committee in charge, after its arrival from England, that the safest place to keep it prior to its elevation to the belfry was in the pastor's parlor. He referred to the peculiar ideas held by the early worshippers in this church as to the manner of paying the pastor's salary and of the matter which made up that payment. In those years of long ago three or four hundred dollars was considered a liberal sum as compensation for a year's preaching, and the pay was not wholly in money. The speaker referred to one clergyman's accepting 20 pounds of butter, 6 pounds of flax, 20 pounds of pork, 1 bushel of corn, 1 cord of wood and 2 barrels of cider as a portion of his salary, adding that he was only too willing to get even those articles. He alluded to the existence of slavery in Connecticut and of the large number of colored persons in bondage held by men who considered themselves as standing high in a religious sense. The farmers of those times raised flax, which was the staple product, 20,000 bushels in one year having been sent to market. Their descendants devote their principal time to the growing of onions. He referred to the various pastors, his predecessors, and pictured their characteristics, citing the Rev. Timothy Dwight as one of the most powerful preachers of his time. On one occasion the Doctor was addressing the people of Fairfield. Among them were those known to be guilty of stealing from their neighbors, but so powerful were his words that at the conclusion of the address they went home and took steps looking to the restoration of all that was unlawfully taken. The speaker added, "Oh! that Dr. Dwight's voice could now be heard in the land, that those in high places who are prone to make light of their responsibilities in the conduct of public affairs at the capital of the nation might be influenced to turn from the error of their ways."

The church which the early inhabitants built was burned in 1853. By the product of a $6,000 insurance and by subscriptions the present structure was erected in 1854. The speaker stated that Fairfield, of which Greenfield is a hamlet, was never fairly treated by historians. These had failed to give credit to the men of this place who had so boldly advanced to the country's defence during the time that "tried men's souls." He exhibited the sword of Captain Ebenezer Banks, used ten years before the Revolution, and many quaint ancient manuscripts. He concluded by alluding to Greenfield as one of the loveliest places of residence in New England, and stated that from the spire of the church in which he was speaking might be seen the spires of seventeen churches in as many different towns.

The morning exercises closed with "Auld Lang Syne," the congregation joining.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon an historical address was delivered by Professor Timothy Dwight, of Yale College, New Haven.

There was a collation by the ladies in the basement of the church, in which invited guests and the public participated.

DESCENDANTS OF EARLY INHABITANTS.

Among the invited guests present who are descendants of the early people of Greenfield Hill were Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, whose mother was a native of the place; Bronson Murray, John B. Murray and Mariners Murray, grandsons of the late Isaac Bronson, whose estate near the church is the subject of a poem by Rev. Professor Timothy Dwight.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday comprised the following pieces of property:—

John H. Draper sold, in foreclosure, a tract of land belonging to the Four-in-Hand Club, containing two and one-quarter acres, located on Northern avenue, east side, near Fort Washington, for $20,500, to J. G. Giraud Foster.

R. V. Harnett sold, in foreclosure, a house on north side of 124th street, with lot 25x100.11, 265 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $15,000, to Mary E. Dwyer, the plaintiff.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, a lot, 27x89.9, on east side of West street, 93.6 feet north of Morris street, for $14,403, to Charles MacDonald.

D. M. Seaman sold, in foreclosure, a house with lot, 20x105, Goelet lease of lot for fifteen years, on south side of Forty-seventh street, 300 feet east of Fifth avenue, ground rent $1,075, for $10,150, to Lucy M. White.

TRANSFERS.

57th st., 135 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5; Charlotte A. Weaver to H. L. Anderson	Nom.
Lewis st., w. s., 58.2 ft. s. of 8th st., 18x80.7; Stephen Therry to John J. Therry	$4,000
63d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5, also 63d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; James Jacks to Alexander Irwin	Nom.
57th st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 10th av., 40x100.5; also 57th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 10th av, 40x100.5; Rowland N. Hazard and wife to Charlotte A. Weaver	98,500
82d st., s. s., 231.6 ft. w. of av. A, 25x102.2; John Gaynor to Michael McGrath	2,500
Av. A, e. s., 48.10 ft. s. of 87th st., 15x81; same to same	12,000
127th st., s. s., 247.6 ft. east of 6th av., 18.9x99.11; Joseph L. Greeley and wife to George A. Greeley and others	12,500
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 120th st., 50.5x100; Mary E. Earle to Mary J. Meagher	10,000
1st av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 21st st., 20x80; John Hotchkiss and wife to Charles L. Loper	11,000
James st., e. s., 15x50; John H. Kassenbrock and wife and others to Timothy Sullivan	3,500
121st st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x100; Peter Miller and wife to George W. Fox	8,500
56th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; James E. Ray and wife to Anna L. McCrillis	32,000
5th av., n. w. corner 117th st., 100x201.10 to 118th st.; H. M. Silverman and wife to F. Boss	Nom.
43d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5; Alfred Eglinton to Enoch W. Page	30,000
126th st., s. s., 556.3 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x99.11; David Warwick and wife to M. G. Belloni	Nom.
Concord av., w. s., 60x100 (23d ward); Joseph Sanger and wife to Henry Ran	Nom.
34th st., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9; Alonzo Taylor and wife to Charles Nett	20,000
3d av., s. w. corner of 26th st., 25x100.9x irregular; Third Avenue Savings Bank to Sol. Mehrbach	55,000
19th st., n. s., 328 ft. e. of 1st av., 24x92; also 57th st., n. s., 132.6½ ft. w. of 9th av., 21.3x100.5; Henry Goldsmith to Eleazer Goldsmith	40,000
124th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x100.6; James W. Ogden and wife to John O. Higgins and wife	Nom.
Madison av. s. w. corner of 66th st., 100.5x120; Thomas Keller, Jr., to Matthew Daly	Nom.
Bleecker st., s. e. corner of Wooster, 25x75; Leo Goldsmith and wife to Caroline Borger	30,000
Water st., s. e. corner of Whitehall, 25 9x37.6, A. Alleon and wife to D. Ehlers	31,000
115th st., n. s., 400 ft. w of 11th av., 50x100.11, William Winterton (referee), to John H. Waydell and others	4,500
53d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.5, Charles Price (referee), to William H. Allen	50,000
53d st., s. s., 200 ft. w of 6th av., 25x100.5, same to William P. Earle	16,000
37th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9, Nat. Jarvis, Jr. (referee), to A. Rahl	5,000
118th st., e. s., 327.2½ ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11, G. P. Hawes (referee) to John Egan	2,400
71st st., s. s., 216.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.3x100.5, E. D. Gale (referee) to George N. Manchester	10,750

MORTGAGES.

Stacpoole, Richard and wife, to Mary J. Clark, n. s. of 16th st., west of 8th av.; 1 year	2,000
Schafer, Henry and wife, to Anton Ewing, Johnson av. (24th ward); 1 year	700
Rahl, Andrew, to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee, s. s. of 37th st., w. of 10th av.; 5 years	2,500
Redegeld, August, to Wilhelm Redegeld, n. s. of 14th st., e. of 1st av.; 3 years	6,500
O'Keef, James, to Peter Miller and others, s. s. of 121st st., e. of 4th av.; 1 year	300
Meagher, Mary J. and husband, to Edward Hen, s. w. corner of 1st av. and 120th st.; 3 months	10,000
Same to Mary E. Earle, s. w. corner of 1st av. and 120th st.; 3 months	2,000
Fox, Geo. W., to Peter Miller and others, s. s. of 121st st., e. of 4th av.; 1 year	250
Clark, Samuel B., to Cyrus Clark, s. w. cor. of 5th av. and 54th st; 1 year	90,000
Bloodgood, William E., and others to David W. Bruce, trustee, w. s. of Nassau st., n. of Pine st.; 3 years	32,000
Rottmann, Michael J., to John H. Walter, n. s. of 46th st., between 9th and 10th avs.; 5 years	20,000
Hassett, Thomas and wife, to Catharine L. Spencer, s. e. cor. of 2d av. and 39th st.; 3 years	6,000
Le Count, William V. and wife, to Charles H. Birney, s. s. of 85th st., w. of 2d av.; notes	3,711
Walter, Lina and husband, to Henry W. Lee, s. s. of West 12th st., e. of 4th st.; 5 years	4,000
Pouvert, Elias, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company, n. e. cor. of Vesey and Washington sts.; 1 year	60,000
Neilson, Charles H., to Edgar H. Richards, n. s. of 21st st., w. of 3d av.; 3 years	7,000
Mehrbach, Solomon and others, to J. J. Astor (executor), s. w. corner of 3d av. and 26th st.; 3 years	40,000
Killeen, Cornelius, to Thomas D. Adams, n. s. of 81st st., e. of 3d av.; 2 years	500
Borger, Max and wife, to Emma L. Stanley, s. e. corner of Bleecker and Wooster; instalments	6,000
Laroe, James G., to Edward M. Willett, No. 81 Carmine st.; 3 years	600

MRS. WALKER'S CASE.

The HERALD has received $5 from an unknown correspondent for Mrs. Walker, the centenarian, who is sick and destitute. The money will be duly forwarded to her.

WASHINGTON.

The Effort to Start the Southern Outrage Mill a Failure.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE GROWN UNPOPULAR.

Secretary Bristow on the Latest Outflow of the Mule Claim Scandal.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Frauds and Rascalities of the Freedman's Bank Officials Graphically Portrayed.

HOW THE COLORED DEPOSITORS WERE ROBBED

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1876.

SECRETARY TAFT ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES—THE DISTURBANCES AT AN END—KELLOGG AND OTHER STATE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON CALLING FOR TROOPS WHILE NEGLECTING THEIR OWN DUTIES.

Secretary Taft is much pleased with the reports concerning the Louisiana troubles which he has received from General Augur. He says these advices show that the troubles are at an end. All the despatches received were read at the Cabinet meeting to-day and the course of General Augur approved. The Secretary's orders to General Augur were to "keep within the constitution" and avoid any complication with the civil authorities. In fact, the Southern outrage business does not, so far, prosper here, and there is no disposition to encourage federal interference in the local affairs of the States. A good deal of remark is occasioned by the fact that while, according to Governor Kellogg, there are serious disturbances in Louisiana, so grave as to lead him to urgently demand federal interference, he not only remains here, but has with him, spending their time in Washington, Wharton, the Adjutant General of the State; Ayres, a deputy United States Marshal; the Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, a body which the Governor can use at will in any part of Louisiana, and Badger, the Chief of Police. These men, who all draw handsome salaries, would be needed, if there were really serious disturbances in the State, to assist in restoring order. They prefer to remain here and ask the federal government for troops. It is quite probable that in an excited and unhappy condition of society, such as exists in some counties of Louisiana, crimes will be committed by both whites and blacks, leading to angry retaliation and to consequent disorder, but if the Governor and his subordinates were at their posts of duty they could easily enforce the laws and would have the assistance in so doing of all good citizens.

MR. RIDDLE'S DEFENCE OF HIS SON-IN-LAW—AN OPEN LETTER FROM MR. GIBSON ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. A. M. Gibson, of the New York *Sun*, has written an open letter to Mr. A. G. Riddle in answer to the one written by the latter to Mr. Blaine, in which he (Mr. Gibson), in speaking of the manner and time in which he received his information from Mr. Knowlton, says:—

Let us see. I assert unequivocally that I never overheard the story, but that Mr. Knowlton told it to me in substantially the form General Boynton gives it in his letter to you—not once or twice, but several times—that he told it to me publicly in the presence of witnesses, and without any sort of caution that it should not be used. Moreover, I assert that he told it in the same open, unrestricted manner to almost every other correspondent in Washington with whom he was acquainted. It was with the knowledge that the story was nearly as common as a barroom jest that I printed a mere allusion to it on February 1, 1873. Had it been so profound a secret as you would now have it believed I would certainly have stated every fact and circumstance connected with it at first, and not have given a mere hint to put any rival news gatherer on the scent. Now reconcile, if you can, these facts with your theory that Knowlton was enabled to come to me and conscientiously deny the story I had printed, because it was not strictly accurate. Your hypothesis is tenable in one way only, namely—that my knowledge of the facts and circumstances was confined to what you assume from Boynton's statement I overheard in Knowlton's office. The truth is, as every man who knows me will not doubt, that Mr. Knowlton could not have imposed upon me in that way. In justice to his memory, which is likely to suffer much at the hands of indiscreet defenders like yourself, I am bound to say that he attempted nothing of the kind. He came to me with all the outward appearance of frankness and told me that he was now satisfied that he had mistaken another man for Mr. Blaine. Seeing that I was still incredulous, and knowing that having unearthed the Crédit Mobilier scandal, I was in hot pursuit of all the public men in any way concerned in that gigantic conspiracy to rob the government he entered into explanations to satisfy me that he was not trying to deceive me. He succeeded in convincing me that he was not only in earnest about testifying that Blaine was not the man he had seen in Stewart & Riddle's office, but he satisfied me that he was honestly desirous of remedying the wrong, for the commission of which he knew very well he was primarily responsible.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1876.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE MULE CLAIM—HIS REPLY TO A RECENT WASHINGTON LETTER—EXPLANATION AND DENIAL OF ITS STATEMENTS—HOW THE MATTER IS REGARDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

General Bristow's attention having been called to an editorial in the NEW YORK HERALD of this date, making reference to a Washington letter claiming to give new facts in regard to the mule case, says that as he has already appeared before a committee and made a full statement under oath concerning every feature of his connection with this case, and furnished the committee with information in regard to the whereabouts and the character of all the papers in the case and the names of all parties to it, he is perfectly content to leave every question which may arise in regard to his connection with the matter with this committee. He has been informed that the record evidence, to which he called the attention of the committee, has been made a subject of searching examination, both by republicans and democrats, and as a result of the investigation, so far as it has progressed, although he has not been present, he has been assured by members of the committee that nothing whatever has appeared in the testimony which requires any attention on his part. The committee is aware, he says, that he holds himself in readiness to appear at any hour and make full answer to any new features which may arise in the course of its investigation. From the record evidence, which has been placed in the hands of the committee, it appears that in regard to the character of the claim the government sent its own attorneys into Kentucky and took full testimony on the spot in regard to every feature of it, and that, from first to last, including the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, the government made no claim whatever that any traces of fraud, either in the preparation or prosecution of the claim, had been discovered. Arrangements were in progress for taking the testimony of General Thomas at the time of his sudden death. As to the non-pleading of the statute of limitations, he says Judge Advocate General Holt held that under the circumstances attending this case the government should not plead it.

General Bristow says that, as Solicitor General, he never had any correspondence with the Secretary of War in reference to the question of pleading the statute of limitations further than that the letter, originating in the Attorney General's office and not in his own office, which was that of Solicitor General, passed through his office on its way to the War Department while he was temporarily acting as Attorney General in the absence of this latter official. His office had nothing whatever to do with business before the Court of Claims. As a matter of fact the statute of limitations was pleaded and was not withdrawn while he was in the department, and when done it was not upon any application, either formally or informally, made by him. General Bristow says he never wrote any letter to the Attorney General's office asking that the case might not be appealed to the Supreme Court, and there is no record of any such letter as stated in this Washington letter. The claim was not paid out of the wrong appropriation, nor did General Bristow have anything whatever to do with passing it through the Treasury Department after the court had awarded payment. He says that there is not a single statement in the Washington letter that he will not meet at any moment and finally dispose of before the committee having the matter in charge upon the least intimation from any member of the committee that an explanation of these new rumors and assertions is desired from him.

THE JURISDICTION QUESTION—WHAT SECRETARY CHANDLER PROPOSES TO DO IN CASE OF AN AFFIRMATIVE DECISION BY THE SENATE—ARGUMENT BY SENATOR HOWE.

If the Senate shall decide that it has jurisdiction, which continues to be the prevailing opinion here now, Secretary Chandler intends to recommend to the House the impeachment of Thompson, one of his predecessors, who was Secretary of the Interior before the war. Whether this is a piece of humor or merely a threat put forward in the interest of Mr. Belknap remains to be seen; but it is said he is preparing the case from the records of the public documents and the investigation had by Congress afterward. This shows, he says, that Thompson, as Secretary of the Interior, abstracted more than $700,000 of the public moneys in the best securities and exchanged them for the individual notes of contractors, and that was the last the government ever had of the immense sum virtually thus stolen from the public treasury. Secretary Chandler says that Mr. Thompson is now living and wealthy enough to be amply able to repay the amount to the government and he should be made to do it.

The Senate was occupied in its deliberations upon the Belknap impeachment articles, listening to a long argument from Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, who took strong ground against holding jurisdiction. He spoke at great length, but not as effectively as Senator Conkling, who is regarded by many as having made the greatest legal and oratorical effort of his life upon this subject, and he was congratulated by many Senators. The friends of ex-Secretary Belknap believe that the Senate will hold that it has jurisdiction. After the decision is reached by the Senate several Senators will print their arguments, it is said, by consent, and distribute them for general information.

THE INDIAN QUESTION—SMALL CHANCE FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU—SENATORS ANXIOUS TO CONCILIATE THE RELIGIOUS BODIES AND PRESERVE THEIR PATRONAGE.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, states that he doubts whether the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department will pass the Senate. No canvass has been made of the question in committee, as yet, and little disposition is felt to take up the subject of a change in the present status of the Indians, while strong objection is made against the jurisdiction of the army over them. Secretary Chandler, while in the Senate, was very much in favor of it, but since he has become a member of the Cabinet he has been called upon to coincide with the policy of the administration, and is now inclined to the opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Indians to have them under control of the army. He says that "if the object is to civilize the Indian and make him self-sustaining he had better be left under the present management, with the co-operation of the religious sects." He added that there were now 40,000 Indians who were self-sustaining. Republican politicians believe that they can conciliate the support of various religious denominations by leaving the management of Indians in its present shape, and the recent utterance of the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore has had an influence here, because the republicans fear to alienate the numerous religious body represented by the Conference. The Senators are also disinclined to give up that share of patronage in the confirmation of Indian agents which they now enjoy, and which is used largely for political purposes. Thus, between the desire to conciliate the religious and philanthropic sentiment and the wish to save patronage, the poor Indian is likely to be left in the hands of thieves, in spite of the remonstrance of all who understand the Indian question and desire an honest and needed reform.

THE EFFORT TO MAKE TUTTON COLLECTOR OF THE PORT AT PHILADELPHIA.

There is a strong movement on foot to secure the appointment of Alexander P. Tutton as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in place of Seth A. Comly. There are no charges of any kind against the latter, and his record at the Treasury Department is represented to be excellent. Supervisor Tutton, however, claims that he has been promised the place and his friends assert that he has fairly earned it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1876.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK INVESTIGATION—SCATHING REVIEW BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE RASCALITIES AND ROBBERIES OF THE BANK OFFICIALS—THE PSEUDO FRIENDS OF THE COLORED MAN SHOWN IN THEIR TRUE COLORS.

The House committee investigating the affairs of the Freedman's Bank made their report to-day, in which they say that institution degenerated into a monstrous swindle and was, almost from the start, merely a scheme of selfishness under the guise of philanthropy, and, to its confiding victims, an incorporate body of false pretences. In addition to the speculative rings the District of Columbia government came in to hasten and profit by the work of spoliation. Its treasury was wholly unequal to the task of sustaining the magnificent expenditures of the Board of Public Works, presided over by H. D. Cooke and controlled by A. R. Shepherd. Some exchequer must be found to advance upon the depreciated bonds and worthless auditor's certificates of the District or the contracts must fail, and the speculations of the pool and of Shepherd and his friends in out of the way and unimproved town lots come to grief. This mass of putridity, the District government, now abhorred of all men, and abandoned and repudiated even by the political authors of its being, was represented in the bank by no less than five of the high officers—namely, H. D. Cook, George W. Bullock, William S. Huntington, D. L. Eaton and Z. B. Richards, all of whom were, in one way or other, concerned in speculations more or less dependent for a successful issue on sustaining the contractors under the Board of Public Works and a free use of the funds of the Freedman's Bank. They were high in power, too, with the dominant influences in Congress, as the fact that the legislation they asked was sanctioned and obtained fully demonstrates. Thus it was that without consulting the wishes or regarding the interests of those most concerned—the depositors—the vaults of the bank were literally thrown open to unscrupulous greed and rapacity; the wolves literally became the pastors of the flock, and, without compunction or remorse, devoured the younglings committed to their care.

The actual proof of improper conduct on the part of the officers and agents of the bank is shown in the testimony. The Washington cabal, consisting of the president of the bank, D. L. Eaton; the actuary, H. D. Cooke; the chairman of the Finance Committee, William S. Huntington; the henchman of Cooke and of the same committee, O. O. Howard, honorary trustee (an office and position unknown to the charter); Lewis Clephane, of the Finance Committee, and a few more, enough to constitute a quorum of nine, and a majority of that, five, held high carnival over the freedmen's hard-earned and sweat-stained earnings, which in an evil hour they had been cajoled into trusting them with for safe keeping and profitable investment. It is in proof that the law requiring bonds and investments to be made exclusively on government securities was violated, and the provision of the amended charter allowing the acceptance of real estate securities in double the amount obtained from the bank was a mere delusion and a cheat. It opened the door to the innumerable rascalities which quickly followed its adoption, by which the freedmen were swindled out of their money for the benefit of strangers, while the canting hypocrites who had deceived them under specious professions of regard for their race and who have undoubtedly, directly or indirectly, shared in the plunder go unwhipped of justice. Hardly had it passed and been approved before the office of the bank was besieged by real estate agents and brokers, eager to serve their clients by getting the largest accommodations upon the very smallest possible security having the semblance of conformity with law. Messrs. Kilbourn & Latta, the trustees of the real estate pool, were there and were actually appointed appraisers for the bank, whereby the unseemly spectacle is presented of an attempt to serve two masters, a thing discountenanced by the laws, deemed incompatible with strict business integrity and pronounced impossible in Scripture.

They and others like them, representing both borrower and lender, were practically given the keys of the vaults, whose guardians, themselves stockholders or partners in the companies, societies and speculating rings outside, winked at the thinly disguised peculations and complicently pocketed their share of the plunder as though they had not sinned against the prohibition of any officer, trustee or agent borrowing the money of the bank. Proof of actual fraud and dishonesty is not wanting in the following instances:—

J. V. W. Vandenburg was a pet of the District government, as a sort of *protégé* and favorite contractor for the grand public improvements planned and put in execution by the Board of Public Works. The report says the securities on which Vandenburg borrowed money from the bank were not worth four cents a bushel as salable securities or as evidences of debt.

The actuary of the bank himself, then D. L. Eaton, was persuaded to accept as a gratuity from Vandenburg a half interest in a $100,000 contract for sewer pipe. Eaton put in no money of his own, incurred no risk or responsibility and had no trouble about it except to sign receipts for his share of the profits. But he used the influence of his position to pass Vandenburg's paper at the bank counter, and the money thus obtained was used to carry out the contract in which he was interested as a beneficiary. This may not be a steal; but as Vandenburg still owes to the bank, according to the exhibit made by the books of that concern, $144,164 83, which, however, he disputes on the ground that some $40,000 or $50,000 of his securities have been disposed of and no credit given him (the rest being hardly worth a contest about), the freedmen depositors have the consolation of knowing that they have been fleeced by an "irregularity," to use the polite and exculpatory phrase employed by the present Commissioners when compelled to allude to the rascalities of their predecessors in the management and control of the affairs of the bank. But the committee say the Vandenburg-Eaton "irregularity" is small in actual criminality compared with the Seneca sandstone swindle. This bubble was a fancy stock gamble got up by H. D. Cooke, John L. Kidwell and H. H. Dodge, by which $62,000 of freedmen's good money was drawn out on worthless securities. Every one of the survivors in this gross fraud and conspiracy—viz., Henry D. Cooke, Lewis Clephane, Hallett Kilbourne and J. O. Evans—should be indicted, tried and punished to the extent of the law, while those who are pecuniarily responsible should be sued for the recovery of the money on good securities, consisting in part of $20,000 first mortgage bonds of the Maryland Freestone Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which the bank was robbed by the conspirators.

The committee exculpate Leroy Tuttle from actual criminality, although his name appears in the secret agreement which was the compact of fraud with Kilbourn and Evans, because he appears to have been only a weak and unsuspicious tool of his associates on the finance committee of the bank.

George W. Stickney, the assistant actuary, and, after Eaton, actuary of he bank, is shown to have been not only privy to the crooked transaction, but the principal actor in others, of which a fraudulent conversion of the funds to his own private use is one, and for which he merits and should receive punishment.

Add to the steal perpetrated on the bank by the officers, and others through the connivance of its officers, the act of forgery, as in the case of the Boston teller of the Washington branch, and the way the freedmen's money went is not difficult of comprehension.

The report was signed by Douglass, chairman; Bradford, St. Enger, Riddle, Hooker and Rainey, the last named colored. Mr. Frost agreed on all the main points, but dissented from some of the argument.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN LOUISIANA—ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE CONCERNING FRAUDS IN THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Committee on Federal Offices in Louisiana met again to-day. Hon. J. M. Wilson appeared as counsel for Collector Casey. G. W. Ferguson continued his testimony and said that the duty on the cigars which were admitted as guava jelly would amount to about $6,500, while the guava jelly, being a fruit, would be admitted free. He stated that he was mistaken in his testimony yesterday in saying that the duty on guava jelly was ten cents per pound. It was classed as a fruit, which was admitted duty free.

About an hour was consumed in questions and answers upon the evidence given by witness yesterday in regard to the importation of 140,000 cigars which were entered as 70,000. No important point was brought out except that witness admitted that most of his information on that transaction was derived from other parties. Witness detailed the different salaries he had received and the method of payment, and was asked if he knew anything about any fraudulent pay rolls, and declined to answer, as it might criminate himself.

Q. Did you ever sign any payroll for more money than you received?

Witness declined to answer, on the ground that it might criminate himself. After some explanation as to how far he might answer without such crimination, he was advised that he might answer yes or no to the question of seeing fraudulent payrolls. He answered yes.

Q. When did you ever see them? A. During the election of 1874; fraudulent payrolls were made out in the Custom House and money drawn on them.

Without completing this branch of the evidence the committee adjourned.

CABINET SESSION—EARL DERBY'S NOTE CONSIDERED—THE AMERICAN POSITION TO BE ADHERED TO—AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The Cabinet was in session to-day for more than two hours, and the meeting was of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as the note just received from Earl Derby upon the Winslow extradition case was the subject of great attention. The document was read to the members of the Cabinet by Secretary Fish, and at the conclusion of the reading a general conversation ensued upon the subject matter of the communication. Secretary Fish will soon reply to Earl Derby; and, while it is not learned what the exact nature of the response from this government will be, it can nevertheless be said that the position already held will be adhered to. The tenor of the conversation to-day was of a character to indicate very clearly that the duty of this government lies in the abrogation of our extradition treaty with Great Britain, though this may in some measure depend upon the British note in reply to the next despatch from the Secretary of State to Earl Derby.

Secretary Robeson read a telegram to the Cabinet from Captain Johnson, commanding the United States naval forces on the Rio Grande, saying that Matamoros had been handed over by its authorities to the custody of the German and American consuls.

Secretary Bristow was detained at home to-day by sickness, and the Treasury Department was represented at the meeting by Assistant Secretary Conant.

With this exception all the members were present.

SENATOR BOOTH AND THE GREENBACK CONVENTION—THE POINTS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

An acquaintance of Senator Booth asked him by telegraph from Indianapolis, yesterday, if he would accept the "Greenback Convention" nomination for the Presidency? He replied:—

"No. I hope my name will not be mentioned as a candidate."

The only information he has yet received of his nomination as Vice President is from the newspapers. He says he does not intend to pay any attention to it, not regarding it as a matter worth especial notice. He says there are only two points of accord between his financial views and those of the Convention—namely, that United States legal tender notes should be substituted for all the national bank notes, and that the easiest way to bring them up to the gold standard and to provide for their redemption is through the interconvertible 3-65 bond system, which he has heretofore advocated.

A GAS EXPLOSION IN THE CAPITOL—EMPLOYES SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A gas main in one of the lower rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol exploded about three o'clock this afternoon, seriously injuring John King, a carpenter, and L. B. Cutler, the assistant superintendent of the folding room. The explosion was heard throughout the building, and caused much excitement. King is thought to be fatally injured and Cutler had a great portion of his clothing torn from his body. His injuries, though very painful, are not fatal. The explosion was caused by one of the persons lighting a match to discover the leak in the main. The contents of the room were blown in every direction and the doors were torn rom their fastenings.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

Fifth Day of the Spring Meeting.

King Faro, Redman, Misdeal and Grit the Winners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19, 1876.

The track was deep in dust to day, notwithstanding that it had been sprinkled by watering carts during the whole of the morning, but the sun's rays were so powerful that it was impossible to keep the ground moist. The attendance was again large, all the stands being well filled with respectably dressed and well behaved spectators, who seemed to be intently devoted to sports of the turf; in fact, there is no people in the world more interested in pedigrees nor more fond of racing than those of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Louisville Jockey Club is, beyond all doubt, an established institution, and, like the associations of Jerome Park, Saratoga, Monmouth Park and the Maryland Jockey Club, will endure as long as its youngest member exists. The present organization is a powerful one, and its managers intend to submit to nothing that will cast the slightest shadow of suspicion on any of the races that take place under their supervision. Four events were on the programme to-day. The first was the Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, dash of three quarters of a mile; the second, a hurdle race, dash of two miles, over eight hurdles; the third the Gentleman's Cup, dash of one mile and an eighth, and the fourth the Louisville Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds, a dash of two miles.

THE TENNESSEE STAKES.

In the first race, of the thirty-five entries, eleven came to the post. These were Dixon & Wimmer's bay filly Belle Meade, Williams & Owings' bay filly Classmate, same owners' chestnut filly Spring Branch, A. Buford's chestnut colt McWhirter, J. W. Hunt Reynolds' chestnut filly Miss Ella, same owner's brown filly Felicia, D. Swigert's bay colt Cairo, Green Clay's bay filly Glenella, L. B. Fields' bay colt Headlight, S. Powers' brown filly Princess and D. McIntyre's bay colt King Faro, by imported Phaeton. Classmate and Spring Branch were the favorites, Cairo second choice, McWhirter third, King Faro fourth, the others as a field. Cairo was first away, Headlight second, McIntyre's King Faro third, McWhirter fourth, with the others closely bunched. At the half-mile pole King Faro was in front, Cairo second, McWhirter third, the others still in a group, closely packed. Going around the lower turn King Faro still showed the way, McWhirter second, Cairo third, Headlight fourth, the others still so close together that they could not be separated. As they came into the home stretch Belle Meade ran into second place, King Faro continuing to hold the post of honor. This colt came up the stretch gamely and won the race by two lengths, Belle Meade second, a length in front of McWhirter, Cairo fourth, Glenella fifth, Classmate sixth, Spring Branch seventh, Miss Ella eighth, Felicia ninth, Headlight tenth and Princess eleventh. Time, 1:18.

KING FARO,

the winner, is a bay colt, without white, 15¼ hands high, with a fair head and neck, large body, good hips and quarters, and immense stifles. He resembles his sire greatly and has his legs to a great degree, tying up under the knee and rather light of bone. He is a colt of good speed and excellent temper, by imported Phaeton, dam by Knight of St. George, grandam by Glencoe, out of Yarico, by Sumpter.

WINNERS OF THE TENNESSEE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1875	Williams & Co.'s Creedmoor	Asteroid	30	14	1:22¼
1876	McIntyre's King Faro	Phaeton	35	11	1:18

HURDLE RACE—TWO MILES.

The second race was over hurdles, dash of two miles, and only two came to the post. These were A. Keene Richards' bay colt Redman, 4 years, carrying 132 lbs., and M. Welch's bay gelding Captain Hutchinson, aged, with 139 lbs. The horses, with an even start, ran at the first hurdle with great speed and knocked it down, both of them striking the top rail at the same moment. Redman then ran away from Captain Hutchinson, and at the quarter pole was half a dozen lengths in front. Redman knocked the hurdle down, leaving Hutchinson a clear course. Redman was 60 yards ahead at the third hurdle and eighty yards ahead at the fourth, having knocked them all down in his journey, leaving a clear path for his opponent. Redman was still eighty yards ahead on the first mile, which was run in 1:54½, and going on ran the second mile in 1:54, and winning the race by nearly 100 yards, making the two miles in 3:48½, the quickest time on record for this character of race, except that of Tom Leather's performance at New Orleans, where he ran the same distance in 3:47½, though he had but 117 lbs. on his back.

THE GENTLEMAN'S CUP.

The third race was for the Gentleman's Cup, one mile and an eighth. Four horses faced the starter, comprising Hick Chambers' bay colt Dr. Standford, 5 years old, by Beacon, dam by Sovereign, carrying 138 lbs.; Leslie Combs, Jr.'s, chestnut filly Misdeal, 140 lbs.; M. Kellar's bay gelding Small Hopes, 135 lbs.; J. C. Blou's bay colt Grenoble, 145 lbs.; Misdeal was a great favorite, Small Hopes second choice, Grenoble third. The horses had a very good start, Misdeal taking the lead, Grenoble second, Small Hopes third, Dr. Standford fourth. When they reached the stand, Small Hopes and Misdeal were running side and side, two lengths ahead of Grenoble. The horses ran very fast around the upper turn, excepting Dr. Standford, who was far behind at this point in the race. At the quarter pole Misdeal and Small Hopes were head and head, two lengths in front of Grenoble. Going down the backstretch Small Hopes bolted, and Grenoble went up and collared Misdeal, and they ran yoked past the half-mile pole and around the lower turn. As they entered the homestretch Misdeal showed in front, and coming on gamely, won the race by two lengths, Grenoble second, fifty yards ahead of Small Hopes, who was twenty lengths ahead of Dr. Standford. Time of the dash, 2:01½.

The presentation of the cup to the winner, Mr. Combs, at the club house, was the occasion of much good feeling.

THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL STAKES.

The fourth race had for starters W. T. Link's bay colt Grit, G. D. Wilson's bay colt The Nipper, and John Alcock & Co.'s bay colt Glasgow. Grit was the favorite over the field. Grit took the lead at the tap of the drum, The Nipper second, Glasgow third, all close together. When they passed under the string at the Judges' stand, Grit was leading one length, The Nipper second, a neck in front of Glasgow. Going around the upper turn Grit opened a length of daylight on the others, The Nipper and Glasgow running side and side. The race continued with the horses lapped down the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole they were nose and tail, Grit leading, The Nipper second, Glasgow third. Going around the lower turn Hughes, on The Nipper, tried to take side with Grit, but his rider, Bob Swim, would not have it, and he swung into the home stretch with a full length the best of it. Grit came on gamely and won the race by a length, The Nipper second, two lengths in front of Glasgow. The first mile was run in 1:46¼, and the entire mile and a quarter in 2:12¼. Monroe Kelso rode Glasgow.

SUMMARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19, 1876.—FIFTH DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.—FIRST RACE—The Tennessee Stakes, for two year olds, $25 each, p. p., with $250 added by the association; second to have $100; winners of the Alexander or Louisville Ladies' Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 35 nominations; value, $1,125; three-quarters of a mile.

D. McIntyre's b. c. King Faro, by imp. Phaeton, dam by Knight of St. George, 90 lbs.	1
Dixon & Wimmer's b. f. Belle Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Woodbine, by Lexington, 87 lbs.	2
A. Buford's ch. c. McWhirter, by Enquirer, dam Ontario, by Bonnie Scotland, 90 lbs.	3
D. Swigert's b. c. Cairo, by Lexington, dam imp., by Cotherstone, 90 lbs.	4
Green Clay's b. f. Glenella, by imp. Glenelg, dam Sallie, by Lexington, 87 lbs.	5
Williams & Owings' b. f. Classmate, by Planet, dam Full Cry, by Vandal, 92 lbs.	6
Williams & Owings' ch. f. Spring Branch, by imp. Australian, dam Spring Brook, by Lexington, 87 lbs.	7
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Miss Ella, by Enquirer, dam Metalla, 87 lbs.	8
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' br. f. Felicia, by imp. Phaeton, dam Farfaletta, 87 lbs.	9
L. B. Field's b. c. Headlight, by Bayonet, dam Olivia, by Oliver, 90 lbs.	10
S. Powers' br. f. Princess, by imp. Billet, dam Josephine, by Solferino, 87 lbs.	11

Time, 1:18.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Hurdle race, purse of $300; second to have $50; welterweights, two miles, over eight hurdles, each 3 feet 8 inches high.

A. Keene Richards' b. c. Redman, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Solferino, 132 lbs.	1
Fred Lloyd's b. g. Captain Hutchinson, aged, by Voucher, dam by Zero, 139 lbs.	2

Time, 3:48½.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Gentleman's Cup, value $250; a handicap for gentleman riders; members of Louisville Jockey Club, or any similar club, to ride; five entries to fill; one mile and an eighth.

Leslie Combs, Jr., riding A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Misdeal, 4 years, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, 140 lbs.	1
J. C. Blou, riding D. V. Johnston's br. c. Grenoble, 4 years, by Baywood, dam Lute, 145 lbs.	2
M. Kellar, riding Small Hope, 135 lbs.	3
Hick Chambers, riding b. c. Dr. Standford, 5 years, by Beacon, dam by Sovereign, 138 lbs.	4

Time, 2:01½.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE—The Louisville Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds, $25, play or pay, with $500 added by the Louisville Hotel; second to have twenty per cent of the gross amount. One mile and a quarter.

W. T. Linck's b. c. Grit, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Wagonette, by Wagner, 100 lbs. (Swim)	1
G. D. Wilson & Co.'s b. c. The Nipper, by imp. Phaeton, dam Annette, by Lexington, 100 lbs. (Hughes)	2
John Alcock & Co.'s Glasgow, by War Dance, dam by Joe Stoner, 100 lbs. (Kelso)	3

Time, 2:12¼.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

There was good betting last night on the Louisville races, and Vagrant and Ten Broeck were both strong favorites in their respective events. The following pools were sold:—

DASH OF TWO AND A HALF MILES.

	Kelly's.		Johnson's.		Thomas'.
Ten Broeck	$100	65	100	100	25
Steinbok	24	14	28	30	8
Damon	16	10	10	10	3

DASH OF TWO MILES.

	Kelly's.		Johnson's.		Thomas'.
Vagrant	$60	50	100	100	25
Creedmore	18	15	24	25	7
Harry Hill	12	10	10	10	3

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

SECOND DAY OF THE INAUGURAL RUNNING MEETING AT WASHINGTON—ORE KNOB, SPINDRIFT AND BURGOO THE WINNERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1876.

The inaugural meeting of the National Jockey Club was continued to-day. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the track in good condition. There were three events on the card, the first being a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, for a purse of $350; the second a selling race, for all ages, purse $350, mile and an eighth, and the third mile heats, for all ages, purse of $400.

SUMMARIES.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1876.—Second Day of the Inaugural Running Meeting of the National Jockey Club.—First Race.—Purse of $350, for all ages; $225 to the first, $75 to the second and $50 to the third horse. One mile and a quarter.

Oden Bowie's b. c. Ore Knob, 4 years, by Dickens, dam Slipper, 108 lbs.	1
Jo. Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, 118 lbs.	2
John F. Lewis' ch. c. Darville, 3 years, by King Lear, dam Mary Minor, 90 lbs.	3
H. Quickfall's br. c. Leader, 4 years, by Leamington, dam Jessie Dixon, 108 lbs.	4
W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 4 years, by Enquirer, dam Crownlet, 108 lbs.	0
Wilson & Co.'s b. c. Jack Trigg, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Sallie Morgan, 108 lbs.	0

Time, 2:15¼.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Selling race, purse of $350, for all ages; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed 5 lbs.; for $500, allowed 10 lbs.; any surplus over stated price to go to second horse. One mile and an eighth.

Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 118 lbs.; $1,000	1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Springlet, 4 years, by Australian, dam Springbrook, 100 lbs.; $750	2
Jordan & Co.'s gr. c. Bill Munday, 4 years, by Rogers, dam by Engineer, 98 lbs.; $500	3
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. f. Jest, 4 years, by Baywood, dam Joke, 95 lbs.; $500	4
Wilson & Co.'s br. c. Denver, 4 years, by Pimlico, dam Young Utilla, 98 lbs.; $500	5
M. Byrne's b. f. Hettie B., 4 years, by Vandal, dam Woodbine, 100 lbs.; $750	6
R. Sascar's b. m. Fairy Queen, 5 years, by Eugene, dam Faith, 101 lbs.; $500	7
Oden Bowie's b. h. Keene Richards, 5 years, by War Dance, dam Evergreen, 104 lbs.; $500	8
A. B. Patterson's b. f. Alecto, 4 years, by Dickens, dam Trinket, 95 lbs.; $500	9

Time, 2:02½.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Purse of $400, for all ages; second horse to receive $100. Mile heats.

J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 5 years, by Hurrah, dam Emma Downing, 111 lbs.	1	2	1
A. D. Brown's b. h. Palatin, 5 years, by Leamington, dam Garland, 114 lbs.	3	1	2
J. Fletcher's ch. h. Hartland, aged, by Australian, dam Lucretia, 118 lbs.	4	3 r o	
Owner's Alton	2	4 r. o	
Owner's Remmey	5	5 r. o	

Time, 1:49—1:48¼—1:51.

MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

The following are the summaries of the races at Mystic Park to-day:—

FIRST RACE—For a purse of $200; $100 to the first horse, $50 to the second, $30 to the third and $20 to the fourth; for horses that have never beaten 2:45; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. J. Fiske's b. m. Georgia M	3	1	1	1
G. H. Hicks' b. g. Arthur T.	2	2	2	3
James Golden's b. g. Peter Simple	4	3	3	2
Wisner Parks' b. g. Champlain	1	4	dis.	

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:42—2:43.

SECOND RACE—For a purse of $300; $150 to the first, $75 to the second, $45 to the third and $30 to the fourth; for horses that have never beaten better than 2:32; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. Walton's br. g. Charlie R.	1	1	1
Wisner Parks' b. g. George H.	2	2	2
B. J. Fiske's b. g. Doctor	4	3	3
Thomas Traut's blk. g. General	3	dis.	
A. Woodward's b. m. Nira Belle	dis.		

Time, 2:31½—2:33½—2:33.

DEERFOOT PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING TROTTING MEETING—LADY LOWE THE WINNER OF THE 2:50 PURSE—THE 2:35 RACE POSTPONED AFTER FIVE HEATS.

The third day of the spring trotting meeting at Deerfoot Park brought out a fair attendance of turfmen to witness the 2:50 and 2:35 classes. In the former event eight of the ten entries came to the score, and after an exciting contest of five heats, during which there were many expressions of displeasure by contesting drivers and pool buying spectators, C. Dickerman's chestnut mare, Lady Lowe, proved the winner. During the race the driver of the black gelding Harvey was taken out and "Dr." Heard substituted; but the change was of but little service. In the fourth heat the sulkies of Emily G. and Jennie collided and were badly smashed, the drivers escaping unhurt.

The 2:35 purse had nine starters of the eleven entries. W. H. Thoms' brown gelding Phil O'Neil won the first and second heats, Peter Manee's bay gelding Harry Irving the third and fourth and A. Corneilson's bay gelding the fifth heat. Darkness then came on, and the race was postponed until to-day, when it will be fought by the above named horses, the others remaining in the stalls. The third heat in this contest was trotted in 2:34½ by Harry Irving and so hung out on the blackboard, but it was afterward changed to 2:35 in order to please his driver.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I.—THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING, FRIDAY, May 19, 1876.—Purse $150, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $80 to the winner, $40 to the second and $30 to the third.

C. Dickerman's ch. m. Lady Lowe	6	5	1	1	1
J. Langan's gr. g. Ed Sills	2	2	3	2	3
G. E. Jones' ch. m. Emily G	3	1	4	7	2
C. A. Denton's b. g. J. M. Oakley	4	3	2	3	4
J. Morton's blk. g. Harvey	1	6	6	5	5
J. E. Jarvis' blk. m. Jennie	7	7	5	8	6
P. Manee's b. g. Jupiter	5	4	7	4	dr
T. Crane's r. g. Gideon	8	8	8	6	dr
N. B. Cunningham's blk. m. Carrie M.	dr				
M. H. Whipple's ch. g. Silas	dr				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:19	2:42
Second heat	41	1:18	2:42½
Third heat	41	1:21	2:44
Fourth heat	42	1:22	2:43
Fifth heat	41	1:20	2:42

SAME DAY.—Purse $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:35; mile heats, three in five in harness; $100 to the first, $60 to the second, $40 to the third.

W. H. Thoms' b. g. Phil O'Niel	1	1	3	3	2
P. Manee's b. g. Harry Irving	6	6	1	1	3
A. Corneilson's b. g. Judge Robinson	3	2	4	2	1
G. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	2	4	2	5	5
T. Crane's r. g. St. George	4	7	6	6	4
J. Loomis' ch. m. Lizzie Adams	8	8	7	7	6
W. Basford's b. m. Carrie N	6	3	5	4dr.	
J. Thompson's r. g. Fred Tyler	7	5	dr.		
F. Bennett's b. m. Lady Woods	dis.				
J. Smith's ch. g. Break O'Day	dr.				
M. Whipple's br. m. Fanny Lyle	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:18	2:37
Second heat	41	1:21	2:41¼
Third heat	39	1:17	2:35
Fourth heat	41	1:20	2:39
Fifth heat	41	1:21	2:41¼

NOTE.—Postponed after fifth heat until Saturday, May 20.

BILLIARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1876.

At the Billiard Tournament this afternoon Daly and Rudolphe played the first game, the former winning by a score of 300 to 257. Daly's average was 23 1-13, while Rudolphe's was 19 10-13.

The second game was between Sexton and Shaw, the former winning by a score of 300 to 231, his average being 15 15-19, while Shaw's was 12 3-19.

In the evening two games were played, the first between Joe Dion and Foster, the former winning by a score of 300 to 102, his average being 25, while Foster's average was 8½.

The second game was between Garnier and Slosson, the former winning by a score of 300 to 201. Garnier's average was 15 15-19 and Slosson's 10 11-19.

O'LEARY'S WALK.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1876.

At noon to-day O'Leary finished 335 miles and continues lively and confident of making the 500 within time. Schmehl is 102 miles behind and can scarcely drag himself along, resting frequently. O'Leary was walking vigorously during the afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. TOOKER'S BENEFIT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The largest audience ever assembled in Booth's Theatre, with the exception of that which attended the farewell of Charlotte Cushman, was that which complimented Mr. Joseph H. Tooker yesterday on the occasion of his benefit. Every part of the house was packed, and the receipts were $3,612. The performances were very good. Miss Kellogg, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett, and Messrs. Barrett, Bangs, Davenport, Rignold, Levick and the Girard grotesques appearing in the bill. At the end of the play of "Black-Eyed Susan" Mr. Tooker was called for enthusiastically and made the following address:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It might possibly be considered a discourteous act of omission did I fail to respond to the enthusiastic, well meant and complimentary call before the curtain that you have given me. This is my first appearance on any stage in a speaking part, and I know you will therefore pardon me for clinging so closely to the place of exit and refuge corner for the timorous. I beg to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attendance in such vast numbers this afternoon on the occasion of my second annual benefit, and to give expression to the hope that you are enjoying the entertainment I have been enabled to provide through the kindness of my artist friends, and are as well pleased with it as I am with the returns of your substantial compliment just made to me by the treasurer of the theatre. In every way I have been fortunate to-day, the change of the date of my benefit taking me from clouds and rain of yesterday to the blessed sunshine of to-day.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

This evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mr. James Lewis will receive a benefit, when the performance of "Pique" will not be presented to allow of the appearance of Mr. Lewis in two characters, in "Charity" and Byron's new comedy of "Weak Woman." The merits of this capital comedian are so well appreciated that a crowded house may be considered a certainty.

The negotiations between Mr. Page, of Niblo's, and Messrs. Strakosch have not as yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Miss Corlitt's rehearsals for her forthcoming season of English opera at the Academy of Music have been frequent and severe. A great deal of interest is manifested in the result of her venture.

Mr. Henry Carter, the talented organist of Trinity church, completed the twenty-eighth of a series of thirty organ concerts at Trinity church yesterday, Bach, Haydn and Mendelssohn being on the bill.

A leader of an orchestra at a summer garden is liable to fall into the mistake of neglecting a *répertoire* or not forming a musical library. Hence he is obliged to repeat the same pieces night after night *ad nauseam*.

Very discouraging reports have reached us from Philadelphia regarding summer concerts there. The recitals of Mr. J. N. Pattison at the Centennial Exposition are, with the exception of Mr. Gilmore's concerts, the only regular musical performances on the grounds.

It is likely that after Sunday next the fifty cents schedule of admission will be adhered to at Gilmore's Garden. The warm weather last evening increased the attendance considerably. A few novelties on the bill would be very desirable, as well as a change in the post of assistant conductor.

Mr. Edward Lamb takes his annual benefit at the Brooklyn Theatre to-night, the attractions being Miss Charlotte Thompson and himself in "Maud Muller" and the burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan," with Stuart Robson as Captain Crosstree and Miss Maud Harrison as Black Eyed Susan. Miss Harrison has made a hit in all she has done, and her Susan is a delicious bit of burlesque comedy.

The Dublin Theatre Royal witnessed an extraordinary scene on the night of Thursday, April 20. Mr. Richard M. Levey completed his fiftieth year of an unbroken connection with the orchestra of the theatre, during nearly forty years of which time he has been its first violin. There was an appropriate performance and a presentation on the stage to the veteran, who seems wonderfully juvenile for such a career, many of the chief citizens being members of the committee. One of the most amusing incidents of the evening was Mr. Levey's telling how he had to change his original paternal surname of O'Shaughnessy into the maternal one of Levey. He went to London to form part of the orchestra of the Haymarket Theatre while yet very young, and the manager insisted on the change, declaring that no London audience would stand an Irish fiddler with such an outlandish name as O'Shaughnessy. "And now," said the veteran, "they have to tolerate an O'Shaughnessy in the House of Commons."

THE PELHAM COACH.

Mr. Delancey Kane's coach looked particularly bright and trim in the spring sunshine of yesterday morning as the guard winded his horn, and the inevitable group in front of the Hotel Brunswick displayed a covert disposition to hail its departure with a more enthusiastic ovation than propriety would suggest. Upon the box sat Mr. Kane manipulating the reins and skilfully manœuvring his horses through the vehicles which, even at the early hour of half past ten o'clock, dotted the avenue. Seated beside Mr. Kane was Henry Harley, and the rest of the coach was occupied by C. J. Cummings, E. A. Buck, I. Iselin, W. Hubbell, H. M. Casy and J. C. Furman. Mrs. Roy and a number of ladies were also occupants of seats in the vehicle. Through the Park and out upon the boulevard rolled the coach, the usual sightseers hailing its passage, and so on all along the road till the warm midday found it drawn up in front of the Arcularius Hotel, at Pelham. At four o'clock P. M. the drive homeward began, and, after passing over the route to the intense admiration of strollers in the Park and on the highways, the coach reached the Hotel Brunswick at precisely half-past five o'clock P. M., where quite a large crowd had gathered to receive it. The sensation Mr. Kane's excursions to Pelham are causing seems to indicate that their legitimate end is in a fair way to be accomplished, and that the interest in coaching which exists beyond the water is being rapidly disseminated among the American people.

SHOOTING AT GLEN DRAKE.

The spring meeting of the American Rifle Association at Glen Drake range yesterday was very poorly attended, owing, doubtless, to a misunderstanding, arising out of the inevitable postponement on account of the weather, of the programme arranged for the preceding day. There were fifteen entries for the All Comers' match, the conditions of which were:—Distance, 200 yards; position, off hand; rifle, any within rules; military rifle allowed five points. The first prize in this match was a pickle service, valued at $25, which was won by Major F. Shonnard, who presented it to the association with the understanding that it be shot for at a future day on conditions to be named by himself. The second prize, a silver cruet stand, was carried off by Henry Grohman. Next on the programme was a military match, off hand; distance, similar to the foregoing, five shots with military rifles. This was won by Frederick Cookspeare, who scored 21 out of a possible 25. The prize was a handsome gold military badge. A subscription match at the same distance and under corresponding conditions with the two former followed. The entries numbered eighteen. In this contest one-half of the entrance money went to the association, the residue being divided among the three highest scorers. The first and second prizes were awarded to D. F. Davids, who scored 21 out of a possible 25, the third prize being secured by Major Shonnard, whose score numerically equalled that of the first named. A subscription match, distance, 500 yards; position, any; rifle, any within rules; military rifle allowed five points, closed the day's proceedings. For this match there were seventeen entries. It was won by Major Shonnard, who scored 21 points out of a possible 25, and which, with the allowance of five points on his military rifle, carried his score ahead of that of D. F. Davids, who made 23 points on the target. The De Peyster badge, valued at $300, will be once more contested for to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN.

The United States steamship Powhatan, second rate, special service, left Port Royal, S. C., May 15, and arrived at New York May 18, has recently been engaged in convoying monitors from Norfolk to the newly established depot at Port Royal, S. C. Her last trip, from which she has just arrived, was to tow the old line-of-battle ship New Hampshire to that port, where she is to be stationed as storeship, rendezvous and depot for the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, the second in command of the North Atlantic fleet. The vessels left at Port Royal were the New Hampshire (flagship), Ossipee, and monitors Dictator, Lehigh, Ajax, Manhattan, Mahopac, Saugus and Catskill; Pawnee, storeship, and Fortune, tug. The Ossipee was to leave on the 16th for a cruise on the eastern coast of the United States, Portland being her first port.

OFFICERS OF THE POWHATAN.

T. Scott Fillebrown, Captain; F. E. Chadwick, Lieutenant Commander, executive officer; James M. Forsyth, Lieutenant, navigator; Edwin G. Jacob, Lieutenant; Clinton K. Curtis, Master; William F. Bulkley, Master; Hugo Osterhaus, Master; John B. Milton, Master; John C. Fremont, Jr., Ensign; Charles R. Miles, Ensign; Robert H. McLean, Ensign; Jackson McElmell, Chief Engineer; Charles H. Greenleaf, First Assistant Engineer; Theophilus Cook, First Assistant Engineer; Arthur J. Pritchard, Paymaster; Charles H. Burbank, Surgeon; Richard A. Urquhart, Assistant Surgeon; Allan C. Kelton, First Lieutenant Marines; C. H. Williamson, Captain's Clerk; Calhoun Wood, Captain's Clerk; Joseph R. Daley, Paymaster's Clerk; Daniel Ward, Boatswain; John C. Ritter, Gunner; William M. Barrett, Carpenter; George T. Douglass, Sailmaker.

PETER COOPER.

The Venerable Philanthropist on the Condition of the Country.

THE VITAL ISSUE IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Commercial Depression Directly Traceable to Contraction.

THE MODERN SEARCH FOR A MAN.

"Yes," said the venerable Peter Cooper, as he looked at a HERALD reporter over his four-glassed spectacles; "I think Grant has a better chance than anybody else. I don't object to a third term. It isn't the length of time so much as the man. If Grant were a second Washington, I should think it a good idea to re-elect him. But he isn't. If I were to suggest any change at all in that direction it would be to have but one term—a longer one than four years—and then make it impossible for a President to be his own successor. That being the law the incumbent, instead of worrying about a renomination or a desire to get out with a fortune, would be naturally desirous of leaving a good impression, so that, late in life, he might, perhaps, be recalled to that exalted station."

REPORTER—From the emphasis you laid on the words "the man," just now, I infer that you are like Messrs. Adams and Weed—looking for the "Great Unknown." The Western convention seemed to think you might be he.

MR. COOPER—Yes; I see, I see. God knows I love my country and would cheerfully lay down my life for her in this dark hour of her need. The terrible condition of affairs is well calculated to stir every sentiment of patriotism and regard a man has in his breast. The end is not yet. Half

THE CITY IS MORTGAGED,

and the mortgages can't even pay the interest. Let me give you a specimen brick. Some time since a friend of mine purchased property for $20,000. He had a mortgage on it of $10,000. He didn't comply with the terms. It was advertised for sale. He attended. The only bidder was the mortgagee, who bought the $20,000 property for $500 cash, and now holds the $20,000 property and the bond for $9,500 besides.

"Will he have the heart to enforce the bond?"

"Every cent of it, until it takes the last drop of blood in his debtor's body. Now, that's a nice state of things, is'nt it? And it's what we are all coming to. Labor is too high. Everything else is depressed, and yet the

SYSTEM OF STRIKES

is encouraged by the great body of workingmen and by some of the inconsiderate press. I know what labor is. I began life as a worker, and from my $1 50 a day saved and saved until I went into business and amassed enough to keep me in comfort as long as I last. So with the honest and industrious men of to-day. They work and lay by something for a rainy day, but presently a strike comes. They are thrown out of work and the hard earned money they carefully put away is wasted in supporting a lot of lazy fellows whose only claim is that they belong to the union. It's all wrong and very terrible, but the

MONEY TINKERS ARE AT FAULT.

"When we were at war, struggling for the life of the nation, no sacrifice was too great. To save the country was our first and constant thought. We did right to borrow gold and silver as long as we could and then we did right to issue certificates of indebtedness until peace came and then the borrowing should cease. We had then in circulation about $2,000,000,000; now we have about $700,000,000 or $800,000,000. Look at the stupendous, the ruinous difference! How can we expect to prosper with this state of things? The $2,000,000,000 was the price of the nation's life. It should be restored to circulation again. It should be made the never changing, never fluctuating standard of value, increased or diminished only *per capita* with the growth of our population."

GOVERNOR TILDEN.

REPORTER—The politicians rather avoid the serious aspects of this question. Have you spoken with Governor Tilden on the subject?

MR. COOPER—Oh, yes. I called on Mr. Tilden a few days ago and left with him an address I was to have read, and which was read, at the Indianapolis Convention. As I did so, I said:—"Mr. Tilden, if you can stand on this platform it will afford me very much pleasure to do what I can to make you President." But he has other things to think of. All these politicians are thinking of self and how to advance their own prospects. Mr. Tilden is a well meaning man, but he must take a stand on this question if he hopes to be supported by thinking men.

THE COMING MAN.

REPORTER—Who is the coming man in your opinion? Yourself?

MR. COOPER—Heaven knows, I would make any sacrifice for my country; but I am too old. I am eighty-eight years old and would hardly live to reach the place, let alone the end of the term. Oh, no. I wrote the Convention that I was admonished by the infirmities of age—although I am in better health than I have been in twenty years—that I must decline, and I did. They have nominated Mr. Allen, who is an excellent candidate and will develop a strength that will surprise the critics. There will be enough voters leave the party ranks to elect the third party candidate unless action, which means relief, is taken at the conventions.

REPORTER—How about Grant?

MR. COOPER—Oh, Grant. I wrote to Grant long ago in relation to the subject. I told him then that the men who left their parties, having faith in his leadership, would stand by him again if he placed himself right on this vital question. We look too much at men and forget the necessity of looking at principles. The constitution shows us what to do. Nowadays people know very little about the constitution, and care less. That document is a chart by which the way to prosperity can always be found. It expressly directs the government what to do, and among other imperative duties it says government shall coin money, and that money—not necessarily gold or silver—is to be receivable for taxes, duties and debts of every kind. When we borrowed money of the people we issued these evidences of debt, and their withdrawal is the chief cause of our financial distress. The depression affects us all alike, and I am glad to find that in the ranks of labor throughout the country there is not only an appreciation of the act that our trouble is properly chargeable to the monetary mistakes of Congress, but also an intelligent understanding of the desired remedy. I have been in correspondence with trade unionists all over the country and find a very gratifying response to these suggestions. You may depend upon it, if the two great parties ignore the central feature of the campaign,

THE PEOPLE

will take the matter in their own hands and elect the ticket of their own choice. The present condition of affairs is unbearable. Where we will all end is easily seen. Mortgaged property, closed stores, lazy strikers living on the little savings of the industrious, business paralyzed, while idleness and extravagance waste our substance. We need to return to the solid foundations. Equity demands the return to the people of that amount of money which was in their hands at the close of the war, and what equity demands should always be granted. Why, I sat next to Jones, of the *Times*, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the other day and went all over this question with him. He assented as I went along, and then said:—"You are correct, Mr. Cooper; this is all as you say, but we cannot say so in the *Times*." The fact is the papers are subsidized without knowing it; absolutely overshadowed by the power and wealth of our great corporations. Both ends are wrong.

LABOR IS CAPITAL.

Why, I went into the office of the *Express* newspaper the other day, and in talking with my friend Brooks, he said:—

"Mr. Cooper, I have thirty men in that composing room. I want to put my boy in there, but they won't let me, because they have two apprentices already!" Now you see there must be a comity of interest if we expect to have a prosperous country. My heart bleeds for my country. Heaven knows the trouble she is in, and getting deeper and deeper all the time. If only there could be born some mighty mind that would tear away the veil that obscures the vision of our public men and shed the full light of intelligence and honesty on our affairs, it would be, indeed, a glorious day for us. My hope is in Allen. What the result will be I can only infer. If Grant and Tilden, or some candidate who is but Grant's right hand and Tilden, are the opposing candidates, unpledged on this great question, the third party will elect its ticket for the healing of the nation.

REPORTER—In addition to your addresses on this subject and your letter to the President, are you doing anything to affect legislation in this direction?

MR. COOPER—Yes, I have circulated all over the country this

PETITION.

> TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—
>
> Your petitioners desire most earnestly to represent to your honorable bodies the suffering condition of hundreds of thousands who not only gave their best efforts, in all forms of property and labor, but also risked their lives to save the nation through the years of its greatest peril. We now find ourselves deprived of our former employments, property and means of living by what we regard as a mistake made in the financial policy of our country. We believe that it is even now possible for Congress to restore prosperity to our suffering people, by recognizing the fact that there should be but one kind of money for all purposes; and all that is now or ever has been required to cause Treasury notes to be and remain as valuable as gold is that the government should make them receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts, and interchangeable, at the will of the holder, with the interest-bearing bonds of the government. We also suggest the withdrawal of twenty-five per cent annually of the present bank circulation till all is replaced by greenbacks. We urge on your honorable bodies, by every consideration of patriotism and humanity, and as the only means of establishing justice and promoting the general welfare, to legislate at once in the relief of the great suffering and continual loss that the present policy of government entails on the great mass of the people. The circumstances of the country make some relief now indispensable, as a large part of the property of the people is under mortgages, that will inevitably pass the property from the distressed holders into the hands of those who now hold mortgages for but half of its original cost. We most urgently, therefore, press upon your consideration the means of relief set forth in this petition; and for this we will ever pray.

That goes to the root of the matter, and if Congress would act in the premises we would be spared a terrible disaster. But our politicians are but politicians. The need of the times is, indeed, a man—an honest, constitution respecting, God-fearing man.

REPUBLICAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

The officers and members of committees of the Republican Reform Club, No. 39 Union square, are, they say, actively at work this week carrying out practical measures resolved upon at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the nature of which they decline at present to make public, but which, they declare, are of such a nature as to increase their confidence that the effort to secure the nomination of reform candidates at Cincinnati will be successful. Some additions have been recently made to the list of officers of the club, which is now as follows:—

President—Hon. James Emott.

Vice Presidents—Joseph B. Choate, Hon. John Jay, Hon. William E. Dodge, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Sherman, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Alexander Hamilton, A. A. Low, Hon. E. L. Fancher, James C. Carter, John E. Williams, F. D. Tappan, John E. Parsons, Albert Gallatin Browne, Jr., John H. Sherwood, George L. Schuyler, Jackson S. Schultz, Le Grand B. Cannon, Solon Humphreys, Elliot C. Cowdin, General J. H. Van Alen, Henry E. Pierrepont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Rutherford Stuyvesant, George Walker, Benjamin B. Sherman, A. S. Barnes, L. P. Morton, George Cabot Ward, William H. Guion, B. G. Arnold, David Dows, George S. Coe, Dorman B. Eaton, John Sherwood and George H. Forster.

Secretary—Colonel Gouverneur Carr.

Treasurer—George Walker.

Executive Committee—General H. L. Burnett, chairman; John W. Ellis, Francis A. Stout, General Emerson Opdycke, Cyrus Butler, John A. Weeks, General F. C. Barlow, Chester Griswold, Colonel William C. Church, Charles Watrous, Thomas L. Thornell, William L. Strong, George W. Dillaway.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Remboldt's Hall, Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair.

On motion of the Executive Committee it was resolved that this committee will, from now until after election, be known as the German Republican Central Campaign Committee; that every district committee now represented be entitled to further five delegates, and that all new organizations be entitled to three delegates. It was further resolved that the President issue an appeal to all Germans to join this organization, and that a meeting be held on the day after the Cincinnati nomination. It was finally resolved that all new bodies, must organize before the first Monday in June.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

The Independent Labor Party met last evening at Masonic Hall. The organization went into an election of officers and succeeded in choosing William A. Casey as president, Frank Waters and Benjamin F. Weerdina vice presidents, Thomas Tully recording secretary, Frank Livingston corresponding secretary and Joseph J. Finnert treasurer. The organization then adopted the greenback platform and the resolutions passed by the State Committee of the greenback party at the Sturtevant House on May 1, 1876. A new constitution and bylaws were adopted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nashville (Tenn.) *American*:—"A party that for 'eight or ten years past has been growing steadily worse' offers no very alluring promise to genuine reformers. Carl Schurz made a good application of a current political *bon mot*, in the justification of political fence riding, 'because there was so much mud on both sides.'"

Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier*:—"The gentlemen of the Conference had plenty of ability but little experience in politics, which accounts for their wordy address to the people. These independents have no place in American politics to-day. The people are bound to support the nominations of the one or the other of the great political parties. They have tried experiments enough, and we cannot expect that they will look with any great favor upon the independent movement."

Troy (N. Y.) *Whig*:—"The Ohio democrats are bold men. The State Convention defied public sentiment by electing George H. Pendleton its President. This was a blow at public and private honesty. If Pendleton is an honest man, after the proof that he took some $80,000 for nominal services on a claim that, if bad, ought not to have been paid, and, if good, ought to have gone to the railroad, then Belknap ought to be considered honest. The claim paid to Pendleton was not a valid one, and it is acknowledged by General Dunn, a government officer, that it was rejected on its merits and was ultimately paid on the personal influence of Pendleton. Pendleton wronged the government out of the whole claim and pocketed nearly all of it. Belknap did not take a dollar of government money."

Troy (N. Y.) *Budget*:—"General Sherman is to be brought forward for the Presidency, and there's electricity in the name. Iowa will propose him to the Republican Convention. He would 'run like the cholera,' and could get more votes for President than any man in the United States. He is the most popular man yet named for the Presidency, as Roscoe Conkling is the most able."

Sacramento *Union*:—"The democratic managers at Washington are at present engaged in the novel task of digging their own graves and the grave of their party."

Troy (N. Y.) *Budget*:—"Conkling stock is steadily rising. Late news from Washington is to the effect that Conkling will have the delegations from Kansas and Nebraska. Conkling has at least four of the Arkansas delegation and a larger number from the Georgia delegation. The others of the last two States named are divided between Morton, Bristow and Blaine."

Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*:—"Unless there are some new and startling developments in the next thirty days it would seem that Governor Tilden would certainly secure the prize, even if the two-thirds rule be adopted, as he is gaining all the while. We trust, however, this rule will not be adopted at St. Louis. The republicans have succeeded very well without it for twenty years, and there seems no reason why it should longer defeat the majority in the democratic party."

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*:—"When the Augean stables had to be cleaned Hercules was called on to undertake the job, and he did it by turning a big river through the concern. Yesterday William C. Bryant and party met in New York to undertake a similar job for the radical stable, and expected to do it with a little ink and champagne. The result will be a failure."

Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*: "It is safe to predict that if Mr. Adams should be nominated by any party that had a fair prospect of carrying the election he would be as certain to accept it as was Horace Greeley. These superior men are, after all, human."

POLITICS, PEOPLE AND PAPERS.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW—NEW JERSEY POLITICS—GOVERNOR TILDEN IN THE SOUTH.

Nothing is more noticeable in recent politics than the fact that, while up to the day before the Ohio Democratic Convention newspaper evidence pointed to Thurman as the choice of all Northern Ohio, and of half of Southern Ohio, as a Presidential candidate, old William Allen stepped in at the last moment and carried off the practical honors. This was because the politicians employed by Allen were better machine tenders than those who sentimentally followed Thurman. The truth is that to-day the heart of democratic Ohio is in favor of Thurman, while the machinery has been manipulated so as to give the practical preference to a man who is far from being trusted or loved. Thurman must be put down as a sentimentalist who did not know how to run the primaries What Thurman has lost will not accrue to the benefit of Allen. Ohio will, after the first ballot at St. Louis, cast its vote for a candidate from some other State. The Allen vote may be had for Thurman, but it does not represent the people.

Among the republicans the ideas of the managers are narrowing down to Blaine and Bristow. New Jersey is as fully committed to Blaine as if her delegates had been elected upon an instructing platform. John Y. Foster, who wrote the Know Nothing letter to Blaine, was a potent factor in the Trenton Convention Dr. Hunt, of the Newark *Advertiser*, was a Blaine man; and George Worts, of the Paterson *Press*, was mentally committed to Blaine.

Senator Frelinghuysen is really a Conkling man, while Cortlandt Parker is in favor of Secretary Fish. The *Press* says:—

> That the sentiment of the Convention was overwhelmingly for Blaine is a fact that every one who took pains to gauge it must admit. But that any attempt was made to manufacture sentiment for Mr. Blaine, or that it was for a moment contemplated to instruct the delegation, or even "indicate" a choice, is utterly baseless.

In the South the strength which has been given to Governor Tilden because he was the least of many Northern evils is beginning to wilt. The idea in the South seems to be that if New York, which holds the casting vote of the North, will be democratic enough to vote for Tilden, why will it not vote as stolidly for some other candidate just as good as he? The South counts both Allen and Thurman as out of the race. For all practical purposes the garrulous and vain old Mr. Allen has thrown his State away. If we judge from newspaper evidence, which must not always be accepted as either popular or political evidence, the disaffection between Allen and Thurman will give strength to Governor Hayes as a republican candidate for President. Thurman, of hard money theory, is as weak as a schoolboy, and Allen, a paper man, is as strong as a blind mule; and Ohio is republican more through democratic senility than through republican wisdom. Governor Hendricks seems to recognize the weakness of his position and, practically, to have withdrawn from the race. The South does not recognize him because he is not a man with Southern proclivities. The Reading (Pa.) *Times* says:—

> The South to-day is as much a unit against the North as it was before the war. There is scarcely a rebel who did battle against the Union during the war, who would not draw sword or shoulder musket again for the "lost cause" if he thought there was any show of success; and, by the way, the race of Northern "copperheads" is by no means extinct.

In the same vein the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, while accepting Tilden under protest, says:—

> The Georgia delegation will not go to St. Louis committed to Tilden or any other candidate. The Georgia delegation will not cast its solid vote for Tilden on any such grounds as those suggested by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The Georgia democracy have a higher opinion of the New York democracy than to believe that they will attempt to dictate the nominee at St. Louis, or that they will abandon the party to defeat in the event that the nomination is not for the third time given to a citizen of that State. The democracy of Georgia desire the success of the democratic party in the coming Presidential election as the only means of restoring honest, constitutional government, and rescuing the country from impending ruin. Thoroughly imbued with this conviction, the Georgia delegation will go to St. Louis entirely uncommitted in favor of or against either of the recognized aspirants to the nomination for President.

The real object of white politicians in the South is to make the States pure. This is an outgrowth of old State rights traditions, but it is by no means an unworthy purpose. The idea of the old conservative element is that if the government of the States recently in rebellion can be made as models the people of the Union at large will respect them the more. In no State in the Union have the intelligent people made themselves more respected than have the people of Georgia, who drove the negro out of command in State government.

In South Carolina the sentiment is the same as it is in Georgia. The Charleston *News* says:—

> At no time have the white citizens of South Carolina been more earnest or more determined in their purpose to drive further back the black tide of corruption and to make the State government as pure, capable and frugal as it was in the palmiest days of the Republic. They may fail. Radicalism in democracy is as fatal to the public good as radicalism in any other guise. But they will not fail for want of striving, for want of effort, for want of perseverance. Why, then, do they hold aloof from the democratic organizations?

Meanwhile the republicans of the West are by no means unaware that the war had political results. The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says:—

> The Confederate leaders and sycophants, who, by the unparalleled generosity of the government, have been rehabilitated with citizenship, however, still chafe under the sore defeat of their pet scheme of nullification and disunion, and are wreaking their vengeance upon the helpless negroes, reducing them to vassalage and robbing them of the dearest rights that pertain to American citizenship. Our government should take steps at once to teach the unreconstructed rebels at the South that when they declared that they had accepted the inevitable results of the war it was understood as meaning something more than empty vaporings and hollow-hearted professions, and they should be taught that there is yet power enough in the nation to protect her people "regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUMS.

[From the San Francisco Call.]

A recent article in the Chicago *Tribune* has attracted attention to journalism in the leading Eastern cities. Examination shows that in each large city there is one and only one newspaper which is selected as the popular medium for the small, fresh advertisements that are almost as much a part of the news of the day as anything else printed. In New York the HERALD is the medium for this class of advertising; in Philadelphia the *Ledger*; in Boston the *Herald*; in Baltimore the *Sun*; in Cincinnati the *Commercial*; in Chicago the *Tribune*, and in San Francisco the *Call*. In the article alluded to at the commencement of this paragraph the Chicago *Tribune* compared itself to the NEW YORK HERALD as follows:—

> The readers of yesterday's issue of the Chicago *Tribune*—Sunday, April 23—could not have failed to remark the extraordinary exhibit of advertising patronage it contained. There was a total of 60¾ columns, made up of 2,938 distinct advertisements, of which 2,703 were what are commonly designated "small ads." This display was equal to 68 columns of agate type in the New York HERALD, which printed 70 columns of advertisements on Sunday, April 16, its heaviest day. The *Tribune*, it will be noticed, serving as the medium of advertising for a population of 500,000, falls short but two columns of the largest showing made by the HERALD, which in a similar capacity serves a population three times that of Chicago. Relatively considered, the showing of the *Tribune* is by far the more remarkable of the two.

Remarkable as this showing is for a single number of Chicago's leading journal, San Francisco can more than match it. The Sunday *Tribune* is truly a marvel for the number and amount of advertisements it contains. But the Chicago advertising public seem to have fallen into the habit of publishing nearly all their advertisements on one day in the week, and Sunday at that. In San Francisco people who advertise do not neglect any day in the week. The new advertisements printed in the *Call* on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays almost equal the number printed on Sundays. It is only the church and meeting notices that give Sunday the advantage.

CHARLES MOORE.

John Hussey, the Long Island City ruffian who shot Charles Moore in the head during a quarrel in Moore's saloon, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth street, has not yet been arrested. It is not generally known that Moore, whose condition is now regarded as critical, has been one of the most dangerous men in the city. For many years the Moore family, in conjunction with others, ruled the First ward, and any one who endeavored to gain any political ascendancy was either brutally beaten or driven out of the city by threats. Finally Charles Moore entered into the emigrant swindling business, and, after several years of uninterrupted success in robbery, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to State Prison. He served but one year, when his counsel obtained a new trial and he was brought down to the Tombs from Sing Sing. He remained there eight months and was then discharged, owing to the sympathy felt for his wife, an accomplished and lady-like woman. After remaining in the First ward for some months he bought out and occupied the saloon in which he was shot.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Yesterday a medical man was called in to attend a little girl named Henrietta Sorhagen, residing at No. 263 Norfolk street, Newark. He found her suffering from hydrophobia, and has but slight hopes of her recovery. About two months ago the house dog bit her.

THE BLACKBALLING OF BRISTOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As there has been so much misconception regarding the blackballing of Mr. Bristow by the Union League Club and our connection therewith we think it due to the public and ourselves to present the following facts:—

By law a duty is imposed on all raw sugar imported into the country, and upon the same goods being refined and exported a portion of this duty is returned to the exporter, which is termed a drawback. The law (R. S., sec. 3,019) provides that this drawback is to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The regulation prescribed by Mr. Bristow was his circular order of March 27, 1875, which, relating to sugar, is as follows:—"Refined crystalline sugar, 3⅞c. per pound, less one per cent retention; refined B and C, lower grade sugar, 2⅞c. per pound, less one per cent retention." This order was in force June 15, 1875, when we sold for export a lot of refined crystalline sugar, for which we were allowed the rate named in his circular for this grade of sugar, the same being paid us September 24, 1875. In November, 1875, we sold for export a large quantity of exactly the same grade as former shipment, and upon applying for the drawback payment at former rate (3.75) was refused, it being suddenly and unexpectedly claimed by Mr. Bristow that this rate was excessive, and this claim made on his part in the face of the fact that his original order was in force at the time of exportation, none other having been issued countermanding or annulling it.

In making these sales we, as is customary in such cases, gave the purchaser credit for the drawback to be returned by the government, anticipating no trouble in its collection or arbitrary change in the rate; but by some strange freak or caprice of the Secretary he arbitrarily refused to pay us but three cents per pound, thus subjecting us to a loss of three-fourths of a cent per pound, which, after repeated delays and inconvenience, we accepted under protest. It must be remembered that this rate of three cents was, at time of exportation, unknown to the law as applying to any grade of sugar, but was entirely arbitrary and exceptional. After making our shipments another house exported this same grade of sugar, and before doing so telegraphed Mr. Bristow as to the rate of drawback, and received a reply, over his own signature, stating that the rate was three and three-fourths cents. Their shipment was made before any question was raised in our case. Mr. Bristow said to us he would pay no more drawbacks at this rate; yet, after refusing to pay us, he paid the firm we have referred to the full rate, or three and three-fourths cents. He also paid several Boston refiners full rate on the same grade of sugar exported about the same time. We, through our counsel, requested Mr. Bristow to refer the matter between us to the Solicitor of the Treasury or to the Court of Claims, but he refused to do so, assigning no reason for his refusal. By law he might have done either, and so avoided an expensive litigation, to which we must now resort. We would also say that at the time of making these exports there was in session at the Custom House a committee of Mr. Bristow's own appointing to revise the proper rate of drawbacks, &c. Their first action was to have the Secretary revoke his unjust order made October 19, 1875, by which the rates had been changed. The order was revoked, and the committee, in speaking of it in their report dated November 12, 1875, said:—"The interests involved, which were disturbed by the sudden appearance of said order annulling contracts or rendering their fulfilment highly injurious, unsettling market values and paralyzing business, led your committee to the recommendations before referred to." Thus it will be seen how Mr. Bristow's own committee characterized one of his orders, and it is a fair commentary on his incapacity. The public may put their own construction on Mr. Bristow's versatility in construing a specific law, discriminating in favor of certain firms to the damage of their competitors. He possibly has his own private reasons for so doing, to use an old expression, of "making fish of one and fowl of another," while the law aims at equality.

We present the foregoing facts, briefly stated, to the unprejudiced minds of the importers and mercantile classes of the community, and would ask them if, in their judgment, it would be beneficial to their interests and that of the country at large to further or abet the ambition of this man for place or power, who has by the facts here presented shown not only gross incompetency in his administration of the affairs of his office and adjudication of questions relating thereto, but has also assumed autocratic powers, construing the laws in a spirit of manifest unfairness and favoritism as his whim or caprice at the time might prompt, to the great detriment of the mercantile interests of the country, which it should be his special business to foster and protect.

C. W. DURANT & SON.

JUDGE DOWLING'S WEALTH.

Contrary to the expectations of all his relatives and friends ex-Police Justice Joseph Dowling died intestate. It was known that in 1871 he had made a will which he destroyed some time after. It was imagined that he had made another will in 1874, but this was incorrect, as before his death Justice Dowling informed ex-Senator John J. Bradley that he had not made any will which was in existence. The amount of Justice Dowling's wealth was variously estimated by even his intimate friends and relatives as ranging in amount from $200,000 to $300,000, and the latter figure was that most generally considered correct. From the following schedule of Judge Dowling's possessions it will be seen that his actual wealth fell far short of the generally accepted estimate. The sale in the Judge's library was formally opened yesterday by Counsellor James Finlay, formerly clerk to the Justice, in presence of Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Keeler and Mrs. Bliss, sisters of the Judge, and his only surviving relatives. Mr. Finlay made an inventory of the effects, which showed the Judge to be possessed of the following estate:—

Personal property in bonds, securities, &c....	$40,000
Ownership of shares in Eagle Theatre..........	61,000
Five lots of ground at Seventy-third street and Madison and Lexington avenues, originally joint property of John Jourdan and Joseph Dowling, estimated value........	45,000
House No. 47 Franklin street, in which he lived........	12,000
House No. 138 Mulberry street, in fee..........	8,000
Furniture, library, jewelry..........	2,000
Accrued interest on securities..........	2,000
Total estate..........	$170,000

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Rice, sisters of the Judge, obtained letters of administration on the estate. In conjunction with Mrs. Keeler, his other sister, they inherit the estate share and share alike.

NEWS FOR THE TAXPAYERS.

Comptroller Green has received from the Secretary of State certified copies of the acts just signed by the Governor reducing the rate of interest on arrears of taxes and assessments.

Interest on arrears of taxes is reduced from twelve to seven per cent and on arrears of assessments to eight per cent per annum. Taxpayers must pay all arrears of taxes within one year to avail themselves of the benefit of the law. Arrears of assessments may be paid in instalments, but the first instalment must be paid within a year. Property owners are already availing themselves of these privileges.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.

Yesterday morning Beriah P. Rogers, who two months ago fled from Brooklyn to Louisiana, taking with him $25,000 of the funds of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, of which he was paying teller, was yesterday arraigned before the Kings County Court of Sessions, Judge Moore presiding. About two weeks ago, when first arraigned, he pleaded not guilty. Yesterday he withdrew that plea and pleaded guilty, upon the advice of his counsel ex-Judge Morris. The Court remanded the prisoner for sentence on Monday It is understood that an effort is on foot by the bank officers and others to have the Governor grant him a commutation of sentence so that the payment of a fine may be accepted instead of imprisonment.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

In reply to inquiries made by a HERALD reporter at Commodore Vanderbilt's residence, last night, it was stated that he is not seriously unwell, and that it is expected he will in a few days be thoroughly rid of the temporary local trouble from which he is at present suffering.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.

A four-year-old boy named Charles Green, of No. 110 Academy street, Newark, fell into a cistern last evening and was drowned.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

A boy, about nine years old, who was unable to give his name or address, fell into the canal from the bridge at Summit street, Newark, last evening. He was seen when he was sinking for the third time by a man who was working near the window of a neighboring hoop factory. This brave fellow jumped out of the window and into the water, and succeeded in saving the lad.

LINDA GILBERT'S WORK.

No. 153 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, May 18, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I shipped to-day to Lincoln (Neb.) State Prison 500 volumes of books, six dozen slates and eight dozen copybooks. There are eighty-one prisoners in this institution, many of whom cannot read or write, and an intelligent prisoner has organized a school to instruct them. Among this number are four or five Indian boys, and their teacher tells me they learn more rapidly than any of his pupils. This prison has made an extended appeal to wealthy individuals and Christian associations throughout the country, also to the State legislative bodies for books, without any success whatever. I wish to express my thanks to the Union Star line and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for forwarding these books free of charge. I shall have ready in a few days my last year's report of my work in New York. Very respectfully,

LINDA GILBERT.

HELL GATE.

Description of the Hallett's Point Work.

DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF SUBMARINE MINING.

A Grand Undertaking Promising a Great Success.

EFFECT OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

New York the Commercial Metropolis.

The enormously increasing commercial interests developing in and around New York make the safe navigation of her harbors, bays and rivers of the most vital importance to her prosperity as the great metropolis of trade in the United States. In these days of railroads and steamships, telegraphs and improved labor-saving machinery, the city which offers superior facilities for the export and import of home and foreign produce and for the general transaction of commercial business will attract to her wharves that much coveted prize, trade. It does not matter what rank in the order of merit we may be disposed to confer on any particular port by reason of the beauty and grandeur of its surroundings, the simple requisites of deep water, safe navigation and sheltered anchorage will in the end determine the great points for the inlet and outlet of trade on this continent. The expensive works necessary for the protection of exposed ports on the Continent of Europe, such as Cherbourg, and in the British Islands such as Plymouth, Dundee and Dublin, have been erected not because these places possessed any merits as seaports, but because the political necessities of the several nations demanded the creation of strategic naval strongholds, wherein fleets might be assembled for the defence of the coasts and the national interests dependent on the maintenance of powerful navies. It will be remarked that, although immense sums have been expended on the creation of artificial harbors, trade avoids these places and tends to the ports which nature has fitted for its reception, for in dealing with the necessities of commerce we can only improve on natural advantages. We fail when we attempt to imitate them, for the forces which have combined to produce them are entirely beyond the control of man.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK

has been formed by nature to be the grand commercial gateway of the New World on the Atlantic coast. None others possess to anything like an equal degree the advantages in geographical position, available space and safety for shipping presented by our grand bays, sheltered harbors and deep, navigable rivers, so that in the contest for supremacy with other Atlantic ports New York commenced with every prospect of winning the rank which she has now attained. But the efforts to attract trade to other places, which have been persistently exerted since the establishment of our national independence, have developed many new conditions, to which even the superior advantages possessed by New York must be adapted in order to preserve her supremacy. Geographical position is now rendered almost a secondary advantage by the application of steam to transit over land and water. Cities have sprung up on the most unpromising sites simply because they were easily reached by railroad lines and formed the most convenient termini for great systems of transportation, by which the produce of the vast interior is brought down to the sea for shipment to foreign lands. Steam on our inland lakes, rivers, and even canals, has created points of concentration for commerce which largely govern the importance of the points of outlet. Thus Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati are inland points, for the commerce of which Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are contesting by offering all the possible advantages which the several great railroad and steamship lines terminating at these cities can create. To show the influence of mere position on the law of commercial attraction it is only necessary to point out the growth of Hoboken and Jersey City, from the fact that both cities, although separated from New York by a narrow strip of water, are the termini of several great railroads, which penetrate to the centre of the continent and bring to the port of New York the largest share of the commerce of the interior. If the breadth of a single river can thus affect the development of one part of a common port differently from another, how much must a natural defect in the navigable character of a channel or the want of shelter in a roadstead or want of space in a harbor affect the port possessed of either one or more of these disadvantages? New York is peculiarly circumstanced in respect to her port. The latter has two distinct entrances, one through the lower and upper bays and the other through Long Island Sound. The former is open to the ocean, and at present receives and gives exit to all trans-oceanic trade, as well as to that between New York and all the points lying along the coast of the American continent that are reached by a voyage to the southward of Montauk Point, at the eastern extremity of Long Island. The latter outlet is used principally by ships bound for the New England coast and the British American ports.

The risk to shipping in crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at neap tides is much greater than that attending the entrance of the upper East River from the Sound, and this latter would have been a favorite inlet for New York commerce were it not that a dangerous obstruction, created by a large number of detached reefs and projecting ledges, which cause violent currents and eddies in the Hell Gate passage during the ebb and flow of the tides through that well known passage, have operated against its selection.

THE CURRENTS AND EDDIES OF HELL GATE

are entirely due to the obstruction to the regular flow of the tidal wave into the Sound through the East River presented by its narrow channel and the rocks, ledges and islands in the vicinity of Hell Gate. The tidal wave arriving from the southeastward on the Atlantic coast begins to fill the basin of the broad unobstructed lower bay of New York and the upper bay through the deep channel known as the Narrows, and through which an immense volume of water flows in a very limited time. A reservoir is thus created southward from the Battery, from whence a flow takes place first slowly, but with increasing velocity, through the East River into the Sound. The full height of the tide at Governor's Island is attained more than two hours in advance of a similar condition at Randall's Island at the mouth of the Harlem River, and a difference of level is thus created which induces a violent rushing of the water through the East River. In the meantime the tidal wave has been sweeping along the Long Island coast, and at Montauk Point it turns into the Long Island Sound, and flows rapidly westward again toward the point north of Hell Gate where the greatest depression of level exists. Now, by the time this Sound tide wave reaches and fills the basin between Fort Schuyler and the city of New York the tide at Governor's Island has begun to ebb, so that a reverse flow commences through the Hell Gate passage from the reservoir represented by the Sound into the constantly increasing depression in New York Bay. Hence the waters which enter the Sound through Hell Gate cause a rushing current in that direction during the flow of the tide, and the waters which pass the same point from the Sound to the New York Bay produce one of equal velocity during the ebb.

THE PRINCIPAL OBSTRUCTIONS.

These are many and varied in character, from the exposed island-shaped mass of rock, bare at all stages of the tide, to the submerged cluster of jagged knife-like ridges that cause only a moderate flurry of the water as it flows over them. Of course Blackwell's Island must be regarded as a great obstruction to the free navigation of the East River, because it occupies a central position between the river banks, dividing this space into two channels. In front of Hallett's Point there are many dangerous rocks. Among them may be named the Hallett's Point Reef, the obstruction which is about to be removed by the great Hell Gate works. The effect of the obstructions to the regular flow of the water is to scour the bed of the East River clear of all deposit, leaving the bottom formed by solid rock, from which rise up the dangerous points that may be noticed in many places along its course. The continuation southward and northward of Blackwell's Island, in the form of reefs partly submerged, illustrates in some degree the general character of the obstructions to navigation, the Hell Gate rock system being of the same description, only that the reefs are more distributed over a larger water area, and consequently complicate the channels between them to a very marked degree. It is our object to describe those dangerous rocks in this perilous channel in detail, because, although they all may be considered as parts of the same system, different plans are necessary for their removal.

THE HALLETT'S POINT LEDGE.

This being deemed a considerable source of danger to passing vessels, the United States government determined on its removal, and intrusted the work to one of the most experienced officers of the United States Engineer corps, General John Newton. The ledge occupies the foreshore immediately in front of old Fort Stevens, and projects in a long, sloping, shelving manner far into the East River, causing a powerful cataract immediately over and around it during the ebb and flow of the tides. The nature of the rock is a species of stratified gneiss, the stratifications being presented in both vertical and horizontal positions when exposed to view on the walls of the main shaft.

Ordinary blasting operations, such as those adopted for the removal of the Diamond and Coenties reefs, would be impossible in such a position, because with the strong currents and narrow channel difficulties in mooring the drill scows and other vessels necessary for the operations would only be surmountable at the expense of the temporary interruption of navigation through Hell Gate. It was therefore decided to adopt the very ingenious plan of sinking a large shaft or pit on the main land, and just outside of the line established as the proposed water line after the completion of the undertaking, and from this centre to drive tunnels radiating into the solid mass of the ledge and as far as they could be safely carried without breaking through the rocky shell which forms the river bed at this point at present. It was also determined to further honeycomb the great ledge by connecting these tunnels by a series of galleries concentric with the circumference of the semi-circular pit, and with the tunnels dividing up the body of the rock into a series of large excavations under a common roof formed by the present rock bed of the river. This roof is supported by rock columns, which were left untouched in order that the superincumbent weight of water might be sustained by the rock roof after the mass beneath it was fully excavated. It was then proposed to mine and charge each of these columns in such a manner as to secure their certain and simultaneous destruction when everything was in readiness to remove the obstruction by the grand explosion. The supporting columns of rock being blown from under the rock roof, the latter falls into the excavation formed beneath for its reception and the depth of water is suddenly increased to that of the present floor of the excavation, less that occupied by the thickness of the débris of the roof, which would in time be entirely removed by dredging and grappling. Such was the general plan devised and adopted for the part of the Hell Gate improvements connected with the removal of Hallett's Point Ledge. With very few modifications this plan has been carried out in the most efficient and satisfactory manner, and preparations are being made for the final destruction of the rock by exploding the rock columns. From the commencement of the work to the present stage of its progress—and indeed we may now regard it as complete and ready for the explosives—the work has been conducted with great care and consummate skill and well deserves to rank in the estimation of engineers as one of the most difficult and successful works of its kind on the American continent. The most experienced miners were employed in driving the tunnels through the solid rock and under the waters rushing through Hell Gate, and the workmen were separated from death only by about ten feet thick of the roof rock and were daily in danger of a sudden leak which would admit the overwhelming river waters.

Nearly all the reef to be removed by the operations at Hallett's Point is submerged. It was, therefore, necessary to protect the outer or water side portion of the semi-circular shaft by a solidly constructed coffer dam which excluded the tidewater. This work had to be built with great care, because on its stability and general effectiveness for the purposes designed the prosecution of the entire work was mainly dependent. If at any time during the driving of the radiating tunnels and the circular connecting galleries the dam had given way under the pressure of tidewater, the whole of the work, with the workmen engaged therein, would have been overwhelmed by the inrushing waters from the East River and the success of the undertaking compromised. The ordinary observer, as a general rule, fails to recognize the merit of many apparently unimportant details of this great work; but practical men, who are familiar with the difficulties that beset the engineer in an operation of this kind, will readily accord the credit due to General Newton and his able assistants for the skill and foresight displayed in its prosecution.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

In order to arrive at the success attained at Hallett's Point it was necessary to make a perfect survey of the ledge and its surroundings, the character of its formation, the numerous variations of its stratification and every inequality of its surface. In a word, information had to be collected which has enabled the engineers to produce a perfect model of the ledge, even to the minutest details of its formation. This entailed an amount of preliminary work which few but experts can appreciate, and the fact that success has attended all the operations up to their present advanced stage shows how thoroughly that preliminary work was performed. The currents flowing over the submerged rocks had to be carefully studied in order to determine as correctly as possible the varying pressures on the coffer dam and the probable result of the removal of the ledge on the tidal flow through Hell Gate. Then numerous experiments had to be made on the various kinds of explosives to be used in the excavation. This was an investigation requiring great experience and skill, because it must be remembered that only a thin shell of rock was allowed to remain between the workings and the water, and any injudicious use of explosives in the tunnels and galleries might have resulted in destroying the cohesiveness of this rocky roof, which being pressed down by the enormous superincumbent weight of the river water a leakage would be created, which no amount of pumping power could overcome or any known means check. The least miscalculation in the drilling of this shell of rock might have led to its perforation, and the force of the water pouring, under pressure, through the orifice so formed would prevent any plugging from remaining in position. These are a few of the many details of the preliminary work necessary to insure success, which will convey to the reader an idea of the difficulties attending this unique undertaking. It is satisfactory to record that the results prove the most complete justification of the means, and that the Scylla of the East River is about to be assigned a place among the things that were.

OTHER DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTIONS.

The pass of Hell Gate well deserves its modern name, applied to it on account of the dangerous eddies which almost attain the scale of whirlpools over its rocky, rugged bed. Beside the Hallett's Point ledge there are numerous groups of large and small rocks dotting the area of the passage, all extremely dangerous to the unwary navigator. Like the famous Straits of Messina, Hell Gate has its Charybdis as well as its Scylla, and the passage through it suggests the dangers that beset the fleet of Ulysses when, in endeavoring to avoid the many headed Scylla, some of the ships were devoured by the monster Charybdis. The best known rocks and reefs are the Hog's Back, the Pot Rock, the Great Mill Rock, the Frying Pan Rock, Little Mill Rock and Flood Rock, each forming the most prominent parts of an intricate system of shoals and rugged points which is spread over the entire space between Astoria and Ward's Island and presenting an array of solid facts which form the logic of Hell Gate in impressing the necessity of caution on the oldest pilots. Some of these rocks are awash at low tide, the tops of others are always exposed to view; but the channel complications they create form an effective barrier to the passage of Hell Gate except by vessels of comparatively light draught engaged in the eastern coast trade and under the pilotage of men familiar from childhood with all the dangers that attend Hell Gate navigation.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

A more interesting experience than the passage on a vessel through the tortuous channel of Hell Gate at certain stages of the tide cannot be desired. Approaching from the southward the ship is headed for Ward's Island, apparently with the intention of running her ashore on that home for the poor, the maimed and the bibulous. The inexperienced passenger, fearing a catastrophe, instinctively takes hold of the fluke of the catted anchor in order to steady himself for the coming shock and have something to hang on to if the ship splits upon one of the wolfish looking rocks that grin at him out of the surging, boiling, whirling waters. But as sudden as thought the helm is ported and the ship is swung broadside on to a cataract that tumbles within a few yards of her frail sides. Then the frightened passenger looks at the sky and the green fields and the busy scenes ashore as though he never more would get his tottering limbs under him on terra firma. Soon the ship is pointing her bowsprit shoreward again, but this time at a pretty mansion on the Long Island side. A great knife-like reef lies across her course, and she drives at it as though she would take a flying leap over the obstruction. Her sides vibrate under the beating of waves generated by currents and counter currents, but she glides past the reef somehow, and is again bound direct for the Ward's Island Inebriate Asylum, staggering along like a drunken monster that meditated a reform of life. Behind her roll frightful masses of dark water, tumbling over the sunken rocks, and before and around her eddies and froths the angry flood as she treads her way through a labyrinth of dangers toward the clear straight channel a hundred yards ahead. By the combination of luck and good steering, which has fortunately attended the passage of Hell Gate since the establishment of a regularly organized pilot system, the ship at last enters a safe channel and proceeds on her voyage through Long Island Sound. The frightened passenger lets go the anchor, looks back at the scene of his perils and remarks that it is just the kind of place to frighten nervous persons, but that for his part he never enjoyed himself so much in his life.

THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

These must be regarded from more than one standpoint in order to be fully understood. The obstructions at Hell Gate at present prevent thorough communication by vessels of large tonnage between what might be termed the harbor of the Hudson River and that of the Sound, so that a valuable portion of the water front of New York and Queens county, L. I., is rendered useless for commercial purposes. If, as is now certain to occur, the Hell Gate passage is cleared of all its dangers to navigation, a marked change will be at once effected in the condition of the upper parts of New York fronting on the East River, and commerce will naturally extend itself to quarters that are now devoted to private residences and ornamental plantations. It is more than probable that the want of foresight displayed by our city government in the past in the selection of Blackwell's Island, Ward's and Randall's islands as sites for public institutions will have to be rectified, at great cost it is true, by the removal of all these public buildings to some points more remote from the city and better adapted for such purposes. By such an arrangement, which has much to recommend it, a large area will be at once added to the available business spaces of New York, and all the advantages of a splendid water front will be secured for commercial purposes. The currents in the East River, now caused by the obstructions at Hell Gate, will be lessened both in velocity and duration of flow between the tides, because an increased volume of water will pass through a wide unobstructed channel to and from the Sound, and a marked effect will be produced in the depth of channels leading to the East River from either end by this increase of the water volumes flowing through them in a given time. The fact that it is possible to blockade New York by a foreign fleet under the present condition and arrangement of our harbor defences at the Narrows and lower bay proves the necessity of securing an outlet by way of the Sound for all the shipping in the harbor. Sandy Hook undefended leaves New York liable to a close blockade by an active enemy in this age of long range rifle guns and torpedoes, for these engines of naval warfare are as effective for offence as defence, and the shallow channels of the lower bay could be closed against us while the enemy lay snugly sheltered, and if necessary defended by the Hook, and far beyond the range of the biggest guns on Forts Richmond and Hamilton.

The advantages to be gained by the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions may, therefore, be classed under the general heads of commercial, hydrographic and military, the gaining of any one of which would be well worth the expenditure necessary to accomplish so desirable a result.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Commander and the Expedition Against the Sioux.

THE THEORY OF OPERATION.

What Was Accomplished by the Early Spring Expedition.

A FRONTIER EDITOR ON THE SITUATION

Scathing Denunciation of the Management of Indian Affairs.

OMAHA, May 15, 1876.

The relations of the government with the Sioux Indian nation have evidently reached at last the crisis which military men on the frontiers of Nebraska, Dakota and Wyoming have predicted so long. It was in anticipation of this that Brigadier General George A. Crook was, in 1875, transferred from Arizona, where he had rendered brilliant service to the command of the Department of the Platte, which includes in its boundaries the principal agencies of the only savage tribes whose power is a cause of apprehension to the whites. His ability in warfare with the Indians has been so well demonstrated in the country of the Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas that it needs no eulogy. In the War Office it is held in high esteem and has caused the giving to him of the task of reducing to submission the wild bands of the Sioux. No brigadier in the army could have inspired the people of this department with more of confidence in the efficacy of his protecting power. His intention of fully exerting it is determined. The measures to that end are to be offensive as well as defensive until the enemy of the miner and settler shall have recognized the futility of further attempts at aggression and independence. Accordingly

THE EXPEDITION

has been projected which is to rendezvous at Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, and is to move thence into the region which is the summer resort of Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull the Elder and Little Big Man, and whence they make their incursions upon the white settlements. It is a beautiful country, traversed by the Big Horn, Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and abounds in game and pasture. A portion of it is the patrimony and stronghold of the Crows (the Absarokee), where, however, they are perpetually harassed, and often beaten and massacred by the Sioux, their ancient and inveterate foes. It is probable that in the coming expedition the services of Crow scouts will be employed and the old-time feud utilized. Some Pawnees also are expected to volunteer to fight on the side of the troops. They owe the ruin of their tribe to the Sioux, who now occupy their ancient domain.

The united forces of the hostile Sioux are supposed to number about 8,000 warriors. Constant reinforcements will be available for them from among the young men who lounge about the agencies on the White River during the winter, and who amuse themselves by committing murder and rapine during the summer.

The whole body of troops which will be directed against them will number 3,000 men, principally cavalry. General Crook will be in active command, accompanied by his aides, Captain A. H. Nicholson and Lieutenant Bourke. The march will begin about June 1.

THE EARLY SPRING EXPEDITION,

of which meagre and imperfect accounts have been published, was little less than a failure, its results being much inferior to anticipation. From one of the ablest field officers of the West I have received a clear description of the battle in which it culminated, fought with Crazy Horse's band near the Powder River. But for the remissness of two subordinate officers it would undoubtedly have proven a great victory for the troops. Those of them who were in action did their duty admirably. Captain Eagan, a gallant commander, drove the Indians into a deep canyon steeply walled by bluffs, while Captain Noyes, executing a rapid movement, captured their herd of ponies, which was grazing on the bottom. Captain Moore, who was stationed on the plateau, was ordered to advance to the edge of the canyon and pour a plunging fire upon the enemy huddled in the narrow space below. Had this been done there is no doubt that they would have been annihilated. It is said that Captain Moore did not move to his position and permitted the Indians to escape. They afterward recaptured their ponies, Captain Noyes having unsaddled his horses before the firing had ceased, immediately after sweeping the herd off across the river. For this conduct he has recently been tried by court martial and reprimanded. The officer whose special duty it was to destroy with his command the Sioux village with fire and carbine, has given no explanation of his whereabouts during the action. It is simply known that he was not there. It appears from the above facts that the attack upon Crazy Horse was well planned, but that it miscarried through the cowardice, jealousy or stupidity of subalterns. It is rumored that two or three of these are to be tried by court martial, and it is probable that their conduct will then appear in the true light. According to General Crook's theory of fighting the Indians of the plains the season in which that military stroke was attempted was much more favorable to success than the months of summer. The enemy were then found encamped in a village. From June until October they will wander from pasture to pasture and hunting ground to hunting ground, and the probability of entrapping them again into a fair engagement is very faint. The fruit of the present enterprise, therefore, is more likely to be the ashes of wasted gunpowder alone than anything else, while the Sioux may stealthily add many scalps to their blood-incrusted trophies.

AN EDITOR'S SENTIMENTS.

The prevailing feeling among the population west of the Missouri River toward the red men is that of the highwayman toward his victims, without the dash of generosity and manliness to be found even in the nature of a Dick Turpin. It is worse than that which the English and Dutch who settled on the Atlantic shore showed toward the Pequods and Manhattans. It is like that of the Spaniards when they despoiled Mexico and Peru, as shameless and unjustifiable a selfishness and hatred toward the race which in the origin of every struggle has been the victim of the wrong. In their thinking the Indian encumbers the soil; therefore, put him under it or drive him off. If, as some benighted ancients believed, the earth were flat and there were an occidental limit where dark nothingness yawned, they would entertain no scruples of conscience in driving him into the pit of annihilation. A certain sneaking, moral timidity, born of their outer kindred with civilization, a word which, in its widest accepted sense, does not seem to comprehend the essence of human kindness at all, reduces them to the naming of their atrocities by specious and dissembling terms; but robbery, starvation and a thousand other infamies are continually inflicted on the red men, and I would like to see them whip to the death the strongest military expedition that could be sent against them.

The leading editor of this military department spoke thus to-day in the beginning of a conversation on the subject of the Indian question. Through his journal he has often befriended, in argument, the cause of the Sioux and shown thereby both moral and physical bravery. Such sentiments are *lèse-majesté* in the West. Further, he says that the people here are "mercenary *parvenus*" in all their thoughts concerning the Indians. The same spirit has influenced all the treaties that have been negotiated with them. Twenty years of life in Nebraska, from its infancy as a colony to its adolescence as a State, has filled him with intensely embittered detestation of the vile traits displayed by the American pioneers and settlers, their lack of honor, religion or gratitude.

"Of course," continued he, "I am identified with the weal of the white race; with its progress, its civilization, its enrichment. I cannot wish that the savages might wreak their vengeance on my kind, but I cannot help but feel painful but irresistable sympathy with their wrongs. It is commonplace to say that from the beginning of the intercourse of Englishmen with them to the present time there has only been made a record of cruelty, infamy, deceit and avarice. But the truth is not a whit less dreadful, although its impressiveness has been dulled by reiteration to selfish ears. Contrasted with the Indians of British America, whose tutelage was inaugurated by the French, what are our thousands of wards? It is a shameful crime to plunder an orphaned child. What is it to wrong these simple children of nature, orphaned by cheat and dishonor of that protecting care which our government owed them from the beginning. Even the results of Spanish enslavement and subsequent liberation in South America are nobler than those of our stern, stolid and selfish Anglo-Saxon policy, which, in spirit, is the same as that of Cortez and Pizarro."

"Do you think that the treaties with the Sioux were negotiated with fraudulent intent?"

"Yes. It has never been the desire of any negotiator but General Harney, and perhaps General Terry, to be candid and frank in explanation of the terms of the proposed covenants. Indeed, it is doubtful if they could have communicated their ideas clearly if they had wished, all the interpreters ever placed at their command being chosen in the interest of the agents instead of the Indians. But the rarity of efficient interpreters has served to favor the disingenuousness of the whites. The best interpreters could be obtained only with the best pay; but they were within the reach of the government. Interpreters with characters of the color that suited their patrons were more agreeable. The treaty of 1868 was explained to the Indians in one way and was written, signed and sealed in another. As a consequence the Indians, in supposed conformity with their stipulations, early found themselves violating the letter of the document. They have always repudiated representations of their culpability, and have been surprised in turn by aggressions of the whites, which have been in contravention of both the written and the spoken treaty."

"Was the negotiation of last autumn another attempt to cheat the Indian?"

"Undoubtedly. The Indians were purposely plied beforehand, so that their demands might be as exorbitant as possible. The Indian Ring was preparing a dish for its capacious maw. I have been astounded by the far-reaching power of that cabal. I have no doubt that the survey was part of the same scheme, and that further, if the purchase should have been made by government, the Delanos, Belknaps, Robesons and Babcocks, and all their friends, would have had the choice claims in the gold region through the pliant agency of the geologist, Mr. Jenney. A more elaborate

PROGRAMME OF THIEVERY

and sweeping fraud was never made. The rush of the miners spoiled the land speculation, and the presence of some honesty in the Sioux negotiating commission, together with public opinion, defeated the treaty."

"There is no doubt about that."

"Justly angered by long experience of government duplicity, there are some bold and indomitable chiefs who have kept aloof from the agencies, where scanty rations are dealt out to a humiliated race like fodder to cattle, and have seized upon vengeance as chance favored their thirsty passions. They fight and kill as savages. Their stealthy attacks and horrible tortures are a part of their national religion. They could bear the latter themselves without wincing, as I have seen them at their sun dances. They are not to be blamed for this savagery, since the higher race which is constantly edging them toward extinction has made no practical efforts to civilize them. Once provoked, their enmity is exhibited in atrocities peculiar to their blood, their tradition, their religion. Those who have given the just provocation have the result on their own head. And if in the struggle, which must soon ensue, the Sioux are beaten by the soldiers, it will not be because their cause is unjust."

"I believe you."

"But it is not so certain that they will be overcome. Their armament is magnificent. Two-thirds of them have repeating rifles and abundance of ammunition."

"Their method of fighting, however, gives the advantage to the troops, now that the latter are used to Indian antics?"

"Yes, where the Indians are not overwhelmingly numerous."

"The steady fire of dismounted troops is greatly superior in its execution to that of savages mounted on horseback?"

"But if they can surround a smaller body they surely will annihilate it. The Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in which the brave Fetterman fell, illustrates their prowess. They led a pursuing party of eighty soldiers into the very arms of their reserve bands and then enclosed them so that no soul escaped to tell the tale."

The editor drew examples in which army officers, in his opinion, have been guilty of cruelty just as savage as that sometimes committed by the Sioux, one of which was the massacre at Fort Lyons, ordered by Chivington. In his opinion the prospect of a fight with the wild bands this summer was small. Many expeditions had gone after them in previous years with sanguinary anticipations, had marched all over the country where their camps are supposed to exist and returned in the autumn without a fight. Yet the increased strength of the hostile body and the excellence of their arms might inspire them with greater than their usual boldness, while the invasion of the Black Hills by miners and the shameful treatment of their friends at the agencies might lend them desperation. A bitter, final struggle may occur.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE ARLINGTONS DEFEAT THE OLYMPICS AT PATERSON—GAMES ELSEWHERE—NOTES.

The Arlingtons, of this city, visited Paterson, N. J., yesterday, to engage in the first game of a series with the well-known Olympic Club, of that place. The visitors were short the services of their catcher, left and centre fielders, Sage, Gedney and Walsh, and their places had to be filled by substitutes. The Arlingtons obtained a lead at the start, which made the game look as though it would be a one sided affair, but the home club rallied in the seventh inning sufficiently to make the contest a most interesting one from that time to the close. After the second inning the fielding on both sides was quite good, and the batting was made noteworthy by a three-base hit by Fallon and Loughlin each. Of the fielding on the occasion, that of Loughlin at second base was excellent, one stop of a grounder while running toward right field being especially praiseworthy. J. Tracey, Buchanan and Isherwood also did well in their positions. Of the Olympic it can be said that they need a pitcher who has more command of the ball than their present one and that their general fielding was good. McCracken, Dolan and John Mullen did the best playing for their side. The Arlingtons should be congratulated upon their victory under the circumstances. The following is the score:—

OLYMPIC. Players.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ARLINGTON. Players.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dolan, s.s.	1	1	1	6	2	Fallon, p.	3	2	1	2	2
Titus, r. f.	1	0	1	1	0	Ryan, l. f.	2	1	1	2	1
St. Law., 3d b	1	0	3	2	3	L'ghlin, 2d b	2	2	3	4	1
J. M'll'n, 1st b	1	1	10	0	1	Is'rw'd, 1st b	1	0	10	0	1
Lilles, c.	0	1	2	0	2	P. Tracey, c. f	0	0	2	0	4
McC'ken, l. f	0	1	3	0	1	Buchanan, c	0	2	5	2	3
Mullen, 2d b	2	2	2	1	0	J. Tracey, s. s	1	1	3	2	1
Walters, p.	1	1	3	1	2	Barton, r. f.	1	1	0	0	2
Kelly, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Purssell, 3d b	1	1	2	0	5
Totals	8	9	27	11	12	Totals	10	10	27	12	20

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	—8
Arlington	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—10

Runs earned—None.

First base by errors of opponents—Olympic, 8 times; Arlington, 6 times.

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Quilty, of the Alaska club.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

In Hartford the Hartfords beat the Bostons easily, as the following score shows:—

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartford	0	0	0	7	1	1	3	0	0	—12
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

In Chicago, much to the surprise of the betting men, who were wagering 100 to 40 on the home club, the St. Louis won a victory from the Chicagos by the following score:—

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—4

The Athletics defeated the Philadelphias in Philadelphia as follows:—

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	9	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

ELIZABETH, May 19, 1876.

At a game of base ball between the Resolutes and Stars, of Syracuse, here to-day the former won by a score of 5 to 1.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Bostons and Mutuals play on the Union Grounds this afternoon. It is said that Lanken, the pitcher of the Brooklyn (professional) club, will pitch for the Mutuals in this game.

The Arlingtons will spend the 14th and 15th of June in Providence, R. I., where they will play the Brown University and Rhode Island clubs. On Wednesday next they will play the Stars, of Newark, at Newark.

To day the Alaskas, of this city, will play the Hudsons, at the Capitoline Grounds, and on Monday they will play the Keystones, at the same place.

Manager Cammeyer, of the Mutual Club, has been very desirous of securing the services of Messrs. Fallon and Sage, of the Arlingtons, to pitch and catch for his nine in its game with the Bostons to-day, and sent several requests to that effect to the Arlington Club. The Arlingtons, however, declined to loan the players mentioned a single day, for the reason that if Messrs. Fallon and Sage took part in a game with a professional nine they would be debarred from playing in any amateur contest during the remainder of the season. This was a sensible reply to make, but it has so enraged Cammeyer that he says he will not allow the Arlingtons to play on the Union Grounds during the rest of the season. Cammeyer is cutting his own nose off to spite his face.

The Chathams, of New York, played the Keystones, of New York, on the grounds of Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, and defeated them by the score of 20 to 5.

AQUATIC.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

The race which comes off to-morrow forenoon over the Charles River course (three miles), in four-oared gunwale boats, between the Faulkner-Regan and City Point crews, excites great interest, and it is claimed the time will be the best ever made over the course in a similar race. The former crew are the favorites in the betting.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR SCULLING RACE.

JAMES O'NEIL'S CHALLENGE TO GEORGE ENGELHARDT.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

George Engelhardt promised on two separate occasions to meet me and sign articles of agreement for a sculling race in July, distance one mile and a half and return, for $1,000 a side. On each occasion I have been ready with my money, but Mr. Engelhardt has failed to meet me. In view of these facts, I should like him to expressly state if he means to row, and, if so, to name place and date to arrange preliminaries without any further delay. Respectfully yours,

JAMES O'NEIL.

EFFECTS OF A SPREE.

An inquest was yesterday held in the case of George T. Cannon, alias Callahan, who died of injuries at Bellevue Hospital. He had been on a spree, in which he received the injuries, but could not say how. The jury found that death was the result of a rupture received in some manner to them unknown.

PARIS LOCOMOTION.

THE TRAMWAY SYSTEM—RAPID TRANSIT AND CHEAP FARES.

In 1853 M. Loubat, a Frenchman, who had resided for many years in the United States, laid down the first tramways introduced in Paris. They consisted of two lines, one running from the Place de la Concorde to Boulogne and Versailles and the other from Rueil to Port Marly. They were known by the title of the *Chemins de Fer Américains*, that of "tramways" being of later adoption. At first they were looked upon with but little favor, and it was not until they were extensively introduced in London and other English cities that the attention of French legislators and speculators was drawn to them. In fact, it was only in 1873 that the advantages of the system were fairly recognized here. In that year a city ordinance was published authorizing the construction of several lines of tramway in Paris and the banlieu. This mode of conveyance has become exceedingly popular, and the profits realized by the lines already laid down are so large that people are eagerly investing their money in fresh enterprises of the same character.

Three tramway companies now divide between them the conveyance of passengers in Paris and its environs. A fourth charges itself specially with the transportation of passengers from Paris to Versailles and the intermediate points.

The Compagnie Générale des Omnibus conveys on its tramway lines passengers to and from the following points:—

1. From the Louvre to St. Cloud and the intermediate points.
2. From the Louvre to Sèvres and the intermediate points.
3. From the Louvre to Vincennes and the intermediate points.
4. From the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile to La Villette and the intermediate points.
5. From La Villette to the Place du Trône and the intermediate points.

THE NORTHERN TRAMWAYS.

Tramways du Nord—La Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Parisiens transports passengers from:—

1. The Place de l'Etoile to Surennes and the intermediate points.
2. From the Church of St. Augustin to Levallois Peret, the Parc de Neuilly and the intermediate stations.
3. From the Place Moncey to Amières and the intermediate stations.

THE SOUTHERN TRAMWAYS.

Tramways du Sud conveys passengers:—

1. From the Church of St. Germain des Près to Montrouge, Chatillon and the intermediate points (left bank of the Seine).
2. From the Place de l'Etoile (right bank of the Seine) to the Montparnasse Railway station. The line is still unfinished.

THE PARIS AND VERSAILLES TRAMWAY COMPANY.

This company conveys passengers from Paris to Versailles by Sèvres, Chaville and Viroflay.

DETAIL OF SERVICES.

Thirteenth service of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, and first of its tramway lines—From the Louvre to St. Cloud. Length of the line, 10,057 metres.

Correspondence in the week without increase of fare for passengers coming from the fortifications and with a supplemental fare of 2 cents only in the week for those coming from Passy:—

1. Point de la Alma with the line A D.
2. Place de la Concorde with the lines Æ, E, C.
3. Louvre with the line V and the tramway of Vincennes.

The correspondence with the line of Vincennes is available only as far as the fortifications. On Sundays and Thursdays there is a special service for the convenience of persons returning from the theatres.

Fares—From St. Cloud, eleven P. M., week, 17 cents; Sundays and *fête* days, 20 cents. From the Louvre at midnight, week, Sundays and *fête* days, 20 cents.

Fourteenth service (omnibus) and Second (tramways) from the Louvre to Sèvres. Length of the line 7 miles. Correspondences (week).

1. Pont de l'Alma with the line A D.
2. Place de la Concorde with the lines A F, A C.

The correspondence with the lines above indicated is only accorded in consideration of a supplemental fare of 3 cents on the Thursdays, Sundays and *fête* days.

Special service for the theatres. Fare 20 cents. Departure from Sèvres, 10:40 P. M.; from the Louvre, 12:20 P. M.

TRAMWAY FROM THE LOUVRE TO ST. CLOUD—FARES FROM BUREAU TO BUREAU AND VICE VERSA.

		Week Days.				Sundays.			
		Ordinary Travellers.		Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.		Ordinary Travellers.		Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	
		Int. Cls.	Imp. Cls.	Int. Cls.	Imp. Cls.	Int. Cls.	Imp. Cls.	Int. Cls.	Imp. Cls.
From St. Cloud	To Point du Jour	5	5	2	2	6	5	2	2
	To the old Barrière of Passy	6	6	4	4	8	14	4	4
	To the Louvre	10	10	8	6	15	15	8	8
From the Point du Jour	To the old Barrière of Passy	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
	To the Louvre	6	6	6	4	11	11	6	6
From the old Barrière of Passy	To the Louvre	4	4	4	2	7	7	4	4

TRAMWAYS FROM THE LOUVRE TO SEVRES.

		Week Days.				Sundays.			
		Ordinary Passengers.		Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.		Ordinary Passengers.		Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	
		Int	Imp	Int	Imp	Int	Imp	Int	Imp
From the Louvre	To the old Barrière of Passy	4	4	4	4	7	7	4	4
	To Point du Jour (Fortifications)	6	6	6	6	11	11	6	6
	To Billancourt	6	8	7	7	13	13	7	7
	To Sèvres (Porte de Ville d'Avray)	10	10	8	8	15	15	8	8
From the Place de la Concorde	To the old Barrière of Passy	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	2
	To Point du Jour (Fortifications)	6	6	4	4	9	9	4	4
	To Billancourt	8	8	5	5	11	11	5	5
	To Sèvres	10	10	6	6	13	13	6	6
From "Point du Jour" (Fortifications)	To Billancourt	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
	To Sèvres	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2
From Billancourt		2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1

Fifteenth Omnibus and Third Tramway line, from the Louvre to Vincennes. Length of the line, 5 miles.

CORRESPONDENCES.

1. Louvre, with the Tramway Louvre, St. Cloud and the Line V.
2. Rue Lobau, with the Lines O, T.
3. Place de la Bastille, with the lines E, F, P, R, S, Z, A, H.
4. Place du Trône, with the lines A, E and the Tramway Trône la Villette.

FARES.

	Interior and Platform. Cents.	Imperial. Cents.
From the Louvre to the fortifications	6	3
Soldiers	3	3
From the fortifications to Vincennes	2	1
Soldiers	1	1
From the Louvre to Vincennes	8	4
Soldiers	4	4

Sixteenth Omnibus and Fourth Tramway line from the Barrière de l'Etoile to La Villette. Length of the line, 4 miles.

Seventeenth Omnibus and Fifth Tramway line, from La Villette to the Place de la Trône. Length of the line, 2¾ miles.

Fares of the two last mentioned lines:—Interior and platform, 6 cents; imperial, 3 cents; imperial with correspondence, 6 cents.

Résumé of the operations on the following omnibus tramway lines in 1875:—From l'Etoile to La Villette, 19, days; from Villette to the Place du Trone, 45 days.

The number of vehicles running daily in 1875 was 22 on the Ligne de l'Etoile and 14 on the Ligne du Trône. Each vehicle travelled daily on an average, on the line from l'Etoile to La Villette, 57¼ miles; on that of the Trône, 52¼ miles.

The vehicles conveyed on the Ligne de l'Etoile 3,755,797 passengers, or 19,065 per day, 877 per carriage, 58 per trip; on the Ligne du Trône, 415,502 passengers, or 9,233 per day, 650 per vehicle or 35 per trip.

Of the 3,755,797 passengers on the Ligne de l'Etoile 2,024,934 occupied places in the interior and 1,730,863 travelled outside. Of the 415,502 passengers on the Ligne du Trône 254,222 rode inside and 161,280 outside.

About 649,699 passengers on the Ligne de l'Etoile and 109,735 on the Ligne du Trône availed themselves of the tickets of correspondence.

The average receipts per passenger was about 3⅞ cents on the Ligne de l'Etoile and about 3 30-100 on the Ligne du Trône.

The average receipts realized by each kilometer, or five-eighths of a mile, was 35 cents on the Ligne de l'Etoile, and 24 cents and 3 mills on the Ligne du Trône.

These statistics do not comprise the three tramway lines—from the Louvre to St. Cloud, from the Louvre to Sèvres and from the Louvre to Vincennes—which at the time were not in operation.

CHEMINS DE FER PARISIENS.

NORTHERN TRAMWAYS.

This is a distinct company from that of the company entitling itself "Compagnie des Tramways de Paris," and also from "The Compagnie Génerale des Omnibus."

First line running from the Place de l'Etoile to Luresne. Length of the line 4½ miles:—

FARES.

	Interior. Cents.	Platform. Cents.
From Luresne to Courbevoie	3	4
From Luresne to the Place de l'Etoile	9	6
From Luresne to the Porte Maillot	6	4
From Courbevoie to the Porte Maillot	3	2
From Courbevoie to the Place de l'Etoile	6	4
From the Porte Maillot to the Place de l'Etoile	3	2

With correspondence, which gives the right to gratuitous conveyance on the line A B, Passy Bourse and on the tramway of La Villette. The departures between Luresne and Courbevoie take place every twenty minutes.

	Interior. Cents.	Platform. Cents.
From Luserne to the Place de l'Etoile	12	10
From Courbevoie to the Place de l'Etoile	9	8
From the Porte Maillot to the Place de l'Etoile	6	6

Second line from St. Augustin to Levallois Perret and to the Parc de Neuilly (Boulevard Bincaud). Length of the line, 2¾ miles.

	Interior. Cents.	Platform. Cents.
From St. Augustin to the fortifications	3	2
With correspondence (1)	6	6
From St. Augustin to Levallois, Perret and Neuilly	6	4
From the fortifications to Levallois, Perret and Neuilly	3	2

This place entitles the passenger to a gratuitous correspondence with the line B from the Trocadero to the Chemin de Fer de l'Est, with the line A F from the Pantheon to the Place Wagram and with the tramway from the Place de l'Etoile to La Villette.

THIRD LINE FROM THE PLACE MONCEY (BOULEVARD CLICHY) TO ASNIERES.

	Interior. Cents.	Platform. Cents.
From Asnières to Clichy or *vice versa*	2	1
From Clichy to the Porte Clichy or *vice versa*	2	1
From the Porte Clichy to the Place Moncey or *vice versa*	4	2
From Asnières to the Porte Clichy or *vice versa*	4	2
From Asnières to the Place Moncey or *vice versa*	10	4
From Clichy to the Place Moncey or *vice versa*	6	3

WITH CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE LINE G AND THE TRAMWAY ETOILE LA VILLETTE.

	Interior. Cents.	Platform. Cents.
From Asnières to the Place Moncey	10	8
From Clichy to the Place Moncey	8	6
From the Porte Clichy to the Place Moncey	6	6

Passengers provided with correspondence tickets from the line G and from the tramway of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus (Etoile la Villette) are entitled to gratuitous conveyance as far as the Porte de Clichy.

LINES IN CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECTED.

	Miles.
Fourth line	3⅜
Fifth line	4
Sixth line	3½
Seventh line	3⅜

COMPAGNIE DE TRAMWAYS DE PARIS.

Réseau de Sud (southern network).

First line (in operation):—From St. Germain des Pres (Paris Riveganche) to Montrouge and Chatillon; length of the line, 4½ miles.

Fares—Interior and platform, 6 cents; imperiale, 3 cents; imperiale, with correspondence, 6 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. From St. Germain des Pres with the lines B, O, V, A, D.
2. Place de l'Enfer with the lines A, G.

The carriages of this line stop temporarily at the fortifications.

Second line (in construction), from the Place de l'Etoile to the Gare Montparnasse. Length of the line, 2⅜ miles.

The correspondences of this line have not as yet been arranged.

Fares—Interior and platform, 6 cents; imperiale, 3 cents; do., with correspondence, 6 cents.

Unfinished and projected—Third line, length 2⅞ miles; fourth line, length 2⅞ miles; fifth line, length 6¼ miles; sixth line, length 3¾ miles; seventh line, length 5¾ miles; eighth line, length 3⅞ miles; ninth line, length 2⅛ miles; tenth line, length 5⅜ miles. Total, 38⅛ miles.

COMPAGNIE DE TRAMWAYS SEVRES, VERSAILLES, PARIS.

Head of the line—Sevres, Chaville, Viroflay (stations); Versailles (head of the line).

Departures from Paris every half hour, from nine in the morning to eight in the evening.

Departures from Versailles every hour, from eight in the morning to seven in the evening.

FARES.

	Week Days. Cents.	Sundays. Cents.
From Paris to Versailles	20	25
From Sèvres to Versailles	10	10

On the days when the *grandes eaux* (fountains) play at Versailles the fare is increased by ten cents.

The two Tramways Réseaux, north and south own about 100 carriages, of which only 40 are in circulation. The lines have been started too recently to permit of accurate returns being given of their earnings.

"FRANK FORRESTER."

The Newark Herbert Association, specially organized some months ago to place a memorial stone over the grave of the famous and unfortunate author William Henry Herbert, better known as Frank "Forrester," finished its mission yesterday. The members, together with several hundred other citizens, took part in formally unveiling the newly erected tombstone. It is of Belleville stone, fashioned and inscribed in strict accordance with the wishes of the deceased, expressed shortly before he shot himself in the Stevens House, in this city, on May 17, 1858. The inscription runs as follows:—

> "FRANK FORRESTER."
> By the Newark Herbert Association.
> May 19, 1876.
> WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT,
> of England
> Aged 51 years.
> "Infelicissimus."
> Born April 7, 1807, London.
> Died May 17, 1858, New York.

The association marched from Dr. Smith's, on Broad street, to the cemetery. At the grave President George B. Halsted introduced Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, an Episcopal clergyman, who recited a portion of the burial service. Mr. Halsted then delivered an address. After this Judge Ricord read Herbert's last letter to the press. Mr. Henry Hill then read a poem and Mr. Halsted closed the proceedings by thanking those present for the respect they had shown the memory of a great man. Herbert was twenty-six years a resident of Newark, but never became a citizen of this country.

"Colonel" Thomas Picton, who calls himself "Count of Badajos," states that Herbert's son is now Earl of Carnarvon.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks was held yesterday afternoon.

An application from some property owners to have a new sewer laid in 144th street was referred to the Common Council.

Henry W. Stuckle notified the department that a statue of General Lafayette has been presented by the French government to the city and is now here. The French residents are to supply the pedestal and the department will lay the foundation, if the statue be deemed of sufficient artistic value to merit a place in Central Park.

Washington's statue in Union square will be decorated from Decoration Day until July 4 by Post 97 of the Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by John H. Brady. A booth will be erected near by to receive subscriptions for this object.

Comptroller Green has stated as the reason for not paying the laborers that the expenses for cleaning the lakes in Central Park were charged to the construction fund, whereas they should have been charged to the maintenance fund. The Board holds, on the other hand, that the materials taken from such lakes, being used for filling up other parts of the Park and making other improvements, the expense is correctly charged to the construction fund.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Seymour, alias Dr. L. D. Payton, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Adams and Thompson, of the Central Office, on a telegram from A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C., saying that they hold a United States Commissioner's warrant charging him with false pretences in obtaining jewelry on a bogus check. The jewelry was recovered.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.

Charles Blauvelt, aged thirty-four, of No. 318 Rivington street, committed suicide by taking arsenic Thursday morning. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died two hours after being admitted.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Herbert Owens, aged seven years, of No. 362 West Fiftieth street, was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River. He has been missing since the 16th inst. Coroner Croker will hold the inquest.

Yesterday evening the body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Twentieth street, East River. It had probably been in the water several months, as it was much decomposed.

THE EXHIBITION.

A Crowded Attendance at All the Buildings Yesterday.

VANDALISM IN MEMORIAL HALL.

Paintings and Statuary Wilfully Damaged.

The Austrian Section Partially Closed.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1876.

We have had a clear day at last. The elements have deigned to smile upon the great Exhibition, and the result has been a crowded attendance all day. All the buildings were full of sight-seers, but the main buildings and the art galleries, as usual, received the lion's share of attention, which goes to prove, I think, that we Americans have a greater fondness for art than we get credit for. One of the great attractions of a day at the Exhibition are the Gilmore concerts, which are given morning and afternoon. After walking over a portion of the scores of miles necessary to see one of the great buildings—there are thirty-seven miles of passage ways in the main building, I believe—there is nothing more refreshing than to sit down with the thousands of others and listen to the beautiful music of the band. But you will be wise if you bring your own camp stool, for the music is becoming such an attraction that the stationary seats are always full unless you go early. The authorities are arranging for a series of continuous concerts to last nearly all day. There will be organ "recitals" in the early morning, then Gilmore's band, then the pianofortes will be given a chance—Pattison and others to play—then the organs again, and then Gilmore's afternoon concert.

VANDALS AT THE EXHIBITION.

It is almost incredible that there should be found in a civilized community persons malicious enough to wantonly injure and destroy the beautiful objects of the Exhibition. It is, nevertheless, true that costly and rare articles have already been irreparably injured, and that not by the stupid gawks and thick-witted boors who poke at everything with their umbrellas or paw them with dirty fingers, but by Vandals savage enough to designedly injure the loveliest works in the fair. The art galleries offer an inviting field for these wretches, and many choice pictures and marbles have suffered at their hands. The foreign Commissioners complain that their canvasses have been scratched and broken, and their statuary chipped and daubed to an alarming extent. Visitors to the Memorial Hall to-day were surprised to find the doors of the Austrian section closed and guarded. Inquiry at official sources elicited the information that the Austrian Commission had found several pictures cut and scratched, and they had promptly resolved to erect barriers against the mob more formidable than the slight rail which now encircles their walls. Until this is done the doors will be closed to all—the good and the bad alike, the art worshippers and the Vandals who would deface it. The Austrian section contains what is, perhaps, the grandest picture in the entire collection, Hans Markaat's masterpiece of "Venice Worshipping Catherine Cornaro," and her Commissioners have done wisely in taking measures to prevent the possible injury of even this treasure. As I said before, other foreign representatives make the same complaint and threaten to take the same summary steps unless better protection is afforded their charges by the Centennial authorities. The Board of Finance has a force of 1,000 men, called the "Centennial guards," whose office it is to police the buildings and grounds. They should at once see to it either that these men perform their duties more vigilantly, or, if their number is not large enough, to make the needed increase in the force. I saw one brute collared and ejected from Memorial Hall this morning for using the blade of his penknife to mark the outline of a picture he particularly admired; but I saw several others who were not ejected, but who ought to have been kicked ignominiously.

A CENTENNIAL SAFE.

A large iron safe, made by Marvin & Co., of New York, known as the "Centennial safe," is now on exhibition in Memorial Hall, and is designed to contain memorial articles. It will be locked up on the 31st of next December, and not opened for a century. It has inner doors of plate glass. Portraits of President Lincoln and Grant are painted on the outer doors, and a portrait of Washington, supported by the Union flag and the pine tree shilling, forms the central pictures in the cornice. The safe is to contain albums of the photographs and autographs of the leading Centennial officers, Governors of States, and other prominent men; autograph books called the United States Centennial Album, a silver inkstand lined with gold and two pens used in recording the names in the books. One of the pens was presented by Henry W. Longfellow. One album is larger than the others, and whoever records his name therein is entitled to the space below his name, so that when they are opened in 1976 the direct lineal descendant of the signer can record his name below that of his ancestor. There is also in the safe an album to receive the autographs of foreign ministers and visitors, a Presidential album to contain the photographs and signatures of all the Presidents of the United States from 1876 to 1976; an album to contain the Judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet officers, President of the Senate or President *pro tem.* and Speaker of the House; also every twelve years the six oldest Senators and six oldest Representatives in service. These albums will be deposited in a glass case and opened when necessary. The safe will also contain ten months' publication of the monthly *United States Centennial Welcome*, published and edited by Mrs. Charles F. Derben, of New York, to whom is due the credit of the enterprise. When the memorial articles are to be deposited in the safe President Grant is expected to place away the large album. General Hawley will place away one; Vice President Orestes Cleveland, originator of the Centennial Exhibition, will deposit one; Alfred T. Goshorn will place another; John Sartain, Superintendent of the Fine Art Department, will place one, and Vice President Ferry the other. Hon. James Gopsill will deposit the silver inkstands. Chief Justice Waite will be invited to place away one of the gold pens and General Cameron the other. Mr. Peter Cooper, whose name is on the safe, and to whose generosity they are indebted for it, will then close one door and Hon. W. C. Bryant the other, and the lock will be turned by Mr. B. Sherman, of the National Exchange Bank of New York. When the safe is closed it will be conveyed to Washington and placed under the rotunda of the Capitol. The iron doors will be left open, so that the Centennial relics can always be seen.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

The Norwegian iron-screw steamship St. Olaf, J. Pedersen, commander, arrived at this port last evening from London via Bergen, Norway, and Newcastle, England, and is now anchored in the stream off the old Navy Yard, at Reed street. She brings 200 passengers, including cabin and steerage, and an exceedingly large cargo, consisting principally of the remaining exhibits of Sweden and Norway for the Centennial Exposition, all of which are consigned to Messrs. L. Westergaard & Co., of this city. The St. Olaf was built in 1871 at Newcastle, England, for the Norwegian and American Steam Propeller Company. She is 310 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth and is 1,500 tons register, being supplied with a double compound cylinder engine.

At twelve o'clock the Executive Committee had a session to hear an argument delivered by Hon. George W. Biddle, yesterday elected solicitor, but also chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in favor of opening on Sunday. The meeting was private.

THE COMMISSION.

After the meeting of the United States Centennial Commission to-day Mr. French, of the Committee on Transportation, reported that ample preparations had been made for the railway passengers to come to the city, and that after arrival they could reach the enclosure within a few minutes. So far as could be ascertained the policy of the railroads is opposed to further reduction of fares beyond that established, of one-fourth, which was regretted, for it is believed that a great number of people will be prevented from visiting the Exhibition. At the same time attention is called to the fact that those who attend political conventions and like gatherings, not representing the industrial classes have a reduction of one-half. On conversing with the railroad authorities they said that if the fares should be reduced they would be obliged to increase their rolling stock, which would be needed only for a few months, and unless it could be shown them that they would in the end make more money they would not be likely to change their policy. In regard to accommodations the city steam cars are to run from six central points so often as necessary, and these, with the ordinary street cars, could deliver 20,000 people an hour. Mr. French added, verbally, that the railroads were now considering the plan of running frequent excursion trains from New York and distant cities, and their decision will soon be announced.

PUBLIC COMFORT.

Mr. Prosser reported from the Committee on Public Comfort and like matters that the admission fee should be reduced for children between twelve and four years to twenty-five cents, and for younger ones it should be free; also that restaurants should post their bills of fare in conspicuous places, with prices attached, which should be fixed by the commission; also that information should be given by means of placards outside the grounds in regard to railroad routes; also that the grounds should be opened at eight A. M. and close at six P. M.; also that notices should be placed at right angles in all the buildings directing to rooms of retirement; also that additional seats should be provided for the people in different places.

Mr. Durfur thought the commission had no right to fix the prices of articles to be sold and that competition would regulate the matter, provided the prices were posted.

The report was recommitted for further labors.

Mr. Colwell reported that the Secretary should provide a sufficient number of registry books to be placed in the main building for visitors, and that afterward they be deposited in Memorial Hall.

MANSLAUGHTER AVENUE.

Mr. Donelson made an attack on the narrow gauge railroad running through the grounds, for the reason that the cars run so fast that the lives of people are in danger. One person already had been hurt, while the long fences and platforms obstruct travel and produce great inconvenience. When we have 200,000 visitors, as we are likely to have on Sunday [Mr. Lowrey.—Oh, no!], these cars will be terribly in the way.

Mr. Loring—These cars are an unmitigated nuisance and I insist that the fences shall be removed, that horse power be substituted for steam and that such a rate of speed be adopted as will permit people to get on or off where they please. Other members spoke with equal condemnation, making the points that people are thrown out of the line of travel by the serious obstructions, and by the danger to human life.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Cleveland rose to a personal explanation on account of being attacked in a Philadelphia paper, which charged him as an enemy to the Exposition, which he declared to be false in every particular, and he said he had done what he could outside and inside the commission to forward the enterprise, and this at a time when leaders were discouraged; that New Jersey had contributed $100,000; that he himself had sucsbribed $1,000, never expecting a cent in return; that he had not cost the commission one cent, not having even accepted the passes sent him, and that he was not a pauper living on the charity of Philadelphia.

That abuse known as terminal charges is likely soon to come before the commission for investigation.

THE FRENCH BOARD OF JUDGES.

Director General Goshorn this morning formally received the French Board of Judges, whose credentials were submitted by M. Roulleaux Dugage, secretary of and delegate from the "Superior Committee and Engineer of the French section of the International Exhibition." They are as follows:—M. Simonin for the mining and metallurgy department; M. Kuhleman, chemical department; M. De Lucy, ceramics and pottery; Marquis de Rochambeau, furniture; M. Chatel, silk and silk fabric; Deitz Monin, clothing and jewelry; M. Guiet, carriages and accessories; M. Fouret, education, &c.; M. Levasseur, scientific and philosophical.

M. Saintain, sculpture; M. Periere, machines and tools; M. Martell, agriculture; M. Lavomre, alternate judge; M. Rene Millet, secretary of the Board, and Comte A. de Diesback, assistant secretary.

A MUSICAL COMPETITION.

A marked feature of the July days of the Exhibition will be a musical contest between the different bands of the country. The contestants will be divided into three classes. Prizes will be offered for the successful competitor in each of the three classes. The classes are arranged so that each band will contest only with those of its own class. No distinction is made in the nature of the premiums offered to the different classes. The classes are as follows:—First, full military band of reed and brass instruments, thirty-six performers; second, full military band of brass instruments alone, not less than twenty-four performers; third, Brass bands composed wholly of professional musicians, or of professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen performers. Each organization will prepare two pieces, they themselves making the selection, with the limitations that they are to choose from composers prescribed by the regulation. The judges, in awarding the prizes, will be governed by the taste and judgment shown in selecting the music as well as by the manner of performance. As a large number of bands from all over the country will participate in the various ceremonies of the Fourth of July, the authorities have agreed upon the 5th and 6th or 6th and 7th of July as the best time for the contest. This contest will be followed by one later for the orchestras of the country, and a suggestion to have a vocal contest is under consideration.

A MASSACHUSETTS RECEPTION.

The Commercial Club, of Boston, with its President, Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, received the Centennial Commission Finance Committee and foreign Commissioners at noon to-day, in the Massachusetts State Building. A quiet chat was had, which was occasionally enlivened with music. The party this evening proceeded to Proskaur's, where a dinner was given, Governor Rice presiding. Some 200 guests were present.

It is understood that the Foreign Commissioners held a meeting this afternoon in the British building to discuss measures in regard to the beginning of the work of juries.

Mr. Biddle has not yet signified his acceptance of the position of solicitor, conferred upon him by the Commission on Tuesday last. It is understood he will decline.

PORTO RICO COMMISSIONERS.

There have just arrived from Havana in this city four Centennial Commissioners from the colony of Porto Rico. They are Señor Don Francisco Baston Corton, Mayor of San Juan and President of the commission, Señor Don Dr. Francisco Dauso, Señor Don Cesar de Guillermine and Señor Don Manuel Lopez Boyo. A portion of the party are residing at the Spanish Hotel, in East Fourth street, and all will leave this city on Monday for Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the purpose of assisting the Twenty-third regiment to go to the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next. The regiment has already raised $10,000, but about $3,000 more is required. A committee was appointed at the meeting to collect subscriptions, and $1,000 was collected on the spot.

CENTENNIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post Office Department has given to a few of the larger post offices the privilege of selling the Centennial stamped envelopes. Postmaster James will have a supply for sale by Wednesday or Thursday next.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in your issue of the 17th a letter from a gentleman questioning whether the flowers and fruit distributed by our mission are actually received and retained by the patients in the various hospitals. I would state that we do not leave our flowers in any hospital where the ladies are not allowed to distribute them, and that during the past six years, with a single exception, we have always found the nurses and authorities ready and anxious to furnish us every facility.

They often take great pains to provide cups and bottles of water for the patients, that the flowers may be kept fresh as long as possible, and seem almost as interested in having us pay frequent visits as the patients themselves. As Monday was the first day of our Flower Mission this season the institution of which the writer spoke had probably not yet been visited, but if he would be kind enough to send its name to our rooms, No. 239 Fourth avenue, we will see that the flowers reach its patients, who certainly seem to need some outside brightness. FLOWER MISSION.

No. 239 FOURTH AVENUE, Thursday, May 18.

THE JERSEY CITY FORGERY.

John Kennedy was brought before Justice Keese in Jersey City yesterday on the charge of forging the signature of Michael Lawless to a check for $150 on the Second National Bank. William Macauley, who, it is alleged, drew the forged check, was arrested in Hoboken by Detective Clos on information given by Lawless. Kennedy said he was a copyist for lawyers in New York, and that he met a man who asked him to bring the check to Jersey City. He could give no further information, he said. Macauley, when brought into court, contradicted Kennedy in every particular. Lawless testified that Macauley had been his confidential clerk and had charge of his books. Kennedy admitted that he had obtained money on other checks with the signature of Lawless. Both Kennedy and Macauley were committed for trial.

SCANNELL AGAIN IN COURT.

John Scannell, who was acquitted of the charge of murdering Tom Donohoe on the ground of insanity, and was subsequently discharged from the lunatic asylum by the finding of a medical commission that he was not insane, made his first public appearance since his release (yesterday) in the Supreme Court, whither he was subpœnaed as a witness in the case of William K. Peyton, a Bowery dry goods merchant, against James K. Smith, a horse dealer. Scannell entered court accompanied by Mr. Peter Mitchell, the counsel for the defence. He was dressed in the latest fashion. He took a seat inside the bar inclosure and remained through the proceedings with an air of the utmost unconcern, apparently not regarding the scrutinizing glances thrown at him from every part of the court room. When the case was concluded he walked out, jumped into a coupé and was driven up town.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate the alleged abuses in the management of the State prisons of the State will commence its labors at Sing Sing Prison on Tuesday, the 6th prox. Communications calculated to throw any light upon the subject of inquiry may be addressed to Mr. Sinclair Tousey, chairman, New York.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLI..............................NO. 141

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
James Lewis' Benefit at 8 P. M. PIQUE matinee at 1:30 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
UNDER THE GALLOWS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
PRIDE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Charlotte Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. Lester Wallack.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BUFF AND BLUE, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA CAGNOTTE, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with, perhaps, rain.

Notice to Country Newsdealers.—*For prompt and regular delivery of the* Herald *by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.*

Wall Street Yesterday.—Gold opened at 112 3-4, advanced to 112 7-8 and closed at 112 5-8. The stock market was feverish, with a lower tendency. Coal stocks were weaker. Money on call loaned at 2 1-2 per cent. Government bonds were firm.

How the Colored People of the country were plundered by the managers of the Freedman's Bank is shown in our Washington despatches.

Railroad Ferries.—The property of New York city on the North River shore has been used freely by some of the railroad companies, and the question has been raised whether they should not be compelled to pay for the privilege. The opinion of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, elsewhere given, is to the effect that the railroads should pay the city something for ferriage. New York should protect itself and receive its due revenues; yet we should regret to see any new impediments to travel.

Mr. Bowen's Expulsion from Plymouth Church reminds us of Falstaff's mock trial at the Boar's Head Tavern, in which he exclaimed, "Banish plump Jack, and banish all the world." The Prince, personating the King, replied, as Mr. Beecher did, "I do! I will!" But what Plymouth Church will do for dramatic effect without Mr. Bowen is hard to imagine. "Othello" could not easily be played without Iago, and we are afraid that Mr. Beecher has injured his own popularity by the separation from his old friend and pitcher.

The Exposition on Sunday.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, which is in session in Brooklyn, yesterday adopted resolutions congratulating the Centennial Commissioners on their determination to close the grounds of the Centennial Exposition on Sundays. The next resolution should be to congratulate the authorities of Philadelphia upon their success in not enforcing the laws which forbid the sale of liquors in the Park where the Exposition buildings stand, and which require the closing of the taverns on Sunday. The policy adopted by the Commissioners closes what Archbishop Wood calls a harmless and instructive entertainment, and drives the people to seek more expensive and demoralizing amusement. We regret to see that the Presbyterians still hold fast to the exploded theory of religion which would prohibit Sunday newspapers, Sunday cars, Sunday parks and Sunday freedom, and which would stop the sun itself on Sundays, like Joshua.

The Reception of the Prince of Wales.—The reception of the Prince of Wales in London, after his visit to India, recalls the parable of the Prodigal Son. The Prince expended the money of the English nation freely in that visit, but the people are proud of their royal family, and seem to rejoice in the opportunity of welcoming the heir apparent to the city. It would be a graceful act on the part of the Prince of Wales to use his powerful influence in favor of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. Great national festivals ought to be marked by great acts of mercy on the part of the government, and England has not yet treated Ireland with that true justice which entitles her to look upon rebellion as an unpardonable sin. Mr. Disraeli was prevented by illness from attending the banquet and the ball which the city gave to the Prince, but it is in his power to utilize the festival for the benefit of his own administration and the good of the United Kingdom.

The Revolt at Constantinople.

Constantinople may send us any day some very bad news—news of a repetition of the tragedy of Salonica on a far more extensive scale. In any city in the world it would be a horrible event for the scum of the people to be arrayed against all who are socially their superiors. Paris once had a faint taste of the possibilities of such an occurrence. It once saw for a few days what might happen if all the repressive machinery that commonly preserves order is set aside and the ferocious instincts of the mob are freed from every restraint. All who are familiar or have only a slight knowledge of the darker side of life in London can conceive the carnival that city would furnish in such circumstances, and even here the people have once or twice had a vague sense of this horror. But in every city in a Christian country some thought of humanity, some ray of compunction, would mitigate the evil, as, even at the worst moment of the Paris community, the city was in a condition of tranquil security compared to what it might have been.

But the Sultan's capital is the only city in Europe where murder, arson, robbery—the general butchery of a third of the population—could be presented to the minds of the perpetrators in the light of acts of the highest virtue by the priests of the orthodox religion of the country. Perhaps the class of the Moslem population whom the softas could most influence in this direction would not go far out of its way to perform any acts of exalted virtue; but if acts that were agreeable to their impulses and that opened the way to rapine and plunder were presented in that attractive light it would increase the zest with which the knife would be handled. Unfortunately the world has seen what uses may be made in Christian countries, by bigotry, ambition and political intrigue, of the zeal of the people in the cause of a religion that teaches charity and good will to all men. How much more terrible might it be to set loose the fanatic ferocity of a mob which is taught from infancy the barbarous lessons that every Christian's life is an obstacle to the progress of religious truth!

But if the crisis in which the foreign residents of Constantinople suddenly find themselves shall pass away without a tragic episode then the Christian subjects of the Sultan will ultimately have cause to rejoice over the demonstration of the softas; for politically the effect of this event must be to deprive the Ottoman government of its last hope to resist the enforcement of such reforms as must practically deprive Moslemism of all power to do further harm. As an actual government—as one of the political realities of the age—as an administrative machinery, which might be held responsible for the good conduct of many millions of people—the great Powers dealt with the Porte on terms of quasi equality; they respected its existence, and they have on this ground repeatedly refused to take action or to permit action to be taken, on the ground held by Russia, that this government was only a fictitious remnant of Asiatic conquest—a mere serpent's slough, from which the serpent once terrible was gone. But now the Powers have their eyes opened to the truth of this view. Now they see for themselves that the government of Turkey is in the mosques—that the Sultan himself is the creature, the plastic tool of the last expression of the densest bigotry in the world. In the ages when the Sultan was sustained or dethroned as he acted the pleasure of the janissaries he was a picture of dignity and splendor compared to this, for it was no prejudice to the prestige of a ruler in the eyes of foreign nations to say that he held his throne only at the pleasure of the finest body of infantry in Europe. Roman emperors held their thrones on no other tenure. But the power that was held by the janissaries must exist somewhere in every State. Countries that have no such institutions as exist in constitutional countries for giving force to national purposes must have resolute and great willed sovereigns; and when that resort fails the power to determine action in critical moments of the nation's history will drift and lodge in some unexpected place, and in Turkey it is found now to have lodged with those who make a trade of the national religion. It was to no purpose, therefore, that the janissaries were rooted out, since the Sultan has became not independent, but only the slave of a more contemptible master, though of a master capable of terrible harm.

Negotiation with the Porte by the great Powers must now all be seen in a new light. Such negotiation was necessarily based on faith in the Sultan's power to carry out any terms he might make with others, but the guarantee apparently given to Russia in the appointment of a Vizier is already broken. And if five great Powers are to formally confer and lay down a programme for the government of Turkey, and to be treated on the first occasion just as Russia has now been treated, that sort of politics will become very farcical. It has been held by Count Andrassy that the execution of the reforms which would make life and property safe in Turkey might be intrusted confidently to the Turkish authorities. Austria does not wish to see the disintegration of Turkey at the present moment, because she is not herself in a position to profit by it, as she believes she may on some happier occasion. She wishes the day of partition to be deferred until the time when she may in some degree dictate the terms. At present, if Prussia and Russia should agree upon the division of the spoil, Austria could only tamely accept what they might accord. Her only hope to secure a Prussian support for her view of the equities of such a division would be by dangling in the eyes of the statesmen at Berlin the tempting bait of a German province; but the statesmen at Vienna are wise enough to recognize that it would be a poor bargain to purchase even a Danubian empire at the expense of any one of the little States whose possession leavens polyglot Austria with the spirit, energy and capacity of the German race.

Austrian policy has, therefore, received a severe blow by the event which demonstrates the complete incapacity of the Sultan to "deliver" the political goods he sells to his neighbors, even in very small lots. Russia resisted resolutely the Austrian policy for many months, for the patent reason that it was mere nonsense to make with the Sultan compacts he could not keep. She was not willing to concede that the reforms should be left to the execution of the Sultan's authorities, but wanted them put into the hands of a commission so strong and so well guaranteed that it would have been, in fact, an actual protectorate. But when Russia saw the apparent impossibility of obtaining her demand she set about to see what could be done next, and by compromise or intrigue obtained the appointment of a Grand Vizier of her choice. If she could not have the reforms carried out by an independent foreign commission she might assent to their execution by the Sultan, if she could choose an important part of the Ministry that was to act on these reforms. Successful in this compromise, her support to the programme was apparently secured. But now the condition on which her assent was given is withdrawn. There is a possibility, therefore, that the agency of the softas has been brought on the scene in obedience to some intrigue. Russia is assumed to have assented without ostensible regard to the presence of the Vizier of her choice, though certainly with an *arrière pensée* that involved him; and it is thought, perhaps, that his removal would not justify the withdrawal of her assent, though it will defeat her purpose to have the reforms administered under her influence.

But if they reason thus at Vienna they reason with shallow conceptions of Prince Gortschakoff's courage. He will not hesitate when an event has thrown the whole game into his hands, whether that event was produced by intrigue or was the result of spontaneous impulses.

Centennial Illusions.

Our Philadelphia friends are awakening from their Centennial illusions. One was that all the people of Europe would hurry over to their placid town and there abide for six months. But there have been a half dozen exhibitions in Europe within twenty-five years, and foreigners, we are afraid, do not care enough about quartz mountains and machinery to run the risk of a stormy mid-ocean trip.

Nor have our Philadelphia friends utilized their advantages. Instead of accepting the Exposition as a material benefit, the results of which would be felt for a long time, they have done everything to keep people from their city. The advance in hotel rates, which was officially announced as twenty per cent, was a blunder. Vienna showed this in the long range of magnificent hotels which stood tenantless. Philadelphia passes through the same experience now, and it will be June before its people are wiser. There is no remedy for outside extortion except the Vienna remedy; but we are surprised to hear of inside extortions. Correspondents write us that they have to pay unusual prices for food and beverages. One angry German goes into details on the beer question. The glass, he says, is much smaller than it should be; there is a false bottom, and the waiters give him one-third beer and two-thirds froth. This may seem a small matter to write about, but any great enterprise like this depends for its success upon small matters. Not long since a riot took place in Frankfort arising out of the beer question. There had been either an increase in the price of the beer or a reduction in the size of the glass—we are not quite sure which—and the people, who had much stronger feelings about the integrity of the beer mug than that of the German Empire, took to window smashing.

This complaint from Philadelphia is typical of the manner in which the Centennial is managed. Thus, on the opening day, as one of our correspondents noted at the time, the press accommodations were something like the accommodations vouchsafed to beef cattle on cattle trains. We paid no attention to this, because as a general thing we have little sympathy with press complaints. Most of them when sifted down turn out to be efforts to "dead head" or blackmail, and we always direct our own people to attend to their business, ask no favors and accept none. But in commenting upon the Centennial management this press complaint comes before us as a fair idea of the manner in which the show is managed.

The truth, we fear, is that the Centennial is running itself. It needs a head. So far as it represents individual energy it is well. So far as it shows what a people can do toward beautifying and aiding their city it deserves commendation. But in the large sense there are many things to deplore. What was to have been a great national exhibition of skill, genius, energy and taste threatens to become a county fair. The only way to save it is for some strong man in the management to take hold of it, bring order out of chaos, stop abuses, eliminate the narrow, selfish spirit, prevent it from degenerating into a mere advertising scheme and make it what it was intended to be—a World's Exposition in the largest sense of the term.

The Indian War.

As soon as the fine weather begins we have an Indian war. This is the experience of years, and the Herald has frequently called attention to the fact. Now we have another proof of it. The Sioux are on the warpath, and have massacred our citizens on the Plains, and, not contented with murder, have gratified their passions by mutilations of the dead bodies. The disorders in the Indian Territory have, as usual, compelled the government to organize a military expedition at great expense to punish these savages. The old, old story will never have an end until the entire Indian policy is revolutionized. These barbarous tribes, whose utter savageness is indicated by their grotesque and wretched names—Little Big Man, Run-Away-From-a-Bear, Spotted Tail, &c.—and whose actions are still more savage than their words, are fed by the United States all winter only to fight the whites all summer. It is folly to keep up the system of failure for the benefit of speculators, Indian agents and government rings, and for the injury of the whole West and the discouragement of emigration and enterprise. The only true policy is to give the entire control of the Indians to the War Department. The army is needed every summer to whip the Sioux and the Pawnees and the rest of the savages, and it would be better to employ it in preventing the hostilities which it is now obliged to suppress.

The Bayou Sara "Outrage."

The harrowing stories of riot and bloodshed in Northern Louisiana spread all over the country by telegraph several days ago receive no confirmation by subsequent advices. The fact that three or four days elapsed without any further intelligence justified a suspicion that the public had been imposed upon by the first despatches. Wishing to ascertain the truth we telegraphed to our correspondent at New Orleans to send us an exact and unvarnished statement of the real facts. We printed his answering despatch yesterday, from which it appears that the first accounts were wild and reckless exaggerations. It seems to be true that there was a small local riot. Some negroes had stolen a cow, and the natural indignation of a rural community against cattle thieves was intensified by the circumstance that the culprits were negroes. The result of the disturbance was the killing of two whites and four negroes (two of the latter having been hung) and the wounding of a few others. Most certainly the stealing of a cow did not justify a resort to mob violence; but, on the other hand, there was no justification for the lying exaggerations which were scattered broadcast over the country to excite and unsettle the public mind and poison Northern feeling against the South.

In justice to President Grant we must say that he has acted with caution and discretion in relation to these bloody tales. Governor Kellogg was in Washington when they came, and tried to induce the President to interfere; but General Grant wisely decided to take no sudden steps on doubtful information. It was ridiculous for Governor Kellogg to ask the federal government to interpose for putting down a small local disturbance in a remote rural corner of Louisiana. Governor Kellogg is commander-in-chief of the Louisiana militia, and if he had thought this affair serious he should have hastened home and have despatched a regiment or a few companies to Bayou Sara to quell the disturbance and restore order. If there should be a local riot in Chautauqua county, in this State, Governor Tilden would not make frantic appeals to the federal government for aid while he had the whole militia force of the State at his disposal and a single regiment from a neighboring county would be sufficient to disperse the mob if it should find a mob assembled on reaching the spot. A State government which applies for federal assistance to put down a local riot brands itself as imbecile and unfit to be trusted with power. We are glad that President Grant kept his head and declined to accede to Governor Kellogg's foolish and cowardly request.

The wild exaggerations sent abroad in relation to this trivial affair are to be regretted as tending to influence public opinion. It is absurd to hold the whole Southern people responsible for every accidental local disturbance which occurs in any part of that vast region.

Tramways and Cheap Cabs.

The sketch of the Paris horse-car railroads which is given in the Herald to-day will show that the French have not been slow in adopting the cheap transit system of New York. At the same time it is well known that, despite the low fares and the extensive accommodation of the "tramways" in Paris, the cabs of that city are liberally patronized and are fairly profitable. The principal argument against the experiment of cheap cabs in New York has been based on the idea that, as we have a number of horse-car lines running through the principal avenues of the city at cheap fares, the travel across town would be about all that could make a demand for cab conveyances. But this ignores the fact that if cabs could be hired at reasonable rates many thousands who now travel by the street cars would gladly pay the extra charge and patronize the cabs. The truth is, that we are on the verge of an experiment; that we have not heretofore had an opportunity of ascertaining whether cabs would be a success or a failure in New York, because we have never yet placed them within the reach of the general class of citizens, and that all calculations based upon the supposition that people would not patronize cheap cabs are a mere matter of guesswork.

The cab proprietors are their own enemies in this controversy. The owners and drivers of cabs are an industrious and deserving class of men as a rule, but they fail to comprehend that it is to their interest to establish a reasonably low rate of fares for the use of their vehicles. They have hitherto found that few people, considering the population, ride in hacks, and have in consequence been disposed to make as much money as possible out of their customers. Heavy charges have deterred persons from trying a second experiment with New York hacks, and thus the business has been restricted almost wholly to the absolute necessity of using that means of conveyance. If the hack drivers could be persuaded once to try the experiment of cheap fares they would soon find that a small profit would be attended by an increase of patronage large enough to secure them a very profitable business. It is certain that a fortune awaits any enterprising proprietor who will place cheap cabs at the service of the people of New York, and it is surprising that with so many enterprising men in the hack business we have not some one who will venture on the experiment.

The Situation in Turkey.—The most important event in the Eastern situation is the refusal of England to join with the other great Powers of Europe in the memorandum to Turkey. The reasons given for this action are not without weight. The English government, ever since the downfall of the imperial power in France, has been without an ally on the Continent, and the commercial influence of the country has been opposed to any "entangling alliances." Yet England will in the end join with Russia, Austria, Germany and France in any proper effort to protect the interests of civilized Europe against the anachronism of Turkish barbarity. The interests of the English in the East will compel them to act with other nations in the settlement of the present question. We do not believe that the plucky little island would submit to see the affairs of Turkey arranged without being admitted to the general council of nations. It is certain, in any event, that, with England or without it, the troubles in Turkey must soon be brought to an end.

A Cloud on the Democratic Prospect.

The silence of the leading democratic organ on the fresh folly perpetrated by its party in Ohio is in striking contrast to the scathing and contemptuous denunciations it launched against the Ohio inflationists when they first promulgated their heresy last fall. It seemed possible then to bring so strong a body of outside democratic opinion to bear upon them as to prevent the spread of that political epidemic. The denunciations, however, failed of their aim; for within a few weeks the Pennsylvania democrats followed the Ohio example. It then became the wish, more or less openly expressed, of the party in New York that the Ohio and Pennsylvania tickets should be defeated, in order that the inflationists might learn a wholesome lesson from experience and that the democrats of other States might profit by their punishment. Defeated they were, in a most signal manner; but the inflationists belong to that class of political Bourbons who "learn nothing and forget nothing." The only effect of opposition and denunciation from the hard money democrats of other States was to arouse their resentment and cause them to ascribe this defeat to outside interference rather than to the inherent weakness of their cause. Instead of abandoning this insane platform they clung to the wreck, and they have again put to sea in the same crazy craft. The strength exhibited by the soft money wing of the party in Congress during the winter has strengthened and emboldened the followers of Allen, and they are certain to make a strenuous and troublesome fight in the National Convention.

The hard money democrats of other States, seeing that such a struggle at St. Louis is inevitable and that its issue is doubtful, do not quite know what line of tactics they ought to adopt. They do not dare to denounce the inflationists with the same unsparing vigor with which they pursued them last year, because it would further inflame and enrage them and alarm the timid hard money democrats of other States for the safety and unity of the party. If the supporters of Governor Tilden push the quarrel to extremities the rag money men will bolt from the St. Louis Convention if they cannot control it, and a grand split in the democratic party now would prove as disastrous as it did in 1860. The bold action and defiant attitude of the Ohio Convention is a most untoward event for the democratic party. There is no certainty that the hard money democrats would win at St. Louis if they should make an aggressive fight. The ability of the soft money democrats in Congress to foil the sounder wing of the party throughout the session is a bad omen which casts doubt on the result of a determined battle in the National Convention. If the hard money men make the fight and get beaten the party is utterly ruined. If they make the fight and succeed so much violence of passion will be engendered by the contest that the defeated inflationists will bolt and run a candidate of their own, which will leave the party only a possibility—the bare shadow of a possibility—of carrying the election into the House. But this faint possibility is not worth counting on. It is not likely that the rag money democrats could get the electoral votes of any State; and, in that event, the election could not go into the House, for the republicans would triumphantly elect their ticket.

In any event the democratic schism on the currency will strengthen the republican party. It gives it all the political capital that is to be made out of the hard money issue. It will be ridiculous for the democrats to ask the confidence of the country on this important question in the face of the deadlock which has prevailed during the winter in Washington and the unabashed boldness of the Western inflationists.

How the Cattells Have Wronged Robeson—A Chance for Andy Garvey.

It now appears in evidence that A. G. Cattell, the friend of Robeson, purchased a cottage at Long Branch for the Secretary of the Navy, that E. G. Cattell loaned money to Robeson and borrowed money, and, we suppose, loaned more than he borrowed, because he now has Robeson's note for eight thousand dollars. The Long Branch place Cattell regards as worth thirteen thousand dollars—a figure so low that it will surprise holders of seaside cottages. This adds up, according to the evidence, twenty-one thousand dollars in all, money and property given to Robeson by the Cattells. It appears, furthermore, that Robeson so favored the Cattells that they made three hundred thousand dollars in "commissions" out of naval supplies alone. This does not count the money A. G. Cattell made out of the Syndicate in London. It appears in evidence that one firm which had furnished live oak to the Navy Department for half a century was compelled to pay the Cattells fifty thousand dollars as "commissions."

Two things are apparent in this—first, the princely generosity of Robeson in allowing the Cattells to make three hundred thousand dollars; and, second, the unparalleled meanness of the Cattells in only giving him twenty-one thousand dollars in property and notes.

It is due to Garvey and Keyser to rescue them from any imputation of Cattell-like meanness. When Garvey was allowed to make three hundred thousand dollars in plastering and Keyser the same amount in plumbing they paid the Boss and his confederates sometimes as much as sixty-six per cent. Cattell only pays seven per cent. If Mr. Robeson is a prudent man he will send the Cattells about their business and ask Garvey and Keyser to look after the "commissions." The sun will not shine after March 4, and he should make his hay now.

Lost Buoys.—Any changes in the guides to ocean navigation are of importance to our commerce, and the announcement that the buoys on Lone Rock, Old Man's and Sand Hammock, in Vineyard Sound, have been gone since the 1st of May, will, therefore, be read with interest by merchants and sailors.

Christian Conferences.

Brooklyn is leading just now as the city of religious gatherings. On Wednesday there closed in that city the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Seven years ago the island was created a diocese, and its growth, under the administration of Bishop Littlejohn, has been one of the marvels of the Church in this region. Sixty-four parishes are in union with the Convention, but there are many more than this, including mission stations, which number sixteen in the diocese. There are ninety-five clergymen of the Church on the island, and very much of the wealth and respectability and culture of the population is represented in the Church. The Convention was large and dignified and its deliberations covered all the interests of the diocese, including the ministry, the parochial, Sunday school and mission wants of the Church. Some of the discussions were warm and earnest, but they were conducted with the utmost feeling of good humor, so that no jar was heard throughout the proceedings. The Convention deeply felt the absence of Bishop Littlejohn, who has been visiting the European missions of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and while abroad has been bereaved in the death of his son-in-law. This loss has detained him a few weeks later than he intended to be away, but the Convention, with feelings of kindly sympathy for him, recommended the Bishop to study his own and family's health in his return home.

On Thursday morning another, a larger and more important branch of the Church of Christ convened also in Brooklyn. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (North) gathered in the Tabernacle. This body consists of five hundred delegates or commissioners, representing more than four thousand ministers and one hundred and seventy-three Presbyteries from Maine to California, besides missions of the Church in every quarter of the world. Delegates from India, China, Japan, Western Africa and South America are present, so that even the most distant interests of the Church will not fail to receive due consideration. Of the delegates present a majority are in middle life and not a few come here for the first time, so that New York and Brooklyn and their appointments and surroundings are new to them. But they will receive a warm welcome in Brooklyn, and when a couple of weeks hence they prepare for home it will be with regrets at parting from such warm friends. An indication of the welcome that awaits them here was given on Wednesday evening by Dr. Talmage and his deacons in the church prayer meeting, and several of the delegates expressed their joy at the cordial reception they had met everywhere. This hearty greeting was repeated on Thursday by the newly elected Moderator, Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, so that the commissioners already feel quite at home among their new made friends. Important questions will come before this body, and the very best and ablest men of the denomination have been sent hither to consider and act upon them. The proceedings of the Assembly will be given in the Herald from day to day. Yesterday an important paper was presented by the delegates from the Presbytery of Newark, N. J., touching the relation of the Presbyterian Church to the German population of our country. The Germans have become so great an element in the United States, and their influence in the future promises to be so weighty, it is high time that all the religious bodies made note of the facts and sought by increased efforts to win them to Christ.

The Improvements at Hell Gate.

We publish on another page an article descriptive of the general plan of these interesting operations, the causes which necessitated the undertaking and the effects likely to be produced by its successful completion. The experience of the past half a century, during which New York has been growing steadily in commercial importance, has gone to prove that as long as Hell Gate remains a gate of terror and difficulty to the navigator so long will a large portion of the island of Manhattan and of the neighboring counties of Queens and Westchester remain barred out from any share of the prosperity which has settled upon the lower parts of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The intelligence and energy which have governed the operations are highly creditable to the distinguished engineer in charge, and New Yorkers may point with justifiable pride to a great work; designed and executed for the benefit of the city, which must be regarded as one of the best illustrations of American engineering, both in point of conception and execution. Truly, the skill and audacity of man are every day demonstrated to be superior to almost every obstacle which nature erects to bar our advancement. We have seen oceans tied together by the iron links of the railroad and seas commingling their waters in spacious transisthmian ship canals. The mountain chains are perforated and roads constructed through their rocky bowels. Time is set aside by our telegraphs and distance annihilated by the messenger lightning. The creation of new seas in Asia, Africa and Western America is gravely considered and deemed practicable, and here at our doors our engineers dig the rocks out of rushing cataracts and burrow under whirlpools or lower the bed of a river bodily without disturbing its flow. Surely these are achievements in the physical sciences which go far beyond the wildest dreamings of the Eastern story teller, who had to call in the aid of supernatural agencies to render the wonders he related intelligible to his hearers. Our slaves of the lamp are the busy miners who dig the tunnels and galleries at Hell Gate for two dollars a day. Our winged horses are locomotives. The mythical roc is represented by the balloon of the scientific observer, and, with our talismans of iron and diamond drills, we say "open sesame" to the rocky gateways of nature, and they open at the word.

Our Old People are not old enough. Now here is a young lady of ninety-one years talking about the Revolution. Then we have a young gentleman of ninety who had the honor of being blessed by General Washington. A third youth of only seventy-eight can hardly recall the Revolution, but remembers General Jackson very well. It is a singular fact that all these old folk are quite as juvenile as if they had been born in the present age, and their reminiscences are exceedingly entertaining. We print to-day several interviews of historic interest and worth.

Mr. Peter Cooper's Ideas.

We think the most sensible man in the country is Mr. Peter Cooper, for he is almost the only man who ever declined a Presidential nomination. It is true that a nomination by a Greenback Convention is more insulting than complimentary, yet the temptation to accept even doubtful honors is great. As such a sensible man Mr. Cooper's opinions on public matters have acquired new value, and his views, given to the HERALD to-day, will be read with interest and, we trust, with profit. We do not agree with Mr. Cooper in everything. He says that the need of the country is "a man—an honest, constitution-respecting, God-fearing man." We trust that America has many such men, and we know that Peter Cooper is one of them. But no man can redeem the country from its present distresses. The need is not a man, but a law. The necessity is for an organic change in the government, an amendment to the constitution which shall check the ambition of an Executive to continue his own rule, and which must be the only basis and foundation of a true civil service reform. Mr. Cooper still thinks that "Grant has a better chance than anybody else." He should reflect upon the logical consequences of this fatal admission. Grant was a good man when he was first elected, but he was spoiled as a President by the vast vista of ambition which the possibility of his second or third election opened to his dazzled eyes. What the country needs is not an honest man alone, but laws which shall enforce honesty, put an effectual bar to the continued rule of any official, and guarantee the right of the people to the control of their own government.

VANDALISM AT THE EXHIBITION.—Benjamin Hayden, the English painter, accused his countrymen of Vandalism. If George and Betsy went to see a statue, he said, they would write their names upon it, so that Tom and Jane, when they came, would see that Betsy and George had been there first. We regret to learn that this passion for disfiguration and destruction has been shown at the Centennial Exposition. It is not American, for this country has always respected art, and our people have not the foolish ambition to seek inglorious distinction on the principle of the ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome. We are glad to learn that these Vandals in Philadelphia have met with speedy punishment, and trust that the examples made will put an end to the crime.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paris hotels are crowded.

Anna Dickinson's bustle cost $350.

The average American is worth $350.

Mr. Wirt Sykes is the latest candidate for President of the United States.

For Irishmen at home there is manufactured just one gallon of whiskey a head.

The latest London styles of stationery are in reps, with square envelopes and gold stamping.

If every Scotchman drank his share of spirits each one would have three-fourths of a gallon a year.

Mr. Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, is spoken of for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, is doing the "intellectual" business for his corporation in Washington.

Hereafter British soldiers may not salute the Queen by doffing hats, but may respect her in the ordinary military fashion.

Josh Billings:—"Jokeing iz a risky bizzness; just for the sake ov a second klass joke menny a man haz lost a fust klass friend."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that one of the great causes of general political evil is the putting forward of common men for local offices.

A Doon angler fought an eighteen-pound pike for half an hour, and discovered, after landing him, that he measured three feet five inches.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer's* economical editor refuses to go to the musical part of the Centennial because he has a Thomas concert in his back yard every night.

A scientific authority ascribes the longevity of the Israelites to the fact that, while they do not exhaust themselves by bodily exercise, they observe the laws of Moses in regard to diet.

Danbury *News*:—"Clara Morris and her husband, Mr. Fred. C. Harriott, spent last Sunday in Danbury. The famous actress expects to pass all of next month in our beautiful village."

A sensitive Baltimore girl who was dying of a disease peculiar to her sex willed that her body should be given over after death to the physicians and students for dissection, saying, "It is a duty I owe my sex and my God."

Humboldt said that away up in the Andes he discovered butterflies and birds that belonged naturally to the plains far below. They were carried up by strong currents of wind. Perhaps meat showers may be explained by this observation.

The Paris *Figaro* relates that a gentleman in Paris has been playing one game of bésique for the last ten years. The stakes are 1,000,000f. The gentleman in question has already lost half a million, but he still hopes to get his *revanche*.

Now is the time for lovers of plants to get ferns in the New Jersey hills. They are just uncoiling their faint-green fronds. There is but one spot, and that only a few feet square, within twenty miles of New York, where the walking-leaf fern can be found.

Even though Paris ladies have determined as a reformatory measure to permit smoking in their presence gentlemen have not ceased to frequent the clubs. Divine absinthe, the inspiration of the demi-gods, has greater attractions than ladies and cigars.

The press of the country is echoing the opinion recently expressed in the HERALD, that what this country really needs is a first rate candidate for Vice President. We hope our brethren will keep up the agitation. That is the only way to prevent the selection of a third rate man.

A Swedish chemist has discovered that by scientific treatment the "reindeer moss" will produce an immense percentage of sugar and alcohol. A wheelbarrow full of moss, properly distilled, would prevent the St. Louis *Republican* from being issued the next morning.

What New York city really needs is a large aquarium such as that at Brighton, England. No study of animal life is more interesting than that of fishes. Even San Francisco has a nice aquarium. Our city is very backward; and yet it complains because its youth resort to crime for entertainment.

Mr. Bristow was mustered into the service as lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry on September 8, 1862, the term of that regiment being limited to one year. He was promoted to the colonelcy in January, 1863, when Mr. Shackelford was commissioned as a brigadier general, and with his command was mustered out upon the expiration of its term of service, on September 23, 1863.

A Rome correspondent writes that the other day Field Marshal Von Moltke, travelling by an early train to Naples, unexpectedly found himself in the same compartment with Marshal Bazaine and his family. This meeting of the two commanders, whose last rencontres resulted in a public life of uninterrupted fame and activity for one and the close of the military and public career of the other, says the correspondent, naturally attracted embarrassing attention.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Royal Traveller from India Feted in Guildhall.

BRILLIANT BALL AND BANQUET

Premier Disraeli Ill—Parliament Not in Session.

THE MURDERED CONSULS BURIED.

A Great Powers' Missive to the Sultan.

Reported Massacre of Christians in Bosnia.

GAMBETTA EVADES THE AMNESTY VOTE

Breadstuffs and Cotton Supplies—Failure on 'Change.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON—A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION—GUILDHALL IN A BLAZE OF GLORY—FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS AT THE CIVIC BANQUET—FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS ENJOY THE PLEASURES OF THE BALL.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

To-day having been fixed upon by the Prince of Wales for his visit to the City of London after his return from India, the most elaborate preparations have been made for his entertainment.

The Stock Exchange is closed.

FESTIVITIES IN GUILDHALL.

A banquet and ball will take place this evening.

There will be 500 guests at the banquet and 5,000 at the ball. Guildhall, which is to be the scene of the festivities, has been magnificently decorated.

A BRILLIANT ATTENDANCE.

Nearly all the princes and princesses of the royal family, most of the Ministers of the government, and all the great officers of State will be present.

The members of the royal family are to arrive last, and will come by way of the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria and Queen streets, reaching Guildhall at seven o'clock.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS.

The address of the Corporation of London will be presented to the Prince in a magnificent gold casket, after which will follow the banquet.

SHORT SPEECHES.

The toasts to be offered are few and the speeches will be brief. The ball is announced to commence at nine o'clock.

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS BY THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The streets adjacent to Guildhall will be cleared at four o'clock in the afternoon, and closed to all vehicles except the carriages of the guests.

The yard of the Guildhall has been entirely covered over with a temporary structure, to be used as the ballroom.

The Lord Mayor has requested that there be no illuminations of the houses or streets, because the additional crowds thus attracted would render the passage of vehicles impossible.

PARLIAMENT NOT IN SESSION.

The House of Commons was not in session to-day. When the Speaker took the chair there was not a sufficient number of members present. The House was "counted out" and adjourned.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, May 20, 1876.

The reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales in the city last night realized all expectations, and was a most magnificent and successful affair. The programme, as previously announced, was carried out with little or no deviation from its details.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PARTY AT GUILDHALL.

The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and members of the royal family, arrived at Guildhall soon after seven o'clock, after a triumphant progress through streets crowded with spectators, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriages passed.

The masses of people around Guildhall were immense.

LIGHT AND JOY.

The venerable building and the Pavilion adjoining, erected for the occasion, were splendidly illuminated.

There was great cheering as the Prince alighted and passed into the reception room.

THE BANQUET.

After receiving the address of the corporation the Prince was escorted by the Lord Mayor to the main hall, where he sat down to a banquet with about 500 of the most distinguished persons of the kingdom.

The decorations of the hall were rich and tasteful, the company brilliant and the banquet excellent.

TOASTS AND BRIEF REPLIES.

After the cloth was removed a few toasts were given.

The responses were short and were preceded and followed by music.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of His Royal Highness.

The Prince, replying, returned thanks. He instanced the warmth of his reception in India as an evidence of India's loyalty to England.

The other speeches made warmly expressed happiness at the safe return of the Prince, and loyalty and devotion to the Queen and royal family.

THE GRAND BALL.

At the conclusion of the dinner the grand ball began. At its height 5,000 guests must have been present. The floor of the main hall, with that of the new library and the temporary pavilion adjoining, was scarcely able to accommodate the assemblage.

THE DAWN OF DAY.

The festivities were kept up to a late hour, the Prince retiring long before they were concluded.

Thousands of people remained around the building until daylight, eager to catch a glimpse of the scene and of the guests as they departed.

ENGLAND.

PREMIER DISRAELI ILL—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NOT IN SESSION—MERCANTILE FAILURE—COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS—SUPPLY AND DEMAND DURING THE WEEK.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

Mr. Disraeli is—four P. M.—suffering from a severe cold, and cannot attend either the banquet at Guildhall or go down to the session of the House of Commons, should a session be held.

FAILURE.

The firm of N. & A. Fachiri, a large Greek cotton house, doing business in Liverpool, has suspended. Their liabilities are at present unknown.

SILVER.

Silver to-day is flat at 52⅛d. a 52¼d.

THE GRAIN TRADE—SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The grain trade is firmer, and prices have slightly improved. The continuance of dry weather retards the crop, and the direction of the wind prevents arrivals off the coast. Yesterday the leading exchanges were scantily supplied with English wheat, which readily commanded an advance of 1s. Flour and foreign wheat were held for 6d. to 1s. advance, but business was slack, buyers holding off.

IMPORTS.

The imports last week of wheat, flour, barley and peas were moderate and the arrivals of maize heavy.

HOME SUPPLY.

The deliveries of English wheat were 44,899 quarters, against 6,237 for the corresponding week of 1875.

PRICES.

The average prices were:—English wheat, 45s. 1d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 27s. 6d. In Paris wheat advanced to 50s. 6d. per quarter, the country markets of France being 2s. dearer. To-day, at Mark lane, holders of wheat refuse former terms decidedly, but would sell at 1s. advance, which they cannot obtain. Flour is firm, barley and oats a shade dearer, and maize and feeding stuff steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather to-day is fair.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 19, 1876.

The circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association, issued to-day and containing a review of the week ending yesterday, says:—"Cotton has been in increased demand, but the supply was abundant.

PRICES.

"Prices of some descriptions are still in favor of buyers. For American there has been more inquiry, but prices of all qualities remain unchanged. Sea Island cotton was in limited demand. Most other cottons are 1-16d. to ⅛d. cheaper. In 'futures' transactions have been limited and fluctuations slight; prices are about 1-16d. lower."

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 50,000 bales. Exporters took 6,000 and speculators 3,000. Total stock, 1,001,000 bales; American, 598,000.

Receipts, 49,000 bales; American, 22,000; actual export, 4,000; amount afloat, 365,000; American, 162,000.

Forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 8,000 bales; American sales, 34 000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 19, 1876.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 11,000 quarters, of which 7,000 were American.

HOME SUPPLY.

A leading grain circular says the deliveries of English wheat are now insignificant compared with the extensive consumption and Continental demand. Competition for the foreign supply, not only on our own coasts, but in America and other exporting countries, induces a decided improvement in the value of all descriptions of wheat, the British markets of the week noting an advance of fully a shilling per quarter.

The weather continues harsh and dry.

The market here was less active to-day. Millers are buying wheat in moderate quantities, in some cases paying a little over Tuesday's quotations.

FLOUR.

Flour is unchanged.

CORN.

There is a good demand for corn, sellers conceding a trifle from the last rates.

FRANCE.

RADICAL LEGISLATORS EVADE THE AMNESTY VOTE.

PARIS, May 19, 1876.

Sixty deputies abstained from voting yesterday on M. Raspail's motion for a general amnesty, including MM. Gambetta, Spullar and Dupostal.

CABINET DEFINITION OF THE RELATIONS TOWARD THE MONARCHISTS.

VERSAILLES, May 19, 1876.

In the Senate to-day the Marquis de Franclieu, legitimist, questioned M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, concerning the recent circular of the late Minister Ricard to the prefects, in which the hopes of the monarchists were stigmatized as factious.

M. de Marcère replied that when the constitution was first voted it might have been interpreted as permitting revision in a monarchical sense, but the elections had changed the laws. The constitution could now only be modified in a liberal sense. Monarchists should cease agitating the country.

M. de Franclieu gave notice of an interpellation relative to the interpretation of the constitution, and debate thereon was set down for Wednesday next.

THE DEPUTIES FIRM AGAINST AMNESTY.

The Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, continued the debate on amnesty.

Various radical motions for complete amnesty and for amnesty of certain classes of Communists were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

TURKEY.

THE BODIES OF THE MURDERED CONSULS BURIED—ORDER MAINTAINED IN SALONICA.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

The funeral of the murdered Consuls took place in Salonica to day with great ceremony and in a manner satisfactory to every one.

Perfect order was maintained.

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says:—"It is believed here that England has refused or will refuse to adhere to the memorandum of the three Powers—Russia, Germany and Austria."

A NEW NOTE.

It is understood that five Powers will address a note to Turkey in regard to the settlement of its affairs.

WHY ENGLAND DOES NOT ADHERE TO THE MEMORANDUM.

COLOGNE, May 19, 1876.

Intelligence from London published here gives as reasons for England's refusal to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin Conference that the proposals require from the Porte what is unreasonable, and that England wishes to remain unfettered in whatever course future events may take.

It is added that England, however, will not advise the Sultan to reject the proposals.

THE GERMAN ALARM SUBSIDING.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

The despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says:—"The *Official Gazette* of yesterday says nothing is known in official quarters of the rumored further assassinations of Germans in Turkey."

Moreover, direct telegrams from Herr Gillet, German Consul at Pera, dated Salonica, May 16, and the latest telegrams from the German Embassy at Constantinople do not mention the alleged assassinations either of Kuhlman, the Director of the Roumelian railways, which was reported, or other German railway officials, or other German citizens living in Turkey.

WHAT WAS THE REAL CAUSE OF THE RIOT AND MURDERS?

BERLIN, May 19, 1876.

The *Reichsanzeiger* states that the investigation at Salonica has not yet afforded any reliable explanation of the real cause of the assassination of the Consuls.

It is certain, however, that the murders had no connection with the alleged forcible conversion of the Christian girl.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 20, 1876.

A special despatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* announces that Midhat Pacha, who is well known to be opposed to Russia, has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S HOPE FROM THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says Count Andrassy in conversation yesterday stated that he believed the peace of Europe to be assured for at least some years by the conference at Berlin.

THE BRITISH POLICY OF OBJECTIONS—THE POINTS RAISED.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says the explanation given there for the refusal of England to accede to the Berlin programme is that the British government considered if an armistice was stipulated for in the name of the insurgents they would thereby be treated as belligerents. England raised a succession of objections to the measures considered by the Conference.

ANDRASSY'S PLEDGE TO THE HUNGARIANS.

The same correspondent asserts that Count Andrassy before going to Berlin pledged himself to Hungary not to approve of military intervention or join in any scheme menacing the integrity or independence of Turkey.

THE SULTAN LIKELY TO REJECT THE MEMORANDUM.

A despatch from the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, at Constantinople, says:—"I have good authority to state that Turkey will reject the Berlin proposals."

ENGLAND WILL NOT ASSENT TO THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.

The British government has notified the Reuter Telegram Company that it has refused its adhesion to the propositions resulting from the Berlin Conference.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

The Berlin despatch to the *Times* says notwithstanding the pacific result of the Berlin Conference the Austrian government prepares for contingencies.

Among its latest measures is an arrangement for trains for wounded and sick soldiers on the various railways. This seems to justify the conclusion that if no settlement is effected on the basis of the Berlin programme Austria, rather than allow Servia and Montenegro to continue to stir up war indefinitely, will either interfere herself or enable Turkey to interpose.

REPORT OF A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN BOSNIA.

A special despatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says a report has been received there that the Mussulman inhabitants of Piedor in Bosnia under the pretext that a number of Christians were about to quit the town attacked the Christian quarter and massacred 100 persons, including women and children.

The Turkish troops afterward occupied the place and made numerous arrests.

SALONICA OUTRAGE INDEMNITIES.

The *Times* Paris despatch says it is expected that the widows of the murdered Consuls will each receive $40,000 indemnity.

SPAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, May 20, 1876.

A Madrid despatch to the *Standard* reports that the Congress has adopted seventy-three articles of the constitution.

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES SUSPENDS SPECIE PAYMENTS—MANY FAILURES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, May 19, 1876.

Private telegrams received here from Buenos Ayres yesterday announced that the National Bank, known as the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, has suspended specie payments, and numerous failures, including that of a private bank, have occurred.

A HEAVY FALL IN ARGENTINES IN LONDON.

Argentine bonds fell heavily in consequence.

ANTICIPATION OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—THE INFLUENCING CAUSES.

[From the London Standard (city article), May 9.]

We have received files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 9th of April. One of the chief topics of discussion is the financial positition. On this point the Buenos Ayres *Standard* uses languages more alarmist even than that which we quoted last week. In its number of the 9th ult. it quotes the corresponding prices of exchange, cedulas and national bonds on April 7, 1875, and April 8, 1876, and makes out exchange to be six per cent lower; national bonds, twenty-three; cedulas, sixteen, and roads and bridges, twenty-two. Everything, in fact, has fallen, it says, save taxes. "All hope of relief by any project or scheme is abandoned; the conviction is settled that things must go down, down, down to the very bottom before there can be any recovery. Everything unsound, whether it be a business, trade, bank, mortgage or newspaper, must give way. Any concern that requires artificial aid or bolstering up is doomed; six months more of such times as the present and *hic jacet* over the door. Exchange at 48¾ to-day means mischief; every one who understands this market knows it, and, unless the authors of the projects can succeed in putting the exchange up to 52d, we can see no effective help given to the market. As to fixing the price of cedulas, beyond the holders or mortgagers no one in the market cares what their price is, but every one is interested in exchange. Viewed in any light the week is worse than the last, the crisis intensifies and the winter season opens ominously." Some of these expressions are slightly hysterical, but the figures speak for themselves.

HOSTILE SIOUX.

STARTING OF GENERAL CROOK'S EXPEDITION—REPORTED FIGHT—MORE TROOPS REQUIRED.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., May 19, 1876.

The last two companies of the Second Cavalry for Crook's expedition left Fort Russell at one o'clock this morning. They will cross the river at Laramie, marching up the north side to Fetterman, to be joined by troops, which leave the railroad at Medicine Bow, the whole force reaching Fetterman about Wednesday morning, when Colonel Royall, of the Third Cavalry, will take command, under Crook, of the entire force. At the first halting place last night five desertions occurred, the men taking their horses and equipments with them.

INDIANS REPULSED.

There arrived from the Black Hills to-day Alderman Nealon and J. D. May, of this city. They report meeting Raymond's outfit on Indian Creek, where they were then engaged in a hot fight with Indians. The Indians succeeded in capturing thirty-five head of stock, when they were driven off. They also met about 400 men, with eighty wagons, northward bound, at Hot Creek, where Captain Eagan's command had also halted. Leaving Hot Creek, they rode into Fort Laramie unmolested.

THE GOLD HARVEST.

The gentlemen are reliable authority, and state that at Whitewood and Deadwood Creek the claims are being successfully worked, yielding $10 to $20 to the man, but beyond this district the hostility and oft-repeated attacks of Indians on the prospectors has almost paralyzed the efforts of the miners.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

Governor Thayer departed eastward to-day to secure, if possible, additional troops to protect this frontier during the absence of the garrison forces in the Big Horn country; or, failing in this, at least to procure arms and ammunition for a militia organization.

A ROTTEN BRIDGE.

FOURTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED BY A RAILROAD CRASH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19, 1876.

A special to the *Enquirer* from Carlisle, Ky., says the North bound train on the Mayville and Lexington Railroad broke through a bridge near Millersburg to-day, wrecking one passenger car and a baggage car. No person was killed, but fourteen passengers were injured, some of them severely.

MILLS WASHED AWAY.

BANGOR, Me., May 19, 1876.

The Union Mills, of Orono, Me., which are owned by Messrs. Gilman & Webster, have been almost entirely washed away by the high water in the river undermining them. The damage is estimated to be between $7,000 and $8,000.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 20—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and in North Carolina occasional light rains.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley falling, followed by rising barometer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, warmer partly cloudy weather and rain areas except lower temperature in the latter.

For the Missouri Valley rising, followed by stationary barometer, westerly winds, possibly again shifting to southerly, and slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region falling barometer, easterly winds veering to southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather and local rain, especially in the western portion.

For New England, rising followed by stationary barometer, northerly winds, veering to cooler easterly and partly cloudy weather.

The Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio rivers continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette and Escanaba.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	47	56	3:30 P. M.	64	84
6 A. M.	47	59	6 P. M.	59	73
9 A. M.	54	67	9 P. M.	57	65
12 M.	61	73	12 P. M.	54	62

Average temperature yesterday 67¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 58¾

CROOKED WHISKEY.

REVELATIONS OF CONKLING, THE INDICTED EX-REVENUE AGENT—INSIDE WORKINGS OF THE RING—A STATEMENT IMPLICATING PROMINENT NORTHWESTERN REPUBLICANS.

MILWAUKEE, May 18, 1876.

Conkling, the returned ex-Revenue Agent, who escaped to Canada when indicted for frauds on the government, is now in Chicago, having obtained immunity on subscribing to a written statement containing the full inside history of the Milwaukee Whiskey Ring. This statement was handed to the government prosecuting officers, and they gave Conkling a written undertaking of immunity on condition of his returning to this country when wanted. General Hamilton, United States Marshal here, went to Windsor, Canada, with Supervisor Matthews, in pursuance of correspondence going on for weeks, found and obtained from Conkling an oral statement of what he would be able to prove should he be brought to the witness stand and the case against him *nolle prosequied*. This statement he several times varied, but the written statement is full and clear, exposing completely the entire villany of the Whiskey Ring and some of the principal acts of

PROMINENT PERSONS BEHIND THE RING.

The statement sets forth, among other things, that a number of officials of the Revenue Department who formed part of the ring, being discharged, were reinstated by the personal influence of an ex-Senator, and that a leading organizer of the republican party of this State received the money paid by the Whiskey Ring for this purpose and for the general protection of the ring, and carried it for and on behalf of the higher persons who were behind the ring and under whose protection the

FRAUDS WERE BEING COMMITTED.

Conkling has testified in Chicago under this arrangement, and he is under an agreement to come to Milwaukee when wanted, which will be in the event of a grand jury being called for the purpose. To do this, the District Attorney will have to act, and it has been said he is not likely to do so, as he is a friend and admirer of one of the parties supposed to have been implicated by Conkling; whereas I have it from more than one person familiar with the principals, that no love is lost between the two, inasmuch as the statesman opposed the appointment of the District Attorney, speaking of his ability in a very disparaging manner. It looks now, therefore, as though the persons whose reputation has been so long assailed by innuendo will have an opportunity very soon of removing the

CLOUD ON THEIR CHARACTER

before a jury of their fellow citizens, and if able to do so there will be general rejoicing among thousands of good republicans and even democrats in this State.

The lawyers who have the statement of Conkling in hand refuse to say anything about it, or to give any part or even a summary of it for publication, declaring it would be a breach of faith. The reason for this is, it is supposed, that it is feared Conkling cannot be brought to tell on the witness stand what he freely subscribed to on paper, and government is afraid to make its case known until they have secured this very slippery customer's testimony before the Grand Jury.

MUNN'S TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19, 1876.

In the Munn whiskey trial to-day several witnesses were introduced who contradicted Rehm in several particulars and testified to the good character of the defendant.

The defence rested its case, and the Court took a recess until this afternoon.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19, 1876.

Hugh F. Summers, of Pike county, one of the jurors in the McKee whiskey conspiracy trial, who was charged with having prejudiced the case, has filed a suit against the *Globe-Democrat* for various articles published in that paper defaming his character, for which he claims $50,000 damages.

ACTIONS AGAINST BONDSMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19, 1876.

Two civil suits against the sureties of James Busby, one of the Whiskey Ring distillers, were concluded today in the United States District Court, the juries bringing in a verdict in each case for the full amount of the bonds—$70,000. All suits of a similar character against the bondsmen of other distillers and rectifiers will come on as rapidly as possible, and District Attorney Dyer expects to realize about $1,000,000 for the government from them.

CUBA.

THE MEANS OF DEFENCE AGAINST "FOREIGN ENEMIES"—BIG GUNS IN HAVANA—ESTATES BURNED BY THE REBELS.

HAVANA, via Key West, May 19, 1876.

The *Diario*, in a leading article to-day giving the number and describing the pieces of cannon available as a means of defence of the city against "foreign enemies," says, among other things:—"We have eight Krupp guns in the armory, which, although of no use against incendiaries, would be of great advantage in preventing the disembarkation of foreign enemies and to prevent a *coup de main*. Although the latter is not probable, the more prepared we are for emergencies the more we are guarded against possibilities of this nature."

VALUABLE ESTATES BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

The insurgents in the jurisdiction of Colon have lately burned the estates in Aizpurua belonging to Señor Secadas, of Cardenas, and in Escorial, belonging to Serapio Hernandez.

HORSES TAKEN.

At Rouque they took all the horses they could find

A NEW SECRETARY.

Fidal Guerra has been named as Secretary of the Intendencia. He is notorious from having been Secretary of the Junta Deuda.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

TORONTO, Ont., May 19, 1876.

Dom Pedro has signified his intention of visiting this city during the summer.

EXTRADITION.

SMITH, THE DETROIT MURDERER, TO BE SURRENDERED BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

TORONTO, May 19, 1876.

The case of Naraino Smith, held by the Windsor authorities for extradition for the murder of McKeen in Detroit, was argued before the Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, it having been sent there by Justice Galt, of the Practice Court, who heard counsel yesterday. Mr. Glass, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the extradition on the grounds that the warrant of commitment was defective under the statute and treaty, and that there was not enough evidence to show the crime was murder. The Court held the warrant of commitment substantially correct and proper under the statute, ruling that the omission of unimportant technicalities in the form of the warrant was not fatal, as had been contended. He held also that there was enough evidence to establish a *primâ facie* case of murder. The prisoner will, therefore, be extradited.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General George B. McClellan and family arrived at the Sturtevant House yesterday from Baltimore. Professor Herrmann and Messrs. Reuleaux, Wegeler, Deinhard, Goldschmidt and Langen, of the German Centennial Commission, arrived from Europe yesterday and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Lieutenant Commander John C. Kennett, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House. Senator Franklin W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N.Y., is at the Windsor Hotel. J. A. Langford, LL.D., of Birmingham, England, is at the Union Square Hotel. Ex-Congressman E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Smith M. Wood, of Plattsburg, N.Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SUMMER STYLE FOR 1876 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

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THE RAILROAD FERRIES.

Will They Have to Pay the City for Their Privileges?

OPINION OF GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

WHAT RAILWAY OFFICERS SAY.

In addition to the present freight difficulties between the trunk lines of railroads, creating such bitter rivalries, another unexpected danger menaces the giant corporations which certainly has not been provided for. The first intimation of this grave additional trouble was given in the Board of Aldermen on Thursday afternoon, when Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney presented a communication from Mr. George Ticknor Curtis in regard to the necessary legal steps to be taken by the city to have the Central Railroad of New Jersey enjoined to abstain from the further use of the property or franchises of the city, at the foot of Liberty street, North River, and to remove its structures, sheds, &c., or to be sued for damages for the trespass committed during a number of years. Mr. Whitney, in inclosing the communication to the Board of Mr. Curtis, rehearsed the fact that he—the Corporation Counsel—had been required, by a resolution of March 2 and 13, to institute the necessary legal steps, not only to compel the Central Railroad of New Jersey to respect the rights of the city, but he was required in addition to stop the transportation of railway passengers from the depot in the Twenty-third ward, New York, to Jersey City. The questions involved were so momentous that Mr. Whitney sought the opinion of George Ticknor Curtis, which was given, and its conclusions indorsed by the Corporation Counsel.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FERRY?

Mr. Curtis, in a lengthy and thorough manner, after reviewing the resolutions of the Common Council, said in effect that the object was to institute an inquiry into the right of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to exercise, from the foot of Liberty street, North River, to some point in the State of New Jersey, a ferry franchise, or a franchise in the nature of a ferry, without a license from the corporation of the city of New York; and to institute a like inquiry into the right of a company which has, since the passage of the resolutions, become known as the "New England Transfer Company," to exercise a ferry franchise, or a franchise in the nature of a ferry, from a point in the Twenty-third ward of this city to some point in Jersey City, without a license from the corporation of the city of New York.

It will be convenient to consider, first, the case of the New England Transfer Company, because the facts are capable of a distinct statement, and because they present the question in a peculiar aspect. I understand that the New England Transfer Company is a corporation organized, under the laws of the State of Connecticut, to carry on the business of transporting passengers and freight by the use of steamboats upon the navigable waters of the United States; that for the purpose of establishing a new route from Boston and New England generally to the South and Southwest, by which passengers and freight may be carried to points south and southwest of the city of New York without being landed on Manhattan Island, this transportation company, by an arrangement with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, brings passengers and freight over that railroad to its depot in Morrisania, now the Twenty-third ward of this city, at a point on the Harlem River not far from its junction with the East River; that the passengers and freight are there embarked on a transfer steamer called the Maryland, the property of the New England Transfer Company, which plies at regular and suitable intervals, and by regular trips, between the place of embarkation at Morrisania and the company's dock in Jersey City, where the passengers and freight are landed, making a water passage only between Morrisania and Jersey City; that on being landed in Jersey City their further transportation to the South or Southwest is continued from that point; and that in like manner passengers and freight coming from the South and Southwest are brought by regular trips of the same steamboat from Jersey City to Morrisania, for the continuation of the journey to the east and northeast of this city. I am not informed that the Transportation Company charges a distinct toll for the passage and transportation on the steamboat, nor do I consider it material. I will assume that the compensation of the company for the use of the steamboat is included in a contract made for the carriage over a longer route than this water passage, and that no distinct toll is taken in respect to the steamboat. I also assume that the cars containing the passengers and freight are embarked on the steamboat at each end of the water passage, and are run off from the boat upon the respective railroads over which the Transfer Company has contracted to carry them in continuation of the journey.

Assuming these to be the facts, the first question to be considered is, whether the New England Transfer Company has established and is now running a ferry between some point in the Twenty-third ward of this city and some point in Jersey City, and *vice versa*, or, to use the language of the Common Council, whether the said company is now running a ferry?

The common law definition of a ferry is a liberty, by prescription or the king's grant, to have a boat for passage upon a river for carriages, horses or men for reasonable toll. The distinction of a vessel that is used as a ferryboat from one that is employed in general commercial transportation, without being a ferryboat, consists in the regularity and periodicity of trips between fixed points, for the purpose of carrying passengers, vehicles, animals or goods for compensation. If a boat is engaged in general commercial transportation, without the regularity and purposes of ferry trips, it is not a ferryboat. If it is engaged in making regular and periodical trips between fixed points for the carriage of passengers, &c., for hire, it is engaged in the business of ferrying. Nor is a vessel that is so employed any the less a ferryboat because it is owned or employed by a railroad company or a transportation company having depots on the opposite banks of a river for the purpose of transporting its passengers and freight across the intervening water. It was held by the Court of Appeals, in Aiken vs. The Western Railroad Corporation, 20 New York, 370, that a grant by the Legislature to the Western Railroad Corporation of power to connect the terminus of its road on the east bank of the Hudson with a depot on the west bank, though it may by implication give a right to establish a ferry, does not constitute such ferry a part of the railroad to be operated under its railroad franchise; that the regular and constant transportation of its own passengers, &c., by means of a boat was the exercise of a ferry franchise, which could only be exercised by the consent of the Corporation of Albany having the control of ferries; and that the gratuitous carriage of other persons not passengers of the railroad or in its service was equally the exercise of a ferry franchise as where the carriage is done for a toll. The reason on which this decision rests, although not formally announced by the Court, is that the right to have a ferry has always been reserved by the sovereign power to be granted as a distinct and special privilege, on account of the fact that the transportation involves an embarkation upon the water, and therefore the sovereign power, or those to whom its authority is delegated, will exercise a special care in regard to the persons to whom the grant is to be made. A grant of a right to have a railroad with a terminus on each bank of a river and a line extending beyond each terminus, is not a grant of a ferry across the river; but the ferry must be obtained by a specific grant, which may be, of course, in the same charter; but if without such specific grant the railroad company establishes a boat for the regular and periodic transportation of its passengers across the river, it is in the exercise of a ferry franchise without sufficient authority.

I cannot doubt, therefore, that the transfer steamboat Maryland, if employed by the New England Transfer Company, in the manner above supposed, is a ferryboat, and that the company is now exercising what would be a ferry franchise if it had obtained the necessary authority to run its transfer boat over the waters that lie between Morrisania and Jersey City.

It has been asked if this use of the Maryland, above supposed, constitutes it a ferryboat, why is not an ocean steamer, which plies at regular and fixed intervals from the city of New York to a port in Europe, carrying passengers and freight, a ferryboat? and why are not many steam vessels which ply from the city of New York, at regular and fixed intervals, carrying passengers and freight to a fixed point on either shore of Long Island Sound, outside of the limits of this city, also ferryboats?

In answer to this Mr. Curtis maintained that it is sufficient to say that the highest judicial authority of the United States has decided that the right to regulate ferries has never been claimed by the general government, has always been exercised by the State and never by Congress, and is of a part of the mass of undelegated powers reserved to the States respectively, and that the highest judicial authority of the State has decided that a steamboat employed by a railroad to transport its passengers and freight from its terminus on one bank of a river to its depot on another bank is a ferryboat, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that whether a river divides the States the question that where a vessel departing from one of them to land in the other is a ferryboat depends upon the place of departure and not upon the intervening water and upon the regularity and fixed conditions of the trips from and to that landing. In the case of the Maryland the place of departure is at a point on the shore of the Harlem River, within the Twenty-third ward of the city of New York, and the whole course of the passage is over waters lying within the territorial limits of the State of New York, until the vessels arrive within the limits of the State of New Jersey. I cannot doubt, therefore, that the ferry thus established depends upon the city for its right.

A vessel may be duly licensed to carry on the coasting trade, but if she is used as a ferryboat she cannot derive the right to be so used from the license to carry on a coasting trade. The sole difficulty in regard to the Maryland arises from the fact that Morrisania was not until recently a part of the city of New York, and that the ferry rights of the city as granted by ancient charters, in express terms, embraced only communication between the island of Manhattan and points outside of that island, with one exception. The intent of the Legislature, as evinced by recent annexation acts, will show that there is a question here which ought to be submitted to judicial determination. The intent of all the grants, however, I take to be this:—

That the Corporation of New York should perpetually and exclusively have, as one of its rights of property, the right to establish and keep ferries from all the territory subject to its municipal jurisdiction. It was deemed fit and expedient, by all the granting powers successively, that the Corporation of this city should control all ferries leading from any part of the territory subject to its municipal jurisdiction; and the whole of Manhattan Island was referred to as comprehended within the ferry rights, at periods in the history of the city when the actual municipal government certainly did not extend over the whole island, for all purposes. I infer, therefore, that the grants of the ferry rights were intended to confer on the city Corporation the right to establish and keep ferries wherever the Corporation had or might have the right of municipal government, and on the Long Island shore also, within certain bounds.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL CASE.

In regard to the case of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, I understand the facts to be that the said company occupies the southerly half of pier 14 North River, under lease from the city, which has lately been or is about to be renewed; that the company owns or claims to own, in fee, the northerly half of pier 14 and the whole of pier 15, together with the adjoining bulkheads; that the whole premises are occupied for the passenger and freight business of the company; that taxes on the freehold and rent on the leasehold property have been regularly paid to the city; but that the company, without having acquired any ferry franchise from the city, runs one or more steamboats from the premises above mentioned to its depot or station in Jersey City for the regular and periodic transportation of its passengers and freight. The right of this company to occupy the premises in question on piers 14 and 15 is, of course, quite distinct from its right to exercise from those premises a ferry franchise. I am not aware that there exists any ground to question the former; but I am of opinion that the latter—namely, the ferry—cannot be exercised without being acquired in the manner required by law. It is not an incident of the right of occupation of the piers, for I do not understand that in this State a right to establish a ferry necessarily belongs to the riparian proprietor, and, it is certain that in this city it belongs exclusively to the city Corporation.

If I am right in these views it results that proceedings ought to be instituted to enforce the rights of the city, unless the companies in question should be willing to admit and act upon those rights under amicable arrangements without the test of litigation.

This very exhaustive opinion from so eminent a source of course created considerable excitement not only among the companies directly named in it, but among others who would indirectly be largely affected by it, such as the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, who clearly have been running ferries.

As it was supposed that the Central Railroad of New Jersey would be first proceeded against a HERALD representative went to the office of that company, No. 119 Liberty street, and saw the President, Mr. John Taylor Johnson, who expressed himself quite freely about the matter, as follows:—"I have heard of the opinion of Mr. Curtis; indeed, I anticipated what it would be, for I received a communication from him a few days since asking information from me as to what this railway claimed in regard to the piers, &c. We are not working a ferry; we do not charge a fare to cross the river, but only transport our railroad passengers from certain points to certain points." The reporter here interposed by saying, "But Mr. Curtis meets exactly this point when he says, 'Nor is a vessel that is so employed any the less a ferryboat because it is owned or employed by a railroad company or a transportation company having depots on the opposite banks of a river for the purpose of transporting its passengers and freight across the intervening water'" Mr. Johnson, resuming:—"In that I differ from Mr. Curtis; but I think there can be no conflict between the city and ourselves, and we are ready to meet in a proper spirit all proper demands; in the old Ring times the same questions came up, and of course we knew what that meant. Of course there are railroads who do run ferries and collect fares, but I suppose they pay the city for their franchises. The opinion of Mr. Curtis was filed, I believe, and no action was yesterday taken by the Council, and I believe the Corporation Attorney, Mr. Whitney, recommended that regular suits should be brought against corporations to test the legal questions before any summary proceedings are resorted to. At any rate, I do not anticipate any conflict with the city in regard to the ferry."

As the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was alluded to in a morning journal as being involved in the above violation of law with the New England Transportation Company and the steamer Maryland, the reporter went to the Grand Central Depot and had a conversation with Mr. John J. Moody, Division Superintendent of the road, in the course of which the gentleman stated that their road was in no manner involved in the question between the city and the railroad companies; their company only took passengers to and from Hartford, New Haven and other points, and made the connection at Mott Haven with the steamer Maryland, belonging to the New England Transportation Company, which conveyed them to and from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City. He did not think the transportation company had any office in New York, the manager (Mr. Clark) transacting all the business on the boat, which was a large affair, the cars of the company being run directly upon it from the railroad wharf and transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad trains at Jersey City without charge. It was true this looked like

LEAVING NEW YORK OUT IN THE COLD,

but he thought it would not be of serious damage to the city. Mr. Moody added that the New York, New Haven and Hartford company was entirely distinct from the New York Central and Hudson River road, and was not controlled by the latter.

It will thus be seen that complications are threatening the railways, in addition to the freight troubles and the cutting of rates East and West.

CALL AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The time has come when the people of this city should band together and with their mighty will hurl the haughty car owners to the wall. That a few bloated monopolists should be able to thwart the wishes of the great majority of our citizens is a blot upon the fame of the metropolis. Take, for example, the action of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company in obtaining an injunction against the Elevated Railway. For seventeen years this miserable one-horse road has run a precarious existence, with the single announced purpose of preventing opposition to the Eighth Avenue Railroad, owned by the same man. During that period it has maintained from seven to twelve dilapidated vehicles, running at intervals of from ten minutes to one and one-half hours. It has made no profession to accommodate the public in any one particular, and now, like the cur in the manger, it is striving to prevent the establishment of a railroad that will. I am no apologist for the Elevated Railway; it is a crude embodiment of a crude idea and susceptible of many improvements, but this road carries more passengers in one month than the Ninth avenue road does in one year, and it should be sustained and encouraged, if for no other reason. Besides this, the Elevated road has caused a favorable change in every horse road in this city, as all our citizens will attest. More cars are run, better time is made and greater civility shown than ever before.

The Governor filled his Message with "canal reform;" the Mayor covered much ground over the subject of "city bonds." To the people of this city rapid transit is a far more important measure than both combined, and yet our useless Common Council meet and adjourn from week to week and are either too cowardly or too corrupt to touch the high-toned owners of the city railroads.

No language is too severe to apply to the officials who are owned body and soul by the Railroad Ring. Injunctions and opinions favorable to horse car proprietors are to be had for the asking, and this city is at the mercy of an unscrupulous gang of cormorants, who, having just finished the purchase of a cheap Legislature, are now ready with more money to buy up more of the people's servants.

It is useless to mince words with these fellows any longer. They have been robbing the public for years, have invaded our streets with impunity, have ignored the rights of property owners, have violated the State and city laws day after day, and now, that the tables are beginning to turn against them, they lift their hands in holy horror at the very thought of other railroads doing, in a modified way, what they have been at for over twelve years. The "$4,000,000" fund to prevent rapid transit is formidable, it is true; but it can easily be overcome by united action among the citizens. An indignation meeting of representative men should be called, and at once, to protest against any further delays in the progress of rapid transit, to demand for all new companies the same fairness and liberality which have been shown to the horse car owners, to make it plain to these autocratic public enemies that the people are in no mood for trifling, and finally to administer a severe rebuke to those attorneys and officials who are so quick to answer whenever the men owning the horse cars cry out for help. Let the people act with a common purpose and they will soon have the horse car proprietors where the once powerful Tammany Ring is to-day.

MAY 18, 1876. ANTI-MONOPOLY.

ROUSE THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

From present appearances the horse car companies, in their fight against the elevated railways, have it all their own way, and I, as well as many thousand other sensible people, ask your great paper to appeal to the people who are in favor of rapid transit to give voice to their opinions in open mass meetings and take other means to show the horse car corporations that they cannot override the will of the people. As you have been always in favor of rapid transit I am sure an expression of your opinion daily, if necessary, will so rouse the people as to crush the soulless corporations who care for nothing but themselves. Respectfully yours, ELEVATED.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1876.

DANGEROUS CLAIRVOYANCE.

Mrs. Warburton, of No. 195 Court street, Brooklyn, recently lost a gold chain valued at $100, which was stolen from a box in which she kept her jewelry. She visited a clairvoyant in New York for the purpose of learning the best means to secure the thief. The fortune teller informed her that a woman stole the chain and gave it to a man residing in the same house. Mrs. Warburton was subsequently told by a jeweller that a young man named William Smith wanted to sell him a chain of the pattern of the missing one. The lady then procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Smith. Upon examination it was shown before Justice Walsh that there was no ground whatever upon which to base the accusation, and he was therefore discharged.

SPRING RIFLE SHOOTING.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING MATCH AT CREEDMOOR—PROGRESS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

There were two meetings at the rooms of the National Rifle Association yesterday afternoon—one to progress preparations for the international match and the other to take action on the coming spring meeting at Creedmoor. The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club, having in charge the perfecting of arrangements for the international match, met first, General McMahon presiding. The other members present were General Shaler, Major Holland, Major Jewell, Judge Stanton and Messrs. Coughtrey and Alford.

Letters were read from the Chicago and other rifle clubs asking for information concerning the international contest. To these answers have been sent in which the statement was made that the joint committee have made no provision to help defray the expense of members of rifle clubs from other States who may succeed in getting a position on the team. For the information of such inquirers it is also stated that those desiring to compete for positions will have to spend at least four weeks in New York immediately preceding the match.

The committee having in charge the supervision of the competition for places on the team was instructed to procure scoring cards for the use of competitors.

Judge Stanton, of the Standing Committee on Finance, reported that he had called on the officers of several railroad corporations and on hotel proprietors to interest them and solicit subscriptions, and he expected to be successful in both directions.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare a circular for transmission to all the rifle clubs and associations of the United States asking them to assist in providing a suitable trophy for the international match.

Mr. Coughtrey was appointed a member of the Committee on Trophy to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation.

The joint committee then adjourned, and the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association organized a few moments afterward, General Shaler presiding. The subject under consideration was the spring meeting at Creedmoor, which takes place on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The first is the Directors' match, 200 yards: position, standing; any rifle; five shots; entrance, $1; the prize, the Directors' Championship Gold Badge, shot for annually and held by the winner during the year.

The second is the Short Range match, open to all comers; position standing; any rifle within the rules; entrance, $1; prizes, a rifle worth $75, an $18 field glass, one prize of $10, three of $5 and four of $3.

The third is the Military match, open to teams of five from any company of the National Guard of any of the States, the regular army, navy, marine corps, composed of company officers, non-commissioned officers or privates; distance 200 yards; position standing; seven rounds; entrance fee $1 each. The first prize is a flag worth $100, to be won three times before becoming the property of the organization; the second a tent and the third a clock.

The Midrange match is the fourth on the programme. Open to all comers; distances—those using military rifles (other than special) to shoot at 500 yards; special military rifle to shoot at 600 yards and those using any rifle at 700 yards. Second class targets (twenty-two inch bull's eye) in all cases; rounds, five; position, any without artificial rest; entrance fee $1 for each distance; prizes, a $75 telescope, a clock worth $34 and $20 in cash.

The Individual match is open to all comers; distances—those using military rifles (other than special) to shoot at 500 yards; special military rifles to shoot at 600 yards, and those using any rifle, at 700 yards. Second class targets (22 inch bull's eye) in all cases; rounds, five; position, any without artificial rest; entrance fee, $1 for each distance. The first prize in this match is $75, the second a telescope worth $25, besides several small cash prizes.

The sixth will be the "Leech Cup" match, under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club. Open to all native born citizens of the United States and all resident members of the Amateur Rifle Club, *regardless of nationality*; distances—800, 900 and 1,000 yards; position any without artificial rest; rounds, fifteen at each distance, without sighting shots, weapon, any rifle within the rules; entrance fee, $1 for members of the American Rifle Club, and $2 for all others. Prize—The Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year, and Championship Gold Badge, value $50.

The seventh and concluding match will be the "Patrick Henry Rifle" match. Open only to members of the American Team and Reserve of 1875; distance, 1,000 yards; rounds, 10; no sighting shots; any rifle.

General Knox complained of the high rate of fare charged to the members of the National Guard for tickets to Creedmoor, and said he would recommend the selection of the Yonkers range if a reduction were not made. It was voted to address the railroad company a letter relating to the matter.

The Secretary was instructed to get 300 invitation tickets printed for distribution among prominent citizens.

CREEDMOOR.

CAVALRY COMPETITION FOR MARKSMEN'S BADGES.

The several troops of cavalry in the First division, of this city, and the troop attached to the Fifth brigade, Brooklyn, contested for marksmen's badges yesterday at Creedmoor. There were 148 men present in uniform. Colonel Farwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First division, was in command of the troops. The scores of the winners of trophies are appended:—

WASHINGTON GREY TROOP.

Names.	200 *Yards.*	*T'l*	300 *Yards.*	*T'l*	*Gd T'l*
Lieut. A. T. Decker....	4 4 4 3 3	18	5 4 5 2 0	16	34
Sergeant Wilson.......	4 4 4 3 4	19	4 0 2 4 3	13	32
Sergeant McHugh.....	3 4 5 4 4	20	0 0 2 3 5	10	30
Sergeant Ross.........	5 3 3 4 4	19	0 3 2 4 2	11	30
Captain Baker........	2 0 2 2 4	10	3 2 5 4 5	19	29
Private Voorhis.......	4 3 2 3 3	15	4 4 0 4 2	14	29
Private Rozell.........	4 4 2 3 0	13	3 4 4 0 3	14	27
Sergeant Fuller.......	3 3 0 4 3	13	2 2 5 5 0	14	27
Corporal Trimmer.....	4 0 3 3 0	10	3 5 0 4 3	15	25
Corporal Batterson....	2 3 3 3 4	15	3 0 0 5 2	10	25

SEPARATE TROOP—FIRST DIVISION.

Names.	200 *Yards.*	*T'*	300 *Yards.*	*T'l*	*Gd T'l*
Quartermaster Epple..	3 2 3 4 3	15	2 5 3 0 5	15	30
Lieutenant Heldt.... ..	3 3 4 3 4	17	4 0 2 3 3	12	29
Corporal Weigold......	4 3 2 3 2	14	3 4 2 0 4	13	27
Sergeant Felton.......	4 4 4 4 3	19	0 2 0 3 2	7	26
Corporal Dillenbury...	3 4 3 3 2	15	0 3 3 3 2	11	26

SEPARATE TROOP—FIFTH BRIGADE.

Names.	200 *Yards.*	*T'l*	300 *Yards.*	*T'l*	*Gd T'l*
Private Walter.........	4 3 4 4 4	19	4 4 4 4 5	21	40
Ord. Sergt. Van Thun..	3 4 4 4 4	19	5 4 4 3 2	18	37
Private Neiber.........	5 3 2 2 3	15	2 5 3 5 5	20	35
Lieutenant Heid.......	4 5 3 4 3	19	2 2 2 4 5	15	34
Captain Sandhusen....	4 3 4 4 5	20	3 4 2 3 2	14	34
Private Wischman.....	4 3 4 3 5	19	4 3 3 3 2	15	34
Private Neiber, Sr.....	3 3 3 5 4	18	3 4 3 2 4	16	34
Corporal Blohm........	4 4 5 4 4	21	4 3 0 2 2	11	32
Sergeant Oetjin........	4 4 3 5 4	20	2 2 2 4 0	10	30
Q. M. Sergt. Grane....	3 4 2 3 3	15	3 2 2 4 4	15	30
Private Lakeman......	3 4 3 2 4	16	3 2 2 2 3	12	28
Sergeant Tepe.........	4 2 3 4 4	17	2 3 2 3 0	10	27

THIRD REGIMENT.

Names.	200 *Yards.*	*T'l*	300 *Yards.*	*T'l*	*Gd T'l*
Colonel Budke.........	4 3 4 2 2	15	4 5 4 2 2	17	32
Sergeant Rost.........	3 4 4 3 4	18	5 0 4 3 2	14	32
Q. M. Sergt. Meislohn.	3 3 3 3 3	15	4 2 3 3 4	16	31
Captain Hotmer	4 2 4 3 0	13	5 3 2 4 3	17	30
Captain Tiedeman.....	4 4 5 5 2	20	0 4 3 0 0	7	27
Captain Vehslage......	2 3 3 2 4	14	3 2 0 3 4	12	26
Captain Burkhardt....	4 2 3 2 3	14	4 0 3 2 3	12	26
Private Hugo..........	4 3 2 4 4	17	3 0 3 0 2	8	25

HIGH RIFLE SCORES.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of to-day, under the heading of "Extraordinary Rifle Shooting," you have an account of the return match at Hudson, N. Y., on the 18th inst., between the Parthian Rifle Club, of that city, and the Saratoga Rifle Club, of Saratoga Springs, in which the Parthians won by a score of 564 out of a possible 600, with an average of 94. Your correspondent from that place, referring to this excellent average, remarks:—"This is said to be the largest average ever made in a 500-yard contest." In this he is in error, as the appended score of a prize match in December last, on the range of the Chicago Rifle Club, at 500 yards, by eight members of that club, will show. I give the aggregate of twenty shots by each man. One member made eighteen consecutive bull's eyes, but on his nineteenth shot got in a three, and thus spoiled a "full score." The scores were as follows:—98, 98, 98, 97, 96, 96, 94, 92—total, 769, out of a possible 800. The average being, as you see, 96⅛.

The Parthians did splendidly, but we can "go them wo better" at CHICAGO.

DROWNED IN THE SOUND.

The body of a very respectably dressed woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found yesterday on the shore, at a place known as "Garvey's Island," Flushing, L. I. The shoes were missing. There were no marks of violence on the body, but upon one of the limbs was an ulcerous sore. In the pockets were found $40, five pass books, one each on the Metropolitan, Bowery, Sixpenny, Bank of Savings and Citizens' Savings Bank of New York, made out in the name of Sarah Rogers, who had upon all the books collectively the sum of $1,400 to her credit. Upon papers which were found in the books the fact was ascertained that she had lived at No. 243 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. It is supposed that she either fell or jumped from a Sound steamer while passing in this vicinity not more than two or three days since. Coroner Burns is holding the body to await identification and will conclude the inquest on Monday.

Several hours after the finding of this body that of a man was also found in the bay. He was apparently a pauper, and was so decomposed that he was buried immediately after the inquest. There was no clew to his identity.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Appointment of Committees—Relation of the Church to the Germans of America.

The Assembly spent a half hour yesterday morning in devotional exercises, and at half-past nine A. M. was called to order. The minutes were read and approved. The rules of order of the last Assembly were adopted. To-day at ten o'clock foreign delegations will be received by the Assembly. Standing committees were appointed as follows:—On Bills and Overtures, Rev. Dr. Morris chairman; Judiciary, Judge Strong chairman; on Polity of the Church, Rev. Dr. Lindsley; Home Missions, Dr. C. A. Dickey; Foreign Missions, Dr. J. Edwards; Education, Dr. W. C. Cattell; Publication, Dr. S. M. Campbell; Church Erection, Dr. N. Seaver; Theological Seminaries, Dr. Beadle; Ministerial Relief, R. Adair, D. D.; Correspondence, Dr. S. I. Prime; Mileage, Elder L. Jacobs; Finance, E. P. Handy; Narrative, Dr. M. R. Vincent; Freedmen, Rev. W. E. Knox; Leave of Absence, Rev. J. R. P. Page, and Benevolence, Rev. J. G. Montfort.

The roll of presbyteries was called and tellers appointed to receive statistical reports, narratives, overtures, memorials, appeals, complaints and other papers for the Assembly, such as reports of the several committees of last year which were handed in.

Dr. S. I. Prime, of this city, presented resolutions congratulating the Centennial Commissioners on the emphatic vote by which they determined to close the Exposition grounds and buildings on the Sabbath. This, he said, was determined two years ago, and it is an action in consonance with the laws of all the States upon this subject, and the law of Congress, which declares that nothing in it should contravene the laws of the States. This action is a fitting acknowledgment also of the sentiment and laws of all the States of the Union, and a fulfilment of the contract made with the people who have contributed their money to this Exposition. The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and a committee of thirteen, Dr. S. I. Prime chairman, was appointed to deliver the paper to the Commissioners in Philadelphia, and to express the sentiment of the Assembly on this subject. Prayer by Dr. Breckenridge followed.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

In 1873 the Assembly appointed a committee of conference with a like committee of the Reformed (Dutch) Church with a view to the organic union of both bodies. In 1874 the Reformed Church discontinued its committee, but appointed a committee to seek for co-operation with the Presbyterians. Dr. Adams, chairman of the Assembly's committee, yesterday presented their report, declaring such co-operation inexpedient and asking for the discharge of the committee. Adopted.

A committee of three was appointed to report on the place of meeting of the next Assembly.

A very important memorial from the Presbytery of Newark regarding the relations of the Presbyterian Church to the Germans of this country was read by Dr. Charles E. Knox, of Newark. The Presbytery, after an experience of twenty-three years' labor among the Germans within its bounds, which labors have been very successful in establishing churches among them, believes that the church has opportunities greater than it has ever had, and, therefore, at this time calls attention to the subject of missionary work among Germans. The Church has now 111 societies, 116 pastors and other ministers, and 8,000 communicants among the Germans. Fifteen of those churches have less than fifty members each. The three States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio have only 3,616 members. The Church has given only twelve books or publications in the German language, only two of which are of a general character. The Methodist Book Concern publishes the largest catalogue of German books of any publishing house in the country. The Presbyterian church issues one religious periodical in German; the Methodists have several and of large circulation. The memorial refers to the lack of theological schools for Germans in the Presbyterian church, and Newark Presbytery asks the Assembly to look into this matter and see if something more and better can't be done in this direction. The Methodist church has organized six annual conferences among the Germans, and have 30,000 church members. The Baptists have also organized two German associations and 101 churches. The Episcopalians, too, have within the past year established German missions in seven dioceses. The memorial pointed out the

IMPORTANCE OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT

in this country still outside of the Church. It is a view held very largely by Germans that this country is still in a formative state, and that they and their language will be the controlling influences here by and by. The memorial depicted the character of American society, if such control should ever take place—Continental Sabbaths, beer gardens and amusements in full blast on the Sabbath, and the prevalence of materialistic thought throughout the land. It further pictured what converted Germans have already done for the Church of Christ, and what may be expected from that class in future. After discussion, this memorial, which was deemed of great importance, was referred to a special committee of ten.

The Presbyterian church at Leesburg, Va., asked permission to sell its lands, the title of the same being in this Assembly, though the church itself is in communion with the Southern Assembly. The Presbytery of Ebenezer indorsed this request, and it was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess a memorial was presented from the Synod of Missouri asking that the Assembly make some provision for the rebaptism of converts from the Roman Catholic Church, whose doctrines and ordinances and acts neither the Presbyterian Church nor the Synod which brings this memorial at all recognize as acts of a Christian Church. A report was presented by the Committee on Sustentation and Home Missions, which two interests were united under one board a year ago. The committee to whom was referred the subject of the economical administration of all the boards of the Church reported that they held meetings in this city and in Philadelphia, where in both places they examined books and employés of the several boards, and they suggest that, while the work is well and economically done under the present administration, the collection of all funds for church erection be transferred to the Home Mission Board's officers, and that the boards of Church Erection and Home Missions, now united, consist of twenty-one members each, to be elected for the same time. The transfer of funds as suggested will save to the Church from $7,000 to $10,000 a year. The report was made the second order of the day for Tuesday.

After half an hour's discussion Drs. Adams, Huntington, Aiken and another college professor were excused from serving on the Committee on Theological Seminaries on the ground presented by those gentlemen of delicacy to serve where their own acts and reports shall be reviewed. The Assembly consumed much time also discussing the proposition to admit Elder J. W. Edwards, of the Synod of Wisconsin, in the stead of the commissioners elected by the Presbytery of Peoria, who refused to attend. He was not admitted, such precedent being contrary to the polity of the Church. Memorials and overtures on the Sabbath, on dancing, on representation and other subjects were presented to the appropriate committees. The Presbytery of India also memorialized for the formation of a Presbyterian Alliance in that mission land.

BROOKLYN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

Mr. Israel A. Barker extended a cordial invitation to the Assembly to witness the annual parade of the Sunday School Union of Brooklyn on Wednesday next, but as the Assembly had engaged to give that entire day and evening to a consideration of foreign missions, the invitation was respectfully declined. The Assembly spent its last evening's session in a discussion of Sunday school matters. Addresses were delivered by J. Bennett Tyler and Drs. A. D. Morey and Marion R. Vincent.

Many of the principal churches in New York and Brooklyn will be instructed to-morrow by the ministerial members of the Assembly. Plymouth church will have the ministration of Dr. David Wills, of Wisconsin, in the evening and Mr. Beecher in the morning. The Tabernacle pulpit will be occupied by Dr. Cattell, of Pennsylvania, in the morning and by Dr. Talmage in the evening. Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will preach in the First church, in Henry street, Brooklyn. The Westminster church, Brooklyn, will be ministered to by Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Boston (formerly of New York), and Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia. Ross street church will have the services of Dr. George S. Boardman, of St. Paul, Minn.; the Reformed church on Bedford avenue will have Professor Anson Smyth, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the evening. Clinton avenue Congregational church will receive the ministrations of the ex-Moderator, Dr. E. D. Morris, of Cincinnati, in the morning. Professor C. A. Aiken, of Princeton, N. J., will serve the Mariners' church, New York, and Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of Peoria, Ill., the Brick church in this city. Rev. A. B. Morey, of Cincinnati, will minister to South Third street church in the evening. Professor Jacobus, of Alleghany Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit of Clinton street Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, and Drs. Montfort, of Cincinnati, and Dunning, of Honesdale, Pa., will serve Franklin avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn. First Baptist church, Nassau street, S. C. Logan, D. D., of Scranton, Pa., in the morning. Lafayette avenue, Dr. Fowler, of Florida, and Dr. Campbell, of Rochester. These are among the most prominent churches and commissioners who shall serve and be served on Sunday. A further list will be prepared for to-day, inasmuch as many Methodist and Baptist churches have applied for preachers for their pulpits.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP CUMMINS—THE LADIES' REPOSITORY EDITORSHIP.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1876.

Bishop Foster presided to-day.

J. W. Adams, of New Hampshire, presented resolutions to amend the discipline so as to provide for the expulsion of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who rent buildings for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Laid over until to-morrow.

General Fisk, from the committee to which was referred the communication from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, presented a resolution that, "in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two Churches, the Board of Bishops be directed to appoint a committee of three ministers and two laymen to meet a similar commission authorized by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and adjust all difficulties." The resolution was adopted.

The Conference then proceeded to elect a corresponding missionary secretary. The tellers reported 309 ballots cast, of which J. M. Reid, of Michigan, received 238, and he was declared elected.

A motion to reconsider the action of the Conference transferring the publication and control of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* to the Book Concern at New York led to prolonged discussion, and was finally carried.

Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was introduced by Dr. Lawry, and on coming forward on the platform was warmly greeted, the Conference rising. He then proceeded to deliver an eloquent address, saying that all he was he owed to Methodism. Dr. Cummins then gave succinctly the reasons which led to the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church. At the conclusion of his address there was prolonged applause, and a resolution of thanks, and that a fraternal messenger should be sent to this Church was adopted.

The matter of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* was resumed, and the Conference finally reversed its action transferring its management and publication to the New York Book Concern.

Tuesday, the 23d inst., at eleven o'clock, was designated as the time for receiving fraternal messengers from the Congregational Council.

The report of the Book Committee relative to changing the name of the *Ladies' Repository*, and the general scope and character of that magazine, investing the agents of the Western Book Concern, the Western section of the Book Committee and the editor of the *Repository* with authority to make such change, was taken up and led to considerable discussion. The report was finally adopted, and the Conference proceeded to the election of an editor of the *Ladies' Repository*.

Rev. Dr. E. Wentworth, the present editor; Rev. J. F. Marley, of Cincinnati; Rev. George M. Steele, of Wisconsin; S. H. Nesbit, of Pittsburg; B. F. Crary, of Colorado; R. Wheatley, of New York, and Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., were nominated. The vote was taken and the tellers retired to count them. The Conference elected Rev. Reuben Nelson and Rev. Luke Hitchcock as Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer respectively of the missionary societies. A report and recommendation of the Committee on the Book Concern to appoint a committee of eighteen to have the control and management of the publishing interests of the Church, with authority to suspend the publication of any paper, was taken up, and, after brief consideration, withdrawn for the present by the committee. The tellers on the vote for editor of the *Ladies' Repository* reported 308 votes cast—necessary to a choice, 155—distributed as follows:—Steele, 104; Miss Willard, 55; Marlay, 47; Nesbit, 41; Wentworth, 32; Crary, 13; Wheatley, 8; the balance scattering; and no one having a majority there was no election. The Conference then adjourned until to-morrow.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

MR. HALLIDAY CONFESSES HIS BAD SPIRIT AND REPENTS.

Mr. Beecher was again absent from his Friday evening prayer meeting, and, as a matter of course, there was rather a thin attendance. Mr. Halliday presided, and after the usual exercises said:—I suppose we are all agreed that Christ was an example; that that was one of the prime objects He had in coming into the world. It was to show us how to live, what we ought to be, what should be the great end and aim of life. I think too often we overlook some of the things for which Christ came to benefit us. We make too much of the simple work of redemption. I do not know but we ought to give that very greatly the priority; but we ought not to overlook the other things Christ came to accomplish. Do we as much as we ought keep Christ before us as an example? We are just emerging from exigencies that have absorbed our whole being for three or four years. I am not surprised that we have been almost exclusively absorbed in the things which have been (as it were) thrust in our faces, but I don't know but I might have had a better spirit through it all than I have had. I know I have not had the spirit of Christ, and now I feel as a seaman must feel after he has passed through a tremendous storm, when he has omitted to attend to a great many things, but excuses himself on account of the storm, and when it is over and they look round they see much that is to be done.

I know I have lost spiritually during these months that have gone. I want to get back. I have sometimes indulged in a very bad spirit; I am sorry for it. I won't say I have not had provocation, but that is no excuse.

Well, now, another thing I want to say—I am going to try to stop thinking and talking of these matters that have absorbed our thoughts and attention, for my part. Had we not better? Had we not better get to

LABORING FOR SOULS AGAIN?

I want to begin to love my enemies. I never have half the trouble loving my enemies that I do to love the enemies of my friends. I want to have kindly, loving feelings toward those who have injured my friends. I want to have the spirit of my Master, and until I get this I am crippled. I am not half a man to pray. I see so much to be done, I want to be in a state of mind where God will use me. Now I hope there are not any of you who have been so wicked as I have been in the respects to which I have alluded. I hope none of you have cherished the feelings I have, but if you have had a little of it shall we come back and go to the tabernacle with Christ, and have Him breathe His sweet spirit upon us?

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

The Water Street Mission of the Port Society for Seamen will celebrate its thirteenth anniversary today, at two P. M., at the corner of Water and Dover streets.

EDWARD J. WILSON'S DEATH.

The inquest in the case of Edward J. Wilson was held yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that this gentleman, a prominent lawyer, disappeared on the 15th ult., and that his body was found on the 13th inst. at the foot of East Nineteenth street. The body was removed to Peekskill, where marks of violence were discovered on it. Coroner Eickhoff, who had charge of the case, was very angry at the announcement of this fact by the HERALD, and when Mr. E. C. Wilson, the brother of the deceased gentleman, from a letter to whom the information was procured, asked him to postpone the inquest for one week he churlishly refused.

The first witness called was James Dobson, of the Street Cleaning Department, who testified to having seen the deceased on the night of the 15th ult. at the corner of avenue A and Twenty-third street; witness observed him staggering and warned him of the danger he was running in going along the pier; the deceased replied, "You mind your own business and I will mind mine;" Mr. Wilson walked on and soon fell into the water; witness tried to rescue him, but could not.

Officer Harding, of the Eighteenth precinct, testified that he found the body and learned of its identification.

Cornelius D. Earle and his sister, Mary Earle, testified to the regularity of Mr. Wilson's habits.

John S. Wetherbee, of No. 285 West Eleventh street, was the last acquaintance of the deceased who saw him on the night of the 15th ult. He said that Mr. Wilson visited his house about eight o'clock in the evening and inquired about some transaction in land in the country which had not succeeded; the deceased appeared considerably disappointed and left, making an appointment to see witness the following Monday.

Deputy Coroner Marsh's testimony was to the effect that death was the result of asphyxia, caused by drowning.

After a short deliberation the jury brought in the verdict that "the said man came to his death by drowning while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity."

SOLOMON'S DEFALCATION.

Yesterday Henry A. Solomon, who is under indictment by the Kings county Grand Jury, for embezzling $1,300, in various sums, from the Department of Arrears of Taxes, Brooklyn, while filling the office of receiving clerk, was arraigned before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions. Mr. Solomon pleaded guilty and was remanded to jail. He will be sentenced on Monday, May 22.

CROOKED WHISKEY SEIZED.

At an early hour yesterday morning a descent was made by Deputy Revenue Collectors Bowden, Young and Gillen, on a small frame house on Columbia street, between Mills and Centre streets, South Brooklyn, where a copper still of 300 gallons capacity was seized. Two thousand gallons of mash were emptied into the gutter. The value of the property seized, which was turned over to the United States Marshal, is $1,000.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man, middle aged, jumped from the bow of a South ferry boat, at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday night last, as the boat was leaving the slip on the Brooklyn side. Effort was made to save him, but without effect.

FATAL FALL.

Mary McFadden, a child eighteen months old, fell from the fourth story window of her parents' residence, No. 550 Hicks street, Brooklyn, yesterday and was instantly killed.

MARRIED.

CRAIGE—ALRUTZ.—On Wednesday, May 17, at Trinity church, Rochester, N. Y., by the Rev. Warren Walsh, SETH A. CRAIGE, of Jersey City, N. J., to MARY D., daughter of John Alrutz, Esq., of Santa Barbara, California.

SALOMON—HEILBRON.—On Friday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, FERDINAND SALOMON, of New York, to SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, of London, England, eldest daughter of Henry Heilbron, Esq. No cards.

London (England) papers please copy.

SNEDEN—JUTTEN.—In this city, May 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. David B. Jutten, assisted by the Rev. Dr. V. D. Henry Miller, GEORGE W. SNEDEN to SARAH A. JUTTEN, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

AUFFMORDT.—In Paris, May 19, HELEN EVELYN, daughter of William and Evelyn Auffmordt and grandchild of Elvira and William H. Harbeck.

BAHR.—At Jersey City Heights, on Friday, at three o'clock, ANNA, daughter of Henry and Mary Bahr, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Summit av. and Poplar st., on Monday morning at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends, also the Steuben Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 163, are respectfully invited.

CAMMANN.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 17, CATHERINE NAVARRE MCCOMB, widow of Oswald John Cammann, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral at Geneva.

CARROLL.—Mrs. CARROLL, the mother of Roger Carroll, died May 18; born in the county of Longford, parish of Granard, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, 607 West 45th st., on Sunday, May 21, at two o'clock.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 18, 1876, of scarlet fever, FANNIE H., eldest daughter of William A. and Mary E. Cole, in the 13th year of her age.

Funeral from residence of her parents, 62 West 48th st., on Saturday, at one o'clock.

DOLAN.—At Kenwood, Novitiate of the Sacred Heart, after a short but severe illness, Mme. FANNIE A. DOLAN, aged 25 years, eldest daughter of Peter Dolan, 202 West 24th st.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul will be celebrated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, West 17th st., this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, for interment.

DOUBLEDAY.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Friday, May 19, JOHN CUSHMAN, son of Stephen Ward and Angenca B. Doubleday, aged 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John H. H. Cushman, No. 418 West 20th st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at two o'clock P. M.

DUGAN.—On Thursday, May 18, WINIFRED DUGAN, the beloved wife of John Dugan, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 328 East 33d st., on Sunday, May 21, at one o'clock P. M.

EINSTEIN.—On Thursday, May 18, EDNA, youngest daughter of David L. and Caroline Einstein, aged 1 year, 4 months and 25 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 55 West 56th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at half-past nine A. M.

FITCH.—On Friday, the 19th inst., WILLIE HAVILAND, third son of T. J. and Louisa Fitch, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., at half-past one, from the residence of his parents, 435 East 52d st.

FORRINGTON.—At Pelham, May 19, ANNIE E., second daughter of Isaac and Amanda Forrington, aged 11 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

GLEASON.—The members of Atlas Lodge, No. 316, are hereby summoned to meet at 273 Monroe st., on Saturday, May 20, at two o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of brother William Gleason. By order of

GEORGE W. DURYEE, Secretary. JOHN BOYD, M.

HARING.—Suddenly, at Spring Valley, May 17, DANIEL A. HARING, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Nanuet church, Rockland county, on Saturday, 20th, at half-past ten o'clock. Trains leave foot of Chambers st. at 8:45.

HARTMAN.—On Tuesday evening, May 16, 1876, HENRY HARTMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 401 West 38th st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at one P. M.

HEBBERD.—In Brooklyn, May 18, of pneumonia, CHARLES EDGAR, youngest son of S. Edgar and Anna Eliza Hebberd.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 481 3d st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 21, at four P. M.

HOCHSTADTER.—On the 18th inst., LIEBERMAN HOCHSTADTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 325 Marshall st., Philadelphia, to proceed to Mount Sinai.

HOTCHKISS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 18, 1876, of consumption, ISAAC T. HOTCHKISS, aged 32 years and 25 days.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, N. F. Hedges, No. 14 Fort Greene place, Saturday, May 20, at two P. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

HYDE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on May 18, JOHN L. HYDE, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—On the 17th inst., J. KING, aged 70 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 21, at twelve o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 112 West st., Greenpoint.

LEE.—On Friday, May 19, ELIZABETH, widow of Frederick R. Lee, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Monday afternoon, the 22d inst., at half-past one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Far Rockaway, L. I., for interment.

MEALY.—On Friday, 19th inst., THOMAS P. MEALY, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 962 6th av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at two o'clock.

MELROSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 17th, JOHN MELROSE, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 7 Morton st., on Sunday, 21st inst.

MULLEN.—MARGARET M., wife of William Mullen, aged 26 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st, between one and two P. M., from her late residence, 231 East 22d st.

MCCAFFREY.—On Thursday, May 18, 1876, IGNATIUS H. MCCAFFREY, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of his brothers, Timothy F. and James McCaffrey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 190 Prospect st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 20, at two P. M.

O'CALLAGHAN.—May 18, DANIEL O'CALLAGHAN, beloved son of Matthew B. and Mary J. O'Callaghan, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 261 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, at one o'clock, to-day.

OWENS.—Suddenly, on the 17th of May, HERBERT, third son of Thomas and Elizabeth M. Owens.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 362 West 50th st., on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

PETERSON.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 17th inst., T. B. PETERSON, Jr., son of T. B. and Mary C. Peterson, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, southwest corner of Broad and Girard avs., Philadelphia, on Saturday, 20th inst., at one o'clock, to proceed to Laurel Hill.

PHELAN.—In Brooklyn, May 19, 1876, at his late residence, 145 Tillary st., THOMAS VAIL PHELAN, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Phelan, aged 30 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Baltic Lodge 284, F. and A. M., Eckford Social Club, also Sandy Hook pilots are requested to attend the funeral from the Centenary Methodist church, corney Jay and Johnson sts., on Sunday, May 21, at two P. M.

PRICE.—On Friday morning, May 19, of apoplexy, Miss HANNAH PRICE, formerly of Birmingham, England, aged 79 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at No. 226 East 20th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

RIPLEY.—Friday, May 19, DWIGHT A., eldest son of Joseph Ripley, after a few hours' illness, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHOEN.—On Thursday, May 18, at two o'clock P. M., FLORINDA E., wife of Paul E. Schoen, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 203 East 60th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at one o'clock P. M., precisely.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SCHRIEFER.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., JOHN L. SCHRIEFER, aged 47 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 424 West 16th st.

SHENTON.—On Thursday, May 18, ANN, widow of William Shenton, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Norris, 324 East 4th st., on Sunday, May 21, at one o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—CATHERINE, the beloved daughter of Jane and John E. Smith, aged 8 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 433 West 48th st., Sunday, at ten o'clock.

TRYON.—In Brooklyn, on May 18, FRANCIS TRYON, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the New Jerusalem church, corner Monroe place and Clark st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Buffalo papers please copy.

VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 19, WILSON G. HUNT, son of William M. and Sarah W. Vail, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 21, at half-past two o'clock P. M., from Grace church, Brooklyn Heights.

WESSLOH.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., HENRY WESSLOH, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of the Brinkummer Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. William Dreyer, No. 261 7th av., corner of 25th st.

WILDEY.—On Thursday morning, May 18, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE L., widow of Henry Wildey, in the 51st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 103 East 19th st., on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst., at two o'clock. Burial at Woodlawn.

WOODWARD.—On Thursday, May 18, SAMUEL WOODWARD, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 133 East 71st st., on Saturday, 20th, at one P. M.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stocks Feverish and Irregular—Wall Street Mystified.

GOLD 112 7-8 A 112 5-8.

Money on Call Loans 2 1-2 Per Cent—The Coal Securities Weak—Government Bonds Firm—Railway Bonds Steady.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, May 19—6 P. M.

The Pacific Mail thunderstorm which broke over the market yesterday spent its force this morning, and ultimately subsided into the gentlest of breezes. There occurred a grab at the opening, driving the stock upward from 21 to 23, but after then only baffling winds prevailed, limited to the extremes of these two points, with almost a calm at 22¼ at the end. The obscurity which hung around the Steamship fancy was slightly cleared up during the day; but nobody but the Old Probabilities of the movement can discern what sort of weather is ahead. There was another attempt at a meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors this morning, but it failed, as the one of yesterday did, for lack of a quorum, the Gould contingent being conspicuous by its absence. Of course the *jobemouches* of the street at once commenced to put this and that together, and argued from this combination that it was the set purpose of the Pacific Mail "ins" to defeat the Panama "outs" by refusing to take the proper steps preliminary and necessary to the election which the rules of the company call for. It appears that the bylaws require a certain number of inspectors to be appointed previous to the election, although the books need not be closed until the day before. A persistent determination to prevent a meeting by the failure to obtain a quorum may prevent the appointment of the necessary inspectors and even a formal vote to close the books and, wanting this, legal process may be taken to prevent the election being held at all. In such event it is surmised by many of the unfortunates who have fallen victims to the tricks of the Ah Sing of the street, but who now believe themselves up to his wiles, that Gould will endeavor to force the company into bankruptcy or into the hands of a receiver before a vote of stockholders can be obtained for a new directory. If this be the game of the Artful Dodger it will simply fall in with the belief which obtains to-day that the control has virtually passed into the hands of the Panama party, and that Gould knowing the fact yesterday abandoned his untenable position, throwing overboard in his retreat some 20,000 shares of stock at advantageous prices, only to take refuge under the entrenchments of the law. With the stockholders sent to Coventry Gould and Dillon, as important creditors, by reason of the cash advances lately made, might still retain control of the company, and with it the life and prosperity of the Union Pacific Railroad.

There was another woful tumble in New Jersey Central from 88 to 83, sold down by timid investors and sympathizing bears.

Combination or no combination, it is fated that the price of coal must find its equilibrium at a lower grade of figures, and the sooner these cormorant companies find out the truth of it the better for themselves and the community.

Late in the afternoon there was a falling off in the whole list without any particular rhyme or reason, though bears pretended to detect music in the air, and bulls were as blue as though they had been feeding on the famous grass of Kentucky.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 143,700 shares—New York Central and Hudson, 700; Erie, 12,900; Lake Shore, 39,000; Northwestern preferred, 100; Rock Island, 1,310; Pacific Mail, 23,470; St. Paul, 1,000; do. preferred, 1,800; Ohios, 1,200; Western Union, 39,300; Wabash, 200; Union Pacific, 1,885; C., C. and I. C., 200; Panama, 800; New Jersey Central, 7,180; Michigan Central, 5,900; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,820; Union Mining Company, 1,700.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	110	110	110
Harlem	139	139	139
Erie	15⅛	15⅛	14¾
Lake Shore	53⅞	54½	53⅛
Wabash	2½	2½	2½
Northwestern	40	40	39¾
Northwestern preferred	59	59	59
Rock Island	105¾	106	105¾
Pittsburg	93	93¾	93
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅞	37½	36¾
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17⅛	16⅞
New Jersey Central	88	88	83
Del., Lack. and Western	105¾	105⅞	105
Union Pacific	59	59	58
C., C. and I. C.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Western Union	65¾	66⅛	65⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	17	17⅛	17
Pacific Mail	21	23	21
Panama	130	130	130

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

Pacific Mail	22⅝ a 22¾	C, C C & I	46 a 48
West Un Tel	65⅝ a 65¾	C, C & I C	4⅜ a 4⅝
Atl & Pac Tel	17⅛ a 19	Del, L & W	105 a 105¼
Quicksilver	15 a 16	Erie	14⅝ a 14⅞
Quicksilver pf	20 a 22	Han & St Jo	14 a 14⅜
Mar L & Min	6 a 7½	Han & St Jo pf	23¾ a 24
Mar L & M pf	6⅜ a 8	Lake Shore	53⅜ a 53⅝
Adams Ex	107½ a 109	Mich Central	46⅜ a 46⅝
American Ex	63 a 63⅝	N Y & Harlem	139 a 140
U S Express	70 a 71	N Y C & H R	110 a 110⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	87⅝ a 90	N J Cen	83⅝ a 83
Chic & Alton	98 a 98⅝	Ohio & Miss	16⅞ a 17
Clev & Pitts	92⅝ a 93	Panama	126½ a 132
Chi & N W	39⅝ a 40	Tol & Wab	2 a 2½
Chic & N W pf	58⅝ a 58⅞	Union Pacific	58⅛ a 58⅜
Chic & R I	105⅛ a 105⅝	Missouri Pac	13⅜ a 14
Mil & St Paul	36⅝ a 37⅛	Pro P Co	113⅞ a 114
Mil & St P pf	63⅝ a 63⅞		

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following are the changes compared with those of yesterday's closing prices:—

ADVANCE.—Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛; Pacific Mail, 2; Producers' Petroleum Co., ⅜; Rock Island, ⅛; St. Paul preferred, ⅛.

DECLINE.—Gold, ⅛; Union Pacific, 1; St. Paul common, ⅛; New Jersey Central, 3⅜; Northwestern common and preferred, ⅛; Michigan Central, ⅝; Lake Shore, ⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, ⅛; Erie, ⅛; Delaware and Lackawanna, ⅞; New York Central, ⅛.

STATIONARY.—Atlantic and Pacific preferred, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, C., C. and I. C.; C., C., C. and I., Hannibal preferred, Harlem, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Panama, Quicksilver Wabash, Western Union.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was freely supplied at 2½ per cent at the close. Prime commercial paper continues to be quoted at 4 and 6 per cent.

The following are the domestic rates of exchange on New York in the cities undermentioned:—Cincinnati rather easier, 75 a 100 premium; Charleston, buying, ⅛ a ¼ premium; selling, ¼ premium; Savannah, 5-16 premium; Chicago, 50c. premium; New Orleans, commercial, 5-16; bank, ⅜; St. Louis, 125 premium. Sterling exchange was quiet and steady; prime asking rates, 4.88½ and 4.90½; selling rates, 4.87¾ a 4.88¼ and 4.89¼ a 4.89½; reichmarcks, 95⅛ a 95¼ and 96⅜ a 96½; cables, 96¾ a 96⅞; prime Paris, 5.13¾ and 5.11¼.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold advanced from 112⅝ to 112⅞, but afterward declined to 112⅝ and closed at 112⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 1½, 1 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

Gold balances	$22,670,000
Currency balances	780,400
Gross clearances	884,637

It is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 will be shipped to-morrow, if the financial conditions are favorable. Forty thousand dollars in dimes and quarters went to the West Indies to-day.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The United States Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $155,000 gold for five-twenties redeemed and $188,000 for interest. The silver payments were $78,545, as follows:—$12,405, under $100 limit; $24,040 under $400 limit, and $42,100, on silver drafts from Washington. Revenue receipts to-day, $300,000; customs receipts, $400,000; bank notes received for redemption, $900,000.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,019,144, and the amount marketed $1,116,852. The total imports of dry goods at the port since January 1 were $39,235,372, and the total amount marketed $39,901,416.

INVESTMENT SHARES.

In investment shares the most important decline was in New Jersey Central, which fell from 88 at the opening to 83, closing at 83½; Delaware and Lackawanna receded from 105¾ a 104, seller 60, and 105 regular; Producers' and Petroleum rose to 113⅞; New York Central brought 110 a 110⅛; Harlem, 138⅛; Panama, 130; Rock Island, 105⅛ a 106; Morris and Essex, 103⅛ a 103⅛; Chicago and Alton, 98⅛ a 98⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; United States Express, 69⅛; American Express, 63⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 127 a 127⅛; do. do., 1881, registered, 121⅞ a 122; do. do., do., coupon, 122⅝ a 122⅞; do. do., 1865, registered, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. do., do., new, registered, 119⅛ a 119⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 119⅛ a 119⅛; do. do., 1867, registered, 121⅛ a 121⅛; do. do., dc., coupon, 121⅛ a 121⅛; do. do., 1868, registered, 123⅛ a 123⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 123⅛ a 123⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅞; do. do., coupon, 118⅛ a 118⅞; do. fives, 1881, registered, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do., do., coupon, 117⅝ a 117⅞.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet. The changes were:—An advance of ⅛ per cent in Erie third mortgage, and ⅛ per cent in Morris and Essex first consolidated, and a decline of ⅛ per cent in New York Central sixes of 1883, ⅜ per cent in Union Pacific sinking fund, ⅛ per cent in Milwaukee and St. Paul (La Crosse division), and Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific sevens. In the late afternoon dealings New Jersey Central convertible declined to 101⅛, Union Pacific sinking funds to 88⅛, Michigan Central sevens to 100⅛, and St. Paul (Lacrosse division) to 102⅛; Northwestern consolidated gold coupons were firm at 93⅛. The following were the closing quotations for Pacific Railroad bonds:—Union firsts, 105 a 105⅛; Union land grants, 99 a 99⅛; Union sinking funds, 88⅛ a 88⅜; Centrals, 108⅛ a 108⅜.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report a gain of £40,000 sterling by the Bank of England. To-day is a holiday at the Stock Exchange on account of the formal reception of the Prince of Wales. Consequently we are without London quotations. In Paris 5 per cent rentes are 105f. 22½c. for the account. New fives on Frankfort are 102⅛. Silver in London is reported by the Associated Press as 52½d. a 52⅛d. per ounce. A despatch from Paris states that there is a firmer feeling on the Bourse and a slight advance in prices has been established.

STATE BONDS.

In State bonds District of Columbia 3.65's declined to 70⅛. Tennessee, new series, rose to 43. New York State sevens sold at 105⅛. Missouri sixes, long bonds, 105⅛.

BANK SHARES.

The only sales of city bank shares were ten Merchants' Exchange at 100 and ten Park at 123.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following are the Philadelphia stock quotations at three o'clock this day:—

	Bid.	Asked.
City sixes, old	104	—
City sixes, new	110	110½
United Companies of New Jersey	134½	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅛	52⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	44⅛	44⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57⅞	57⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	41	—
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18	18⅛
Northern Central Railroad	34	34⅛
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	45
Lehigh Navigation, gold loan	103⅛	103⅛

MINING STOCKS.

The following are the closing San Francisco quotations:—

Consolidated Virginia	71⅛	Crown Point	16⅛
California	79⅛	Yellow Jacket	34⅛
Segregated Belcher	75	Alpha	62⅛
Ophir	55⅛	Belcher	21⅛
Chollar	90	Confidence	21⅛
Savage	19	Sierra Nevada	12⅛
Consolidated Imperial	5⅛	Exchequer	20
Mexican	31⅛	Overman	65
Gould & Curry	16⅛	Justice	26⅛
Best & Belcher	55⅛	Caledonia	8⅛
Hale & Norcross	62		

The production of the California mine for the past fiscal month was $1,429,466, and of the Ophir mine for the same period $211,044.

Rich ore has been struck in the Glasgow mine, on the Comstock lode, south end, and a large wedge-shaped body of ore has been cut by a north and south drift.

The last weekly settlement of the Eureka Gold Mine, Grass valley, California, produced 460 ounces gold amalgam.

The Consolidated Wyoming Gold Mining Company has been incorporated in San Francisco, with a capital of $10,000,000.

The last weekly ore shipment of the Consolidated Virginia mine was 2,374 tons; that of the California 1,839 tons. In a month the Morgan mill, on the Carson river, will start upon ores from the bonanza mines.

Several of the principal mines on the Comstock lode are building new pumps of sufficient capacity to raise water from depths extending to 3,000 and 4,000 feet; though it is by no means certain that the temperature will permit the men to work at that depth. The engines are building in San Francisco, but the pump columns of the Hale & Norcross and some other mines are being manufactured in New York and Pennsylvania. The following are the mines ordering the new pumps:—

Mines.	Horse Power.	Cost.
C. & C. joint shaft	400	$75,000
Lady Washington	400	75,000
Savage	500	175,000
Hale & Norcross	500	175,000
Gould & Curry	500	175,000
Belcher	600	350,000
Crown Point	600	350,000
Chollar Combination	700	400,000
Overman	700	400,000
Totals	4,900	$2,175,000

A committee of German financiers, accompanied by mining experts, left this city yesterday for Colorado to examine the mines in the region of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. Their attention has been directed to the locality by several extraordinary developments, which thus far have not been made public even in the local papers of that section.

STREET GOSSIP.

It is said that at an informal meeting of gentlemen to-day who are interested in Pacific Mail the following names were suggested, if not agreed upon, as the new directory:—Edward A. Quintard, coal merchant; R. E. Mallory; D. S. Babcock, a Stonington steamboat man; Jeremiah Millbank, retired capitalist; Samuel C. Thompson, First National Bank; C. G. Francklyn, Cunard Steamship line; Henry Hart, Third Avenue Railroad; H. H. Baxter, capitalist; A. S. Morehead, Pottsville, Pa., iron merchant. Mr. Jay Gould is accredited with being $600,000 ahead in consequence of his sales of Pacific Mail yesterday.

It is semi-officially stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company will follow the Atlantic and Pacific Company and reduce rates on Monday week. It is denied, on equally good authority, that the receipts have been increased by the recent reductions in rates that have been made.

The firm of Fachiri Brothers, Liverpool, has suspended. Shrinkage in cotton is the cause. There are no liabilities here, not even a brokerage. The firm was a Greek house of the highest respectability and of A1 credit.

The estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the second quarter (or week) in May were:—In 1876, $75,046 17; in 1875, $61,964 87; increase in 1876, $13,081 30.

A special despatch from Washington says:—The Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to the following amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill:—That the sinking fund to be paid by the Union Pacific be fixed at $750,000 per annum for the first ten years, and $1,000,000 per annum thereafter until the whole debt and interest be paid. These sums to be exclusive of the five per cent net earnings and government freight, both of which as they accrue shall be credited to the company on account of their indebtedness to the United States. The other roads to pay pro rata of their indebtedness in accordance with the above.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

FRIDAY, May 19, 1876.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

500 shs W Un Tel	65¾	100 shs Un Pac RR	59
1000 do	65⅝	35 do	59¼
1400 do	65⅝	100 do	59
1500 do b3	65¾	100 N J Cen RR	88
500 do	65¾	100 do	88
700 do	65⅞	10 do	87¾
1800 do	65¾	25 do	87¼
800 do	66⅛	100 do s3	88
300 do	66	10 do	88
200 do	66	100 Mich Cen RR	47¼
2300 do	66¼	500 do s3	47¼
100 do	66⅛	100 do	47
200 do	66	100 do	47¼
100 N Y C & H R RR	110	200 do s3	46⅞
100 do s3	110	100 Del, L & W RR s3	105¾
200 Erie RR	15⅛	50 do	105½
300 do s3	15¼	1150 do	105¾
800 do	15⅛	1300 L S & M S RR	53⅞
500 Pac Mail SS	21½	500 do s10	53⅞
1600 do	21	700 do s3	53¾
300 do	21⅛	200 do	53⅞
300 do	21⅜	900 do	53⅞
500 do	21⅜	700 do b3	53⅞
100 do	21⅜	900 do	54
200 do	21¾	500 do s3	54⅛
300 do	21⅝	800 do	54
100 do	22¾	900 do	53⅞
400 do	22	1400 do	53⅝
200 do	22½	100 Mil & St P RR s3	36⅝
600 do	23	500 Mil & St P RR pf	64⅛
100 do	22¾	100 do s3	64⅝
200 do	21⅞	100 do c	64⅛
300 do	21½	100 Ohio & M RR s3	17
400 do	21¾	100 do	17
100 do	21⅞	100 do s3	17⅛
200 Panama RR	130		

10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20000 U S 6's, r, '81	121¾	$150000 5-20, r, '67. b3	121⅜
2000 U S 5-20, r, '65	115	16000 U S 5-20, c, '67	121½
20000 5-20, c, '65, n. bc	119⅛	15000 U S 5's, 10-40, r	117⅞
50000 U S 5-20, r, '67	121½	10000 U S 5's, '81, c	117⅜
50000 do b c	121⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1000 Mo 6's, long bds	105¼	400 shs Pac Mail SS	22⅛
4000 N Y S 7's, b l, r	105⅜	700 do	22⅛
5000 Dis Col 3.65's	70½	100 N Y C & H R. bcs3	110
2000 Mo 6's, St J, '87	105	100 do	110
3000 do b3	104½	20 Harlem RR b c	138½
1000 N J Cen conv	102½	300 Erie RR b c. b3	15⅛
3000 M & SP 1st, LaCd	102⅞	600 do	15⅛
15000 M & S P con s f	89⅞	500 do s3	15
3000 C, R I & P 7's. s3	110⅛	1800 do b3	15⅛
10000 M & E 1st, con	107½	500 do	15
8000 M & E 7's, '71. bc	106	100 Panama b c	130
5000 Erie 3d m	102⅛	100 Mich Cen RR. bc. s3	47¼
10000 Mich South s f	106½	100 do	47½
2000 M & S P, I & M	95⅛	100 do	47
2000 Mich Cen 8's	111½	600 L S & M S RR b c	53⅞
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	101½	1100 do	53⅝
1000 O & Miss con s f	99½	900 do	53⅜
1000 Un Pac RR 1st	105⅛	1000 do	54
28000 do	105⅛	500 do	53⅝
1000 Un Pac s fund	88½	300 do s3	53⅜
1000 do	89½	700 do	53⅜
1000 T, P & W, W D	80	100 do s4	53⅜
1000 Am Dk & Imp 7's	100¼	200 do	53⅝
2000 C, C & I C 1st	43½	1300 do s3	53⅜
10 shs Mer Ex Bk	100	900 do	53⅜
10 Park Bank	123	400 do	53⅜
1000 Un M'g Co. b c. s3	1⅜	2000 do	53⅝
200 do	1⅜	100 do s3	53⅞
500 do s3	1⅜	10 Mor & Ess RR	103¼
17 D & H Can b c	110¼	12 do	103
10 do	110	100 N J Cen RR b c	87⅞
15 U S Express b c	69⅛	100 do	87½
9 Amer Ex b c	63	400 do	87
20 do	63⅝	100 do	86½
100 P C L & P Co. b c	113⅝	100 do	86¼
200 West Un Te b c	65⅜	100 do	85⅛
1300 do	65¾	100 do	85⅛
2700 do	65⅞	100 do	85¼
800 do s3	65¾	400 do	85
500 do	65⅝	200 do	84½
300 do	65¾	400 do	84¾
300 do	65⅜	200 do c	84½
400 do s3	65¾	500 do	84
300 do	65½	100 do	83½
200 do	65¾	100 do	84
100 do	65⅞	200 do c	84
4200 do b3	66	800 do	84⅛
300 do	65⅞	100 do	84⅜
500 do	65⅜	200 do	84⅛
100 do	65⅞	100 Un Pac RR b c	58⅛
1600 do	65⅛	10 do	59⅛
200 do	65⅜	500 do	58⅞
1000 do b3	65⅞	25 do	58⅜
1500 do	65⅝	100 do b3	58⅜
700 do b3	65⅞	100 do	58⅜
100 do	65⅞	100 Mil & St P pf. bc. b3	64½
700 do s3	65¼	900 do	64
200 do	65⅜	500 Mil & St P RR. b c	37⅛
200 Pacific Mail SS. b c	21⅞	50 Clev & P gtd b c	93
200 do s3	22	200 Chi & R I RR b c	105¾
100 do	21	200 do b3	105⅛
170 do	22⅛	500 do	105⅜
400 do	22⅛	210 do	105
600 do	21⅞	100 Tol, W & W RR. bc	2½
200 do	22	20 D, L & W RR bc	105½
600 do	22¼	300 do	105
200 do	22½	100 do	105¼
200 do	22⅝	200 do s3	105⅛
300 do	22¼	100 do	105
200 do	22	200 do s30	104½
100 do c	22¾	100 do	105¼
400 do	22⅛	300 do b3	105⅛
1000 do	22¼	100 do	105⅜
500 do	22½	200 do	105⅛
600 do	22⅜	40 Chi & Alt RR bc	98½
900 do	22⅛	45 do	98⅛
400 do s3	22¼	100 P, F W & C gt. b c	104
300 do	22¼	100 Ohio & M b c s3	17
200 do	22½	100 do s3	17⅛
600 do s3	22½		

BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40000 US 5-20, c, '67	121⅜	200 shs LS & M S	53¾
5000 U S 5s, r, '81	117⅛	100 do b3	53⅛
10000 Dist Col 3.65's	70½	700 do	53⅜
3000 Chi, R I & P s f	100	100 do s3	53⅝
10000 Un Pac sink f. b3	88½	1000 do s3	53⅛
90 shs Un M'g Co	1⅛	400 do	53⅛
100 P C L & P Co	113⅝	550 N J Cen RR	85
300 shs Pac Mail SS	22½	300 do c	85
700 do	22⅝	100 do s3	85
200 do	22⅝	300 do	84⅞
600 do s3	22½	100 do	84½
800 do	22⅝	5 do	85
100 do s3	22¼	100 do	84¼
100 do c	22¼	10 C, C, C & I RR	47
700 West Un Tel	65⅞	100 Chi & R I RR	105⅝
200 do	65⅝	100 Mil & St P RR	37
100 Un Pac RR	58⅛	100 Tol & Wab RR	2¼
200 do	58⅛	300 Ohio & Miss RR	17⅛
100 do c	58¼	200 do s3	17
100 do s3	58	200 C, C & I C RR	4⅜
100 Mich Cen RR	47⅜		

2 P. M.

$10000 U S 6's, c, '81	122¼	$10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	117¾
10000 U S 5-20, r, '65	115	35000 U S 5's, r, '81	117⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, n s. b c	43	200 shs Del, L & W	105⅛
1000 Bur, C R & M 1st	40½	400 do	105⅛
6000 N J Cen conv	101	300 Mich Cen b c. s3	47
13000 M & St P 1st, LaC	102¼	100 do	46⅞
5000 Mich Cen 7's	100½	100 do	47
2000 C & N c b	93½	100 do	46⅞
5000 W Un Tel c, 1900	99¾	800 do	46⅜
60 shs D & H Can. bcb3	110	500 do	46⅝
100 P C L & P Co bc	113⅞	200 do	46⅝
100 Pac Mail SS bc c	22¼	400 do s3	46¼
300 do	22¼	200 do	46⅜
1400 do	22	100 do s3	46⅜
400 do	21½	200 Mil & St P RR. bc	36¾
100 NYC & H R RR. b c	110	700 L S & M S RR bc	53½
500 West Un Tel b c	65⅝	300 do s3	53⅜
1900 do	65⅝	1300 do	53⅝
600 do	65⅝	2500 do	53⅜
2000 do	65¾	1400 do b3	53⅛
1200 do	65⅞	1100 do	53⅜
300 do s5	65⅝	800 do s3	53⅜
100 do	65⅝	2900 do	53⅜
400 do s3	65⅝	100 Han & St Jo RR	14⅛
100 do	65⅝	200 do bc	14⅛
600 do	65⅞	100 do	14
100 do	65⅝	100 N J Cen RR bc	83⅞
100 Chi & N W pf	59	100 do	83
100 Erie RR b c. s4	14⅞	100 do	83⅛
600 do	14⅞	200 do	83⅜
3700 do	14⅞	400 do	83⅜
500 do s10	14⅝	100 do s3	83⅝
100 do b3	14⅝	23 do	83⅛
200 Un Pac RR b c	58⅜	100 do	84
100 do	58⅛	100 N J Sou RR	1¼
200 Del, L & W. bc. b3	105⅛	17 Mor & Ess RR bc	103⅛
200 do s60	104		

2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5000 Un Pac s fund	88½	100 shs Mich Cen RR	46⅝
10000 St L & I Mt 2d	78	300 do	46⅞
100 shs Con Coal	40	100 do	46⅞
300 P C L & P Co	113⅞	100 do	46⅝
200 West Un Tel s3	65⅛	200 do	46⅝
100 do	65⅛	300 do	46⅜
1300 do	65⅛	200 do	46⅝
100 do s3	65⅛	100 N J Cen RR s3	83⅝
1700 do	65⅛	100 do	83⅝
100 Chi & R I RR	105⅞	150 do	83⅝
500 Pac Mail SS	22	100 Ohio & Miss RR	17
300 do	21⅞	100 do	16⅞
100 do b3	22	2500 L S & M S RR	53⅝
100 do	22	100 do s3	53⅝
100 do	22¼	100 do	53⅝
100 do s3	22⅛	1000 do	53⅝
200 do	22¼	1000 do	53⅝
1000 do	22⅛	1500 do	53⅝
500 do	22⅛	500 do b3	53⅝
2300 Erie RR	14⅝	700 do	53⅝
200 do	14⅞	100 Mil & St P RR	36¾
900 do	14⅞	100 Mil & St P pf	63⅝
200 Mich Cen RR	46⅞	20 Del, L & W RR	105
200 do s3	46⅞	500 do	105⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON ON THE SPOT QUIET AND 1-16c. LOWER—FUTURES STEADY—FLOUR STEADY—WHEAT FAIRLY ACTIVE—CORN FIRM—OATS UNCHANGED—WHISKEY FIRM—PORK QUIET—LARD QUIET—PETROLEUM FIRM—SPIRITS TURPENTINE QUIET—ROSIN FIRM—OILS STEADY—FREIGHTS, STEAMER ROOM CALMER, CHARTERING TONNAGE STEADY—COFFEE QUIET—SUGAR FIRM.

FRIDAY, May 19—6 P. M.

Commerce still drags, and the commercial situation at the present writing can scarcely be regarded as any improvement upon the position of business affairs a week ago. To many minds the continued inactivity in commercial circles is utterly inexplicable, but to the thoroughgoing business man the current of events during the past few months has occasioned little or no surprise. In the first place the country has not recovered from the effects of the late devastating civil war. The enormous consumption of all staple products consequent upon the war and the inflation caused by it stimulated manufacturing and kindred interests to such an extent that when the government ceased to be a consumer stocks augmented at a very rapid rate, and in some cases the supply of goods has for a long time largely exceeded the demand, which has steadily fallen off. Congress, meantime, has shown itself utterly incompetent to legislate intelligently upon the great questions of ways and means—of finance, tariff and kindred questions, and so the country drifts along, without let or hindrance, miraculously drifting clear of breakers, though the waters have been greatly troubled. All interest nowadays appears to centre in politics, and it is hoped that a change of rulers may work a change in every department of commerce and trade. While there may be some ground for such a hope there is infinitely more in the season of tranquillity that lies beyond the Presidential election. There is no necessary connection between politics and commerce, yet the peculation and fraud which have been brought to light within the past year or two have undoubtedly created distrust everywhere and of almost everybody; and such universal distrust cannot but exert a pernicious influence and revert injuriously upon trade as well as upon governmental affairs. Much is expected from the continued outflow of breadstuffs, although no apparent influence is thus far felt beyond the limits of the breadstuffs markets. During the greater part of the past week the breadstuffs markets were quiet but steady, but towards the close a better inquiry has prevailed, and the sales have been larger and at prices showing a gradual appreciation. Corn has been in good request and prices have steadily favored the seller. Provisions have been irregular, and the "ups" and "downs" of both pork and lard have been inexplicable. To-day (Friday) the general merchandise markets were quiet, for the most part with just enough doing to establish values. In some quarters trade was fairly brisk, however, and notably so in a few 'Change commodities. Flour was in moderate inquiry and steady. Wheat was fairly active for export, and a good business was done at somewhat improved prices, though the market at the close was quiet, with plenty of buyers at some concession from the extreme figures current during 'Change. Corn was fairly active and firm at the advance of yesterday, some grades selling rather higher. Oats were without decided change. Whiskey was firm, though quiet. Provisions were quiet and sales were small. Freights moderately active, with grain tonnage firm, but berth room tame. Petroleum vessels steady. Cotton was lower. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Naval stores remained quiet. Oils were quiet, but steady. Petroleum was firm. Sugar was firm.

ASHES were steady at 5¼c. a 5½c. for pots and nominally 7c. for pearls.

ANTIMONY was quiet, but unchanged; quoted at 15⅛c., gold, for foreign.

BEESWAX was quoted at 37c. for Southern and 36c. for Western; 2,000 lbs. Southern sold at 37c.

BROOM CORN remained dull and unsettled. We quote:—Red, 4½c. a 5c.; red tipped, 5c. a 6c.; medium green, 7½c. a 8c.

CANDLES were steady. We quote:—Sperm, 28c.; sperm, patent, 38c.; stearic, acid (16 oz.), 21c. a 23c.; adamantine (12, 14, 16 oz.), 12c. a 16c.; paraffine (4's, 6's and 12's), 19c. a 20c.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazils was quiet but steady. The only sale we heard of was 2,000 bags Rio, at Baltimore, ex-Adelaide, at 17c. for fair. Mild coffee was quiet. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 15⅝c.; fair do., 17⅛c. a 17½c.; good do., 17⅝c. a 18c.; prime do., 18⅛c. a 18⅜c.; extreme range for lots, 15½c. a 19⅛c.; Santos, fair to good, 17c. a 17⅝c., gold, ninety days; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; do., grass mats, 21c. a 24c.; Singapore, do., 18⅛c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 17⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 17c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, 15⅛c. a 15⅝c.; Porto Rico, 18c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 17c. a 19c.; Macassar, 18⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Mexican, 17c. a 18c.; Manila, 17c. a 18c.; Angostura, 17c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 16c. a 18⅛c.; Curacoa, 16c. a 17⅛c.

COOPERAGE STOCK was quiet. We quote:—Molasses shooks, 32-inch, with heads, $1 90 a $2 25; sugar shooks, with heads, 38-inch, $2 30 a $2 65; do., do., 36-inch $1 50 a $2; box shooks, 75c. a 80c.; rum do., $4; pipe do., $6 a $6 50; empty hogsheads, $2 50; hoops, 14 feet, ordinary to prime, $37 a $40; hoops, 12 feet, do., $33 a $35 per M.

COPPER.—We note sales of 300,000 lbs. lake at 21c. a 21⅛c., the market closing at the latter figure.

CORDAGE was quiet. We quote:—Manila (large and small size), per lb., 13½c. a 14⅛c.; do. cordage, bolt rope yarns, 16c. a 17c.; tarred Manila, 14c.; Sisal rope, 10c. a 11c.; New Zealand, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; Russia hemp, tarred, 14c.; American do., 14c.; Russia bolt rope 17c.

COTTON.—The market for spot was quiet, with a decline of 1-16c. Futures were also lower. The closing prices to-day compare with Thursday's prices as follows:—

Thursday, May 18.		Friday, May 19.	
May	12 7-32 a 12¼	May	12 a 12 1-16
June	12¼ a 12 9-32	June	12 1-16 a 12 3-32
July	12 7-16 a 12 15-32	July	12¼ a 12 9-32
August	12 9-16 a 12 19-32	August	12⅜ a 12 13-32
Sept	12 19-32 a 12⅝	Sept	12 7-16 a 12 15-32
October	12 15-32 a —	October	12 5-16 a 12 11-32
Nov	12⅜ a 12 13-32	Nov	12 7-32 a 12¼
Dec	12⅜ a 12 13-32	Dec	12 7-32 a 12¼
Jan	12 17-32 a 12 9-16	Jan	12 11-32 a 12⅜

—Quotations are based on American standard of classification, and on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
Strict ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Good ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict good ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
Low middling	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict low middling	11⅝	11⅝	12	12
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Strict good middling	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Middling fair	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Fair	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝

—Stained—Good ordinary, 8⅝c.; strict good ordinary, 9⅞c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; middling, 11⅛c. Spot sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	500	32	532
Consumption	259	40	299
Speculation	259	50	309
Totals	1,018	122	1,140

—Delivered on contract, 200 bales. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—Yesterday after two P. M.:—June, 200 bales at 12 9-32c.; July, 400 at 12 7-16c.; August, 200 at 12 19-32c., 100 at 12 9-16c.; November, 100 at 12 13-32c.; December, 200 at 12 13-32c. Total, 1,500 bales. To-day, up to two P. M.:—June, 500 bales at 12 3-16c., 900 at 12 5-32c., 1,200 at 12⅛c., 500 at 12 5-32c., 1,800 at 12⅛c., 700 at 12 3-32c., 800 at 12 1-16c., 400 at 12 3-32c., 1,000 at 12 1-16c.; July, 200 at 12⅜c., 2,300 at 12 11-32c., 100 at 12 5-16c., 1,300 at 12 11-32c., 400 at 12 5-16c., 700 at 12 9-32c., 2,500 at 12 5-16c., 400 at 12¼c., 200 at 12 9-32c., 3,700 at 12¼c., 500 at 12 9-32c., 1,000 at 12⅜c.; August, 1,300 at 12⅜c., 200 at 12 15-32c., 200 at 12 7-16c., 1,800 at 12 15-32c., 200 at 12 7-16c., 200 at 12 13-32c., 700 at 12⅜c., 1,000 at 12 13-32c.; October, 100 at 12 5-16c., 300 at 12 9-32c.; November, 200 at 12⅛c., 200 at 12 7-32c.; December, 200 at 12¼c., 100 at 12 9-32c., 200 at 12 7-32c. Total, 28,900 bales. Grand total, 30,800 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 337 bales; New Orleans, 1,975; Mobile, 165; Savannah, 146; Charleston, 859; Wilmington, 5; Norfolk, 48; Baltimore, 25; New York, 40; Boston, 36; Philadelphia, 33. Total, 3,639 bales. This day last week, 3,462. This day last year, 3,378. Total since September 1, 3,989,171 bales. Cotton freights closed as follows:—To Havre, by steam, ⅜c. compressed. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅞c. compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c. compressed. To Liverpool, 9-32c. a 5-16c., by steam; by sail, ¼d. a 9-32d.

DRUGS, &c.—Opium was a shade firmer; quoted at $4, gold, in bond, and $5 75, currency, for job lots. Oil vitriol was quiet at $1 75 per cwt. for large lots and 2c. a 2½c. per lb. for small lots. Camphor was steady at 27c. for refined. Cream tartar was quoted at 32c., gold, for American, and 37c. for French, and 37½c. for powdered in bbls. and 38½c. for do. in boxes. Alcoholics—Chloroform and ether were steady at 90c. for the former and 54c. a 64c. for the latter. Borax was steady at 11⅛c. a 11½c. for refined city an 11⅛c. for do. California. Balsam tolu was quiet at $2 a $2 25, currency. Burgundy pitch was quoted at 7½c. a 8c. Guarana was easy at $3 a $3 25. Manna, new crop, was quoted at 47½c. a 50c. for small, $1 05 a $1 10 for large and 35c. for sorts. Russian cantharides were quiet at $1 25 a $1 50. Shellac was quiet at 45c., gold, for D. C., and 30c., gold, for English. Divi divi was very scarce and firm at $65 per ton. Cutch was quiet at 6⅛c., gold. Prussiate potash was quiet at 26c. a 30c., as to quality. Bichromate potash was dull at 15⅛c. Sal ammoniac was dull at 10⅜c., gold. Irish moss was quiet at 6½c. a 7c. Gambier was firm at 6c., gold. Epsom salts were in fair demand at 2c. Sumac was firm at $1 35. Argols were steady at 28c. a 32½c., gold, according to quality. Gentian root was firm at 7c. Cassia buds were quoted at 45c. a 50c. Colombo root was quoted at 9c. for whole and 14c. for powdered. Gum gedda was firm at 7½c. a 8c., with upward tendency. Juniper berries were dull at 3c. a 3½c. for ordinary Italian. Orange peel ruled quiet at 10½c. a 11c., spot. Venice turpentine was dull at 17½c. a 19c. Castile soap—Conti white was quoted at 16⅞c. and Marseilles pure mottled at 10c., gold. Roechelle salts were steady at 30½c. for bbls. and 31½c. for boxes. Quinine was active at $2 20. Blue vitriol was steady at 8c. Morphine was active at $4. Iodide potash was in fair demand and steady at $2 25, bulk, and $2 33 b. i. Alum—Lump was in fair demand at 2½c. a 2⅞c. Chlorate potash was in fair demand at 21c. a 21½c., gold, and 22c. for greenbacks. Tartaric acid was quiet at 42½c., gold, for crystal, and 49c. a 50c. for powdered. Citric acid was quoted at 74c. a 75c. Licorice root was quiet at former prices; quoted at 4c., gold, and from 8c. to 11c., currency, for selected. Licorice paste, Calabria, was quiet at 31c. a 38c.; Spanish solid was in good demand at 25c. a 28c., gold; Pignatelli was quiet at 34c.; small Guzalina was quoted at 32c.; large Guzalina was in good demand at 40c.; P. & S. small was active at 36c. a 36½c. Cerigliano was vey scarce; last lot was sold at 45c. Cuttlefish bones ruled steady at 26c. a 27c. Balsam copaiba was easy at 65c. a 70c. Saffron was firm at 22c. a 25c. for American and $9 $12 for Spanish. Galangal root was quiet at 4c. a 4⅛c. Cod liver oil was in fair demand at $1 50 a $1 60 for Newfoundland and $2 for Norwegian. Rhubarb was in moderate demand at prices ranging from 55c. to $1 10. Aloes were quoted at 12⅛c. a 13c. Ginger was firm at 20c. a 21c. for Jamaica bleached. Ergot was easy at $1 75. Quicksilver was quoted at 67c. a 68c. Leaves were quiet, but steady; quoted at 20c. for belladonna, 11c. for conium and aconite, 20c. a 22c. for henbane and $1 25 for rose. Arsenic was in fair demand at 3⅛c. a 3⅜c., gold, for white powdered, and 13c. a 15⅛c. for red do. SEEDS were quiet. We quote:—Mustard—Yellow California, 7½c. a 8c.; brown do., 6c. a 6⅛c.; brown Trieste, 7½c.; yellow English, 8⅛c. Canary—Prime Dutch was quoted $7 75 and Smyrna was firm at $7 25. Hemp was quiet at $1 82½. Caraway was firm at 12c. a 12⅛c. Corriander was quoted at 5½c. Camomile flowers were quiet at 10c. a 22c. for Roman. Glycerine was in fair demand and firm at 17c. a 18⅛c. Sweet marjoram was quiet at 20c. a 22c. Orris root was steady at 12⅛c. a 25c., according to quality. Tonca beans steady at $1 50 for Angostura. Althea root was firmly held at 30c. for white cut and 25c. for fair do. Gum arabic was quoted at 15c. for prime sorts and 11c. for second do. Angostura bark was scarce and firmly held at 50c. Sassafras bark was quiet at 8c. Squills were quiet at 10c. a 11c. Lavender flowers were quiet at 6⅛c. Valerian root was quoted at 25c. for English and 15c. for German. Albumen was steady at 65c. a 70c. for blood and $1 a $1 15 for egg. Sarsaparilla was quiet but steady. We quote:—Honduras common at 34c. a 37c.; do. do. for export, 35c. a 37c., gold; Mexican, 13c. a 15c. Jalap was quoted at 12c. a 13c., gold. Gum damar was quiet at 16c. a 18c. Gamboge was quoted at 67c. Assafœtida was steady at 15c. a 17c. Carbonate ammonia was quiet at 14⅛c. Essential oils were quiet but firm. We quote:—Oil bergamot, $4 50; oil lemon, Sanderson's, $3 50; Ihnsen's finest oil rose, $6 37½; oil anise, $1 75, all gold; oil caraway, $1 40 a $2 50; oil croton, $2 18; oil citronella, 75c. a 95c.; oil lavender, 75c. a $2; do., do. (Mitcham), $12 50; oil cloves, $3; oil wintergreen, $3 15; oil sassafras, inclusive, 52½c.; oil pennyroyal, $5, all currency; oil of bay, $18 and $25. English chemicals—The market closed quiet. The sales were 50 tons soda ash at $1 95, 100 drums caustic soda at $4 37½ a $4 44; 100 tons sal soda at 1⅛c., 100 kegs bicarbonate soda at 4⅛c., all gold, and 50 tons bleaching powder at $1 75, currency. We quote:—Soda ash, ordinary to good brands, 2c. a 2⅛c.; sal soda, 1⅛c. a 1⅛c.; caustic soda, 4⅛c. a 4⅛c.; bicarbonate soda, 4⅛c. a 4⅛c., all gold; bleaching powder, 2c. a 2⅛c., currency; superearbonate soda, John Dwight & Co.'s, (in kegs), 4c., currency.

FEATHERS were quiet and unchanged.

FISH.—The market was quiet for all kinds; 500 quintals Grand Bank at $4 75 a $5, and 300 do. Grand Bank at $3 25 a $3 50; 400 bbls. Nova Scotia mackerel, salt, at a private price. We quote:—George's cod, $5 25 a $6; Grand Bank do., $4 50 a $5; new George's, $5 75 a $6. Shore mackerel, No. 1, $26 a $28; do., large No. 2, $15 a $16. Box herring, No. 1, 15c.; scaled do., 25c.; barrelled do., Portland, $4 75 a $5; Labrador $5 50 a $5 75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,698 bbls.; wheat, 85,393 bushels; corn meal, 231 sacks; oats, 44,535 bushels; corn, 1-8,800 do.; barley malt, 8,470 do. The flour market was steady with a moderate inquiry for consumption and shipment. The sales were about 18,500 bbls., including State, Western and Southern at the annexed quotations. Rye flour was sold to the extent of 250 bbls. at $3 75 a $5 10. Corn meal was fairly active. We note sales of 1,650 bbls. within the quoted range. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$2 75 a $3 50
Superfine State	4 10 a 4 50
Extra State	5 00 a 5 25
Choice State	5 25 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 10 a 4 50
Extra Western	4 90 a 5 25
Minnesota	5 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 00 a 5 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a 6 50
Family	7 00 a 8 50
St. Louis, low extra	5 00 a 6 00
St. Louis, straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis, choice family	8 25 a 9 60
Rye flour, fine to superfine	3 70 a 4 20
Southern, No. 2	3 25 a 4 00
Southern, superfine	4 25 a 4 65
Southern, extra	5 25 a 7 00
Southern, family	7 25 a 9 40
Corn meal, Western	3 00 a 3 30
Corn meal, Jersey	3 00 a 3 30
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 55 a 3 60
Corn meal, puncheons	20 00 a 20 50

—Wheat was fairly active and rather firmer, but closing quiet and barely steady. The sales were about 445,000 bushels at $1 09 a $1 10 for common Chicago spring; $1 16 a $1 20 for ungraded spring, $1 22 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 25 a $1 25½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 25 for Minnesota, $1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee, part for delivery up to June 15; $1 27 for old No. 2 in store, $1 32 a $1 33 for choice No. 1 on the spot and to arrive; $1 35 for white Canada, to arrive in bond, $1 42 for amber State, $1 45 a $1 52 for white Michigan. Rye was quiet at from 80c. a 95c. for Western, Canada and State. Corn was steady, with sales of about 95,000 bushels at 60c. a 60½c. for no grade, 61½c. a 61¾c. for steamer, 62½c. for mixed, 61c. for do. for June, 54c. for unmerchantable, 64c. for Western yellow, 68c. for Southern white and 63½c. for old Western mixed, afloat. Barley—We note sale of 5,000 bushels Western on private terms. Barley malt was quiet. Oats were without decided change. The sales comprised about 60,000 bushels at 34½c a 35c. for rejected, 40c. a 40½c. for No. 2 Chicago, 43c. for No. 2 Milwaukee and 39c. for graded No. 2, New York inspection.

FRUIT.—The market for foreign dried was steady but quiet. We quote:—Layer raisins, per box, $2 75; half do., $1 40; quarter do., 70c.; new loose muscatel, $2 75 a $2 90 per box, according to quality; new seedless raisins, $5 25 per frail; Valencia raisins, 10½c. per lb.; sultana do., 14c. for new; Turkey prunes, 5⅞c. for Servia and Bosnia; new French do., 9c. a 11c., according to size and quality. Currants, 6⅜c. a 7c., according to quality. Leghorn citron, 21c. Figs, 14c. for layers. Dates, 5⅛c. Brazil nuts, 6⅛c. Preserved ginger, $7 50 per case. Domestic dried was quiet. We quote:—Apples, State, quarters, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., sliced, 9c. a 10c.; Southern, quarters, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.; do., sliced, 8⅛c. a 11c.; do., fancy, 12⅛c. a 13c. Peaches, peeled—Georgia, prime to fancy, 14c. a 18c.; unpeeled do., quarters, 10½c.; halves, 12⅛c. a 13c. Blackberries, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Raspberries, 26c. a 27c. Cherries, 19c. Plums, Southern, 18c. a 20c.; do., State, 21c. Peanuts were steady. We quote:—Ordinary Virginia, $1 25 a $1 50; prime do., $1 50 a $1 60; choice do., $1 70 a $1 75; ordinary Wilmington, $1 25 a $1 40; prime to fancy do., $1 70 a $1 80. For domestic green there was a firmer and active market. We quote:—Apples, selected winter, per bbl., $3 a $3 50; do., mixed, $2 50 a $2 75; do., common, $2 a $2 50. Cranberries—Choice, $4 75 a $5 50; do. good to prime, $3 a $3 50.

HAY AND STRAW were quiet, but unchanged. We quote:—Bale hay, shipping, at 7 c.; retail qualities at 90c. a $1 10; clover at 65c. a 75c. Straw—Long rye, 70c. a $1 10; oat do., 90c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market was quiet. We note the arrival of the Gamecock with 6,050 bales Manila, which is to be placed in store. We quote:—American dressed, $190 a $200 for single, $200 a $225 for double and $120 a $125 for rough; Manila hemp, 7⅛c. a 7⅞c., gold; Russia clean, $200 a $210, gold; Italian, $275 a $280, gold; jute, 4⅛c. a 5⅛c., currency; jute butts, 2⅞c. a 3c., cash; Sisal hemp, 4⅜c. a 4⅞c., gold; Istle, 5⅛c. a 6c., gold.

HIDES.—The market was dull and easy. We note sales of 700 city slaughters at 7⅛c., 1,000 Montevideo at 18c., gold, four months, and on private terms 2,320 Monterey, 700 Mexican, 950 Texas rips, 1,500 Central American, 1,000 dry California, 2,100 California rips, 2,000 Buenos Ayres and 650 dry and dry salted Matamoros. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 20 to 24 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; do. 24 to 28 lbs. 19c. a 21⅛c.; Montevideo, 20 to 22½ lbs., 17½c. a 18c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 18c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c.; Orinoco, 20 to 22 lbs., 18⅛c.; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 16c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 15c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 25 lbs., 15c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 13c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 13c. a 14c., all gold, selected; Texas, 28 to 34 lbs., 11c. a 12c.; dry Texas, 17c. a 19c.; Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 10c. a 11c., currency, as they run; city slaughter, ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 7⅛c.; cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 6⅛c., currency, selected.

HOPS.—There was no material change in the market and prices continued to rule more or less nominal. From Mr. Emmet Wells' weekly Hop Circular we quote receipts and exports:—"Receipts for the week, 267 bales; total receipts since September 1, 1875, 77,521 do.; total receipts for same period in 1874, 41,514 do.; export clearances for the week, 594 do.; total exports since September 1, 1875, 40,626 do.; total exports for same period in 1874, 15,688 do." We quote:—New York State, 1⅛c. a 17c.; Eastern, 8c. a 16c.; Wisconsin, 8c. a 16c.; yearlings, 8c. a 10c.; olds, all growths, 4c. a 6c.; California, 15c. a 18c.

IRON.—The market for American pig was quiet but unchanged; 2,000 tons No. 2 sold at $20. Scotch pig sold as fast as arrived. Sales were 300 tons Coltness, 200 tons Glengarnock and 100 tons Eglinton, all on private terms. Scrap was in light stock. We quote:—American pig, No. 1, $22 a $23; do., No. 2, $20 a $21; do. forge, $18 a $20. Scotch—Coltness, $30 a $31; Gartsherrie, $31; Glengarnock, $29 50 a $30 50; Eglinton, $28 a $28 50; scrap, wrought, $30 a $32 asked; rails, steel, $60 per ton; do., iron, $32 a $34 per ton.

LEAD was quiet at $6 37½, gold, for domestic and $6 25, cash, for government.

LEATHER.—Manufacturers were buying quite freely of hemlock sole, but prices for ordinary to fair qualities were rather irregular; crop was in light stock and good demand. The receipts for the past week were 53,354 hides and 1,736 bales, while the exports for the same period were 19,500 hides, of which 18,500 went to England and 1,000 to the Continent. We quote:—Hemlock—Light Buenos Ayres, 20c. a 21c.; do. California, 20c.; do. common hide, 20c.; middle Buenos Ayres, 22c. a 25c.; do. California, 21½c. a 22c.; do. common hide, 21c. a 22c.; heavy Buenos Ayres, 22½c. a 23c.; do. California, 21½c. a 22c.; do. common hide, 21c. a 22c.; good damaged Buenos Ayres, 19c. a 20c.; do. California 18c. a 19c.; do. common hide, 18c. a 19c.; poor, damaged common hide, 15c. a 17c.

MOLASSES.—For New Orleans there was a good demand at steady prices. About 200 bbls. sold at 48c. a 50c. for fair to prime. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 22c. a 28c.; clayed, 29c. a 33c.; do. muscovado refining, 30c. a 34c.; do. grocery, 32c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 50c.; English Islands, 32c. a 50c.; New Orleans, fair to good, 45c. a 50c.; prime to choice, 56c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine remained quiet and unchanged, with only a few small lots changing hands. Rosin was firm at previous prices. We quote:—Spirits turpentine, 32½c. a 33c. Rosin—Common strained, $1 70 a $1 75; good do., $1 77½ a $1 80. Tar—Washington, $2; Wilmington, $2 a $2 12½. Advices from Wilmington were as follows:—Rosin quiet; strained at $1 55 and good strained at $1 60. Tar firm at $1 30. Turpentine steady; hard, $1 20; soft, $2 15; virgin, $2 50. Spirits firm at 28½c.

OILS.—The general tone of the market was quiet but steady. We quote:—Cottonseed, crude, 43c. a 45c.; Southern yellow, 58c.; yellow winter, 58c. a 60c.; winter, 65c.; lard, winter $1 07 a $1 09; sperm, crude, $1 45; do., bleached winter, $1 75; do., natural do. $1 70; whale, crude Northern, 66c.; do., Southern, 60c.; bleached winter, 73c. a 75c.; olive, casks, $1 17½ a $1 22½; do., cases, $4 35 a $4 40; winter bleached fish, 55c.; crude fish, 48c. a 50c.

PETROLEUM.—The market was quiet but firm. The closing prices were as follows:—Crude, in bulk, 8⅛c.; do., in bbls., 11c.; refined, in bbls., 14⅛c.; do., cases, 18c. Refined at Philadelphia, 14⅛c., and at Baltimore, 14c. a 14⅛c. Advices from the Creek were as follows:—Oil City firm; $1 94½ bid for United; shipment, $2 25 a $2 27½; Parker's United, $1 93⅛; shipment, $2 20.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 385 bbls.; lard, 617 tierces; cut meats, 382 packages; bacon, 29 tierces and 1,451 bbls.; beef, 75 tierces and 28 bbls. Pork was without material change, but closed rather firmer. The closing "call" prices were as follows:—May, $20 50 bid, $21 55 asked; June, $20 65 bid, $21 50 asked; July, $21 bid, $21 50 asked; August, $21 25 bid, $21 35 asked; September, $21 30 bid, $22 asked. Spot sales were 100 bbls. mess at $20 85 a $20 90; 250 do., August, sold at $21 25. Cut meats were a little more active. We note sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 9c., 300 pickled hams at 12⅛c., and 1,000 lbs. fresh hams, 14 lbs. average, at a private price. Fresh hams were quoted at 12c. a 12⅛c., pickled do. at 12⅛c. a 12⅛c., fresh bellies at 11c. a 11⅛c., pickled do. at 11⅛c. a 12⅛c., boxed do. at 12⅛c. a 13c. Bacon was quiet and unsettled, quoted at 12c. for city long clear, 12⅛c. for short clear and 11⅛c. for Western. 100 boxes long and short clear sold at the West at 11c. Beef was more active, but prices remained as previously reported. 400 bbls. mess and extra mess sold within the range. We quote:—Barrels—Extra mess, $13 50; plain do., $12 50; packet, $15 50. Tierces—City extra India mess $27 a $29; India mess, $25 and prime mess, $23. Beef hams—We note sales of 100 bbls. on private terms; quoted at $23 a $24 for prime Western and $18 a $20 for fair to good. Smoked meats were selling in small lots at 14⅛c. for hams and 10⅛c. a 10⅛c. for shoulders. Lard was dull and easy at the opening, but was firmer at the close. The closing "call" prices were as follows:—May, $12 50 bid, $12 60 asked; June, $12 55 bid, $12 60 asked; July, $12 67½ bid, $12 72½ asked; August, $12 77½ bid, $12 85 asked; September, $12 90 bid, $12 95 asked. The sales were about 8,500 tierces, at $12 55 for June, $12 67½ a $12 80 for July, $12 77½ a $12 80 for August and $12 90 for September. Spot sales were 60 tierces city at 12⅛c., 100 tierces Western at $12 60 and 50 tierces do., a little off grade, at $12 50. Refined was quiet, at 13⅛c. for South America, 13c. for Continent and 12c. for Cuba. Butter was quiet and easy, at 26c. a 30c. for State and 20c. a 25c. for Western. Cheese was steady, at 10c. a 11⅛c. for full cream and 4c. a 8c. for skimmed.

RICE was steady, with a fair demand. We quote:—Carolina, fair to prime, 6c. a 6⅛c.; Louisiana, fair to good, 5⅛c. a 5⅛c.; do., prime, 5⅞c. a 6c.; Rangoon, fair to good, 6c. a 6⅛c.; Patna, good, 7⅛c. a 7⅛c., gold; Rangoon, in bond, 2⅛c. a 2⅜c., gold.

SPELTER was quiet at 7⅜c. a 7⅝c., and 8c. for combination.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet at 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. for prime to choice.

SUGAR.—For raw there was a quiet but firm market; 590 bags centrifugal sold at 8⅜c.; refined was quiet but steady. —We quote:—Fair refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 7 15-16c.; Cuba, grocery, fair to choice, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; do., centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6⅛c. a 7⅛c.; Porto Rico, refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8c.; do., grocery, fair to choice, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; refined—standard A, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; off A, 9⅛c.; crushed, 10⅛c.; powdered, 10⅛c.; granulated, 10⅛c.; cut loaf, 10⅛c.

TALLOW.—Receipts—137 hhds. and 376 bbls. The market was a shade firmer, prime bringing 8⅜c. a 8 11-16c. Sales were 215,000 lbs. at 8⅜c. a 8 11-16c. a 8⅜c.

TIN.—The market was quiet, but firm. We quote:—Banca, 21⅛c. a 22c.; Straits, 18c.; English, 17⅛c. a 18c., all gold. Plates—Charcoal, nominally $7 50; coke, $6 50 a $7 75; terne, $6 12 a $6 37½.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was active and firm: sales were 500 hhds. at 6⅛c. a 16c. Seedleaf was quiet; sales were 100 cases sundries at 7c. a 25c.; 214 cases New England, crop 1874, at 7c. a 25c.; 38 cases New York, crop 1874, at 8c.; 23 cases Wisconsin, crop 1874 and 1875, at 5⅛c.; 55 cases do., crop 1875, at 4c.; 19 cases Ohio, crop 1875, at 4⅛c., and 300 bales Havana at prices ranging from 88c. to $1 10.

WHISKEY.—Receipts—588 bbls. whiskey and 50 bbls. alcohol. The market was quiet but strong; $1 12 bid. No sales.

WOOL.—The market was dull and depressed, owing, to some extent, to the recent failure of a prominent wool house. The sales were 1,000 lbs. Ohio delaine fleece at 43c., 1,000 lbs. Western at 27c., 1,000 lbs. fine Missouri at 27c., 10,000 lbs. fall clip California at 15c., 8,000 lbs. spring clip do. at 22½c., 15,000 lbs. choice country pulled at 35c. a 36c., 5,000 lbs. Texas at 21c., 1,500 lbs. do. at 17c. a 22c., 10,000 lbs. do. at 21c., 2,000 lbs. Mexican at 18c. and 8,000 lbs. California pulled, 10,000 lbs. super pulled, 5,000 lbs. Texas and 100,000 lbs. do. on private terms.

FREIGHTS.—Market was only moderately active for any kind of tonnage, with rates slightly stronger for grain vessels. Petroleum tonnage in fair demand, with the price of oil more favorable to shippers. Berth room dull and milder in tone. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by sail, 500 bales cotton at 9-32d.; grain nominally 6⅛d. a 7d., and per steam, grain quoted nominally 7d. a 7⅛d. To Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels wheat at 7⅛d., and per steam, 8,000 bushels grain "to fill," at 8d. To Hamburg, per steam, 32,000 bushels grain at 165 marks. The charters comprised a British brig, hence to the Continent direct, with 3,700 quarters grain at 5s. 10⅛d.; a British bark, hence for same voyage with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 10⅛d.; a British steamer (to arrive), hence to Bremen with 8,000 quarters do. at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders with 3,500 quarters do. at 6s.; a British bark, hence for same voyage with 3,500 quarters do. at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders with 3,700 quarters do. at 6s. (reported recently, in error, at 5s. 9d.); a British bark (now at Delaware Breakwater), from Philadelphia to a direct port east coast of Ireland, with 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d., all bulk; an Italian bark, from Philadelphia for same voyage with 2,000 quarters do. on private terms; a British brig, from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, with 2,700 quarters, 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia, with 9,700 do., and an American bark with 3,800 do., all at 5s. 9d.; an Italian bark (to arrive) from Philadelphia for same voyage, with 4,800 do., at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, from Richmond, with 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum to the Baltic on private terms; a German bark, thence for same voyage, with 4,000 do. do. on private terms; an American brig, thence to Elsinore for orders, with 2,700 do. do. at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, from Philadelphia to Bremen or Antwerp, with 5,000 do. do. on private terms; a Swedish ship, hence to Cronstadt, with 4,500 do. do. at 4s. 3d.; a British bark from Philadelphia to Rouen with 3,100 bbls. naphtha at 4s. 3d.; a German ship from Baltimore to Antwerp with 6,000 bbls. refined petroleum at 3s. 3d., 10th June clearance; a German bark from Baltimore to Bremen with 7,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 1½d.; an American bark, 709 tons, hence to Bombay with general cargo on private terms.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 19, 1876.

RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS.

Yards.	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth street	1,074	5	1,212	1,411	—
Forty-eighth street	—	—	122	56	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	2,288
Jersey City	1,271	—	—	5,297	1,638
Totals	2,345	5	1,334	6,764	3,926

BEEVES.—On a moderate run of generally smooth quality beeves trade on this forenoon was slow, but nothing worse than on Wednesday last. The herds to hand were nearly all sold off by noon; 56 lbs. net was allowed, only a very few of the top steers were allowed 57 lbs. net. At Sixtieth street yards T. C. Eastman sold for self 14 cars of horned cattle; sales as follows:—64 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., weight 7¾ cwt. scant; 64 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., and a fraction on per lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 98 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., with $1 on per head, weight 7⅛ cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 56 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 8⅛ cwt., strong; 17 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6⅞ cwt. scant. J. H. Williams & Son sold for selves 34 Missouri steers at 10c. per lb., weight 7 cwt. Coan & Thompson sold for selves 32 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for self 32 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., weight 6⅞ cwt.; 80 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7 cwt. Held on sale 31 Illinois steers. C. Vogel sold for A. Vogel 15 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. D. Waixal sold for Morris & Waixal 40 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., with $1 off per head, weights 7 cwt. a 7⅛ cwt.; held on sale 144 Illinois steers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 33 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6⅜ cwt.; 40 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6⅞ cwt.; 15 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; 14 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; 44 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale, 180 Illinois steers. At Jersey City yards Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 189 Missouri steers at 10c. per lb., weights 7 cwt. a 7⅛ cwt. Dudley & Toffey sold for selves 56 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., with $1 off per head at 10c. per lb., and $10 on, weights 7⅛ cwt. a 7⅛ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold on commission 15 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 132 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. per lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co. 10 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6 cwt.; 73 Illinois steers at 9⅛c. per lb., with $1 off the herd, weight 6⅛ cwt. strong; 68 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., weights 7 cwt. a 7⅛ cwt.; 14 Illinois steers at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for self 20 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., weight 7 cwt. strong.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Trade small and slow. Sheep sold at 5⅛c. a 6⅛c. per lb.; lambs at 12c. a 13½c. per lb. Hume & Elliott sold 34 sheep, weight 3,100 lbs., at 6⅛c. per lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 15 Ohio sheep, weight 98 lbs. per head, at 5⅞c. per lb.; 395 Ohio sheep, weight 83 lbs. per head, at 6⅛c. per lb.; 165 Delaware lambs, weight 56 lbs. per head, at 12c. per lb.; 28 Jersey lambs, weight 52 lbs. per head, at 12⅛c. per lb.; 129 Jersey lambs, weight 56 lbs. a 64 lbs. per head, at 13c. a 13⅛c. per lb.

MILCH COWS.—Those to hand held on sale.

VEALS AND CALVES.—No smooth quality veals to hand. Buttermilk-fed calves, 4⅛c. a 5⅛c. per lb.; ordinary quality calves, 5⅛c. a 8⅛c. per lb.

HOGS.—There were no live hogs on sale.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 19, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅛c. Net receipts, 337 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,111. Sales, 450. Stock, 21,528. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,456 bales; gross, 2,499. Exports coastwise, 3,838. Sales, 3,488.

CHARLESTON, May 19, 1876.

Cotton steady; middling, 11⅞c.; low middling, 11⅛c.; good ordinary, 10c. Net receipts, 859 bales. Sales, 400. Stock, 16,138. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,938 bales. Exports coastwise, 593. Sales, 2,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19, 1876.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 28½c. Rosin quiet at $1 55 for strained. Tar firm at $1 30.

OSWEGO, May 19, 1876.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; white Canada, $1 48 a $1 55, in round lots; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 43; extra do., $1 54 for car lots. Corn steady; new, 60c.; old, 63c. Barley quiet. No. 2 Canada held at 90c. Corn meal—$26 a $27 for bolted; $25 a $26 for unbolted per ton. Mill feed—Shorts, $16, shipstuffs, $17; middlings, $19 a $20 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 5⅛c.; corn and rye, 5c. to New York; lumber, $2 to the Hudson, $2 75 to New York. Lake receipts—Wheat, 33,700 bushels; rye, 11,000 do.; lumber, 1,625,000 feet. Canal shipments—Rye, 8,600 bushels; lumber 726,000 feet.

BUFFALO, May 19, 1876.

Receipts—By lake—Flour, 4,150 bbls.; wheat, 328,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 do.; oats, 16,000 do. By railroad—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 do.; oats, 8,000 do.; barley, 3,000 do. Shipments—By canal to tidewater—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 do.; oats, 14,000 do. To interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 do. By railroad—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 71,000 do.; oats, 8,000 do.; barley, 3,000 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 6⅛c. a 6⅛c.; corn, 5⅛c. to New York, tolls included. Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat in good request and firm; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 15½; Milwaukee white winter at $1 34½ a $1 42; 350 bushels Minnesota at $1 28. Corn in fair demand; sales of 20,000 bushels at prices ranging from 52c. to 56c., according to quality, including No. 2 at 55c. and high mixed at 56c. Oats—Retailing only. Rye—Market bare. Barley quiet; sales of 5 cars Canadian at 92c. on track. Pork dull; $21 75 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11 for city made. Seeds quiet and steady.

TOLEDO, May 19, 1876.

Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 32½; No. 2 do., $1 24; extra do., $1 41; amber Michigan, $1 30; June, $1 29⅛; July, $1 28 offered; No. 2 red winter, $1 31⅛; rejected red, 91½c. Corn firmer; high mixed, May, 54⅛c.; June, 55c.; July, 55⅛c.; low mixed, 53c.; no grade, 50⅛c.; May, 50c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 50⅛c.; damaged, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Canada, spot and June, 35c.; Michigan, 36c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 do.; oats, 3,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 200 bbls.; wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 do.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1876.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 05, spot; $1 05⅛, June; $1 06, July; No. 3 Chicago spring, 94⅛c. a 94⅛c.; rejected, 84⅛c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 at 48c., spot; 46⅛c., June; 46⅛c., July. Oats firm; No. 2 at 31c., spot; 30⅛c., June. Rye steady at 67c. a 68c. Barley easier at 72c. a 72⅛c., spot; 73c., May; 59c., June. Pork dull and a shade lower; $20 45 a $20 50, spot and June; $20 65, July; $20 85 a $20 87½, August. Lard dull and a shade lower; $12 17½ a $12 20, spot and June; $12 30 a $12 32½, July; $12 45, August. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 7⅛c.; clear rib sides, 10⅛c.; clear sides, 11c. Whiskey, $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 101,000 do.; oats, 38,000 do.; rye, 3,900 do.; barley, 6,500 do. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; wheat, 78,000 bushels; corn, 133,000 do.; oats, 44,000 do.; rye, 1,200 do.; barley, 2,000 do. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat easier; $1 05⅛ a $1 05⅛ June, $1 05⅛ a $1 06 July. Corn higher; 46⅛c. a 46⅛c., June; 46⅛c. a 46⅛c., July. Oats steady; 30⅛c. a 30⅛c., June. Pork higher; $20 70 a $20 72½, July; $20 97½ August. Lard higher; $12 22½, June; $12 35 July.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports, since September 1, 1875:—

Ports.	Bales.	Ports.	Bales.
Galveston	453,298	Baltimore	17,819
New Orleans	1,359,161	New York	121,029
Mobile	363,911	Boston	66,343
Savannah	505,737	Providence	15,955
Charleston	383,178	Philadelphia	47,901
Wilmington	77,119	Port Royal	19,618
Norfolk	450,637	Indianola	17,410
Total			3,989,171

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19, 1876.

Printing cloths dull, but firm and unchanged.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 19, 1876.

Spanish gold, 228¾ a 229. Exchange—On the United States, 60 days, currency, 8⅛ a 8½ discount; on London, 16 a 16½ premium; on Paris, 2¾ a 3 premium.

EUROPEAN MARKET.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—LONDON, May 19—Evening.—Linseed oil, 21s. 9d. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers, 19 and 21 Nassau st.,
issue Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also Commercial Credits and Telegraphic Transfers of Money on California and Europe.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED BY US IN every form; book containing information relating to stocks sent free on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 92 Broadway.

ANY AMOUNT TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; city or Brooklyn.
LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, 10 Pine st.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS AND Brokers, No 12 Wall street, New York, make, for customers, desirable investments, of large or small amounts, in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Puts and Calls negotiated at favorable rates; Stocks bought and carried as long as desired, on deposit of three to five per cent.
Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE New York city property; city railroad Stocks and Bonds bought and sold. H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS MONEY on New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Six per cent money for first class loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WESTCHESTER COUNTY Property; Mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 145 Broadway, room 19.

MUNICIPAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—50 SHARES of Stock for sale at $50 each. Address STOCK, box 142 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY STOCK.—A FEW Shares for sale; will be sold at a BARGAIN to close an account. W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$5,000—$3,000, $500 TO LOAN TO EMPLOYERS. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, Financial and Business Broker, 139 8th st., near Broadway.

$1,000,000 LOANED IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT lowest rates, on prime Real Estate. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH FROM $100 TO $500 CAN hear of good investment. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN ENERGETIC MAN to engage in the hardware and house furnishing business; new store; best location in the rapidly growing town of Arlington, N. J. Address S. S. WILLIAMSON, or apply at 157 Broadway, room 2.

A GOOD MAN WANTED AS PARTNER IN AN ENtertainment, working towns through to Canada; small amount; no risk. Call at once on PROFESSOR, Rochester Hotel, Bleecker st.

A RELIABLE MAN DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN an established money making business with a few hundred dollars can meet with a rare opportunity; investigation solicited. Address B. C., Herald office.

A.—$500.—PARTNER WANTED, IMMEDIATELY; first class city entertainment; certain opportunity. Call between 10 and 5, ready for business, or address C. NEWMAN, 49 South Washington square.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE OR HALF-INTEREST IN a good paying, well located Broadway Hotel of 55 rooms; house well patronized and generally filled with guests, or would take a partner in a restaurant and sample room. Apply to A. S. IRWIN, 36 Dey st.

OBLIGED TO SELL HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business, paying $5,500 profit per annum; will sell cheap or trade. Address BUSINESS, box 108 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A WELL ESTABLISHED business, which will bear strict investigation; stock and fixtures worth the money. WETHERBEE & MILLS, 1,218 Broadway.

POSITION OF PRESIDENT OF A NEW COAL COMPANY can be had by a gentleman of means, influence and well known integrity; knowledge of the business not necessary. Address box 4,581 Post office.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MONEY TO INVEST wishes to secure a permanent position in a bank, insurance office or with an established company; stock to a reasonable amount will be taken; reference exchanged. Address MONEY, Herald office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000 TO $3,000; manufacturing cash business; an opportunity in a lifetime; success guaranteed. Call after 6 P. M. J. T. JOHNSON, Evergreen av. and Magnolia, Brooklyn.

WANTED—$8,000, MONEY TO BE USED IN BUSINESS of 20 years' standing; good security given, or would take a partner. Address box 1,153 Post office, New London, Conn.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $4,000, TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a hotel, well located, with large prospective profits; satisfactory references. Address HOTEL, Herald office.

$500 TO $1,000 TO BE INVESTED IN A SECURED and profitable business by a lady of commercial experience. Mention business to secure attention to letters. Address Mrs. A. T. G., Herald Philadelphia Branch office.

$1,500.—TO GENERAL ENGRAVERS.—AN ESTABLISHED Engraving business, with store, in public thoroughfare. Address ENGRAVER, box 227 Herald office.

$3,000, $5,000, 15,000, $20,000, $25,000 TO INVEST as partners; only in substantial business. E. G. LOCKE, 139 8th st., near Broadway.

$10,000 WANTED—WITH SERVICES OF AN educated gentleman as secretary and treasurer in an honorable, safe and profitable business. Address PROGRESS, box 115 Herald office.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE ABOVE amount wishes a situation with some established manufacturing or mercantile firm, with a view to an active interest in the business. Address 1876, Herald office.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.

Coroner Croker yesterday took charge of the case of John McDonald, alias George Evans, alias "the kid," alias James McDonald, alias George Edwards, aged nineteen, a convict on Blackwell's Island. He was sentenced at the Court of General Sessions by Judge Sutherland to one year's imprisonment for assault and battery, July 14, 1875. He is supposed to have died from pneumonia.

DEATH OF AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN.

DECEASE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL COOK, THE OLDEST SEA CAPTAIN IN BOSTON—FUNERAL OBSEQUIES YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

Captain Samuel Cook, who died a few days since and was buried this afternoon from his late residence in South Boston, lacked less than eight years of being a centearian. His age was ninety-two years, two months and two days, and he was the oldest sea captain, as well as one of the oldest citizens, of Boston. A month ago he was around the city in his usual health, but within a few days he felt that the great inevitable change was near when unable to take his accustomed walk, and calmly welcomed its approach. Death was long regarded by him as a change of being from a lower to a higher condition, and therefore had no terrors for him. His passage from time into eternity was a sweet sleep, without a groan or a sigh. He leaves a widow, with whom he had lived twenty-six years, and who was formerly the widow of Joshua Crane. She was his third wife. He had two sons and a daughter, but all have preceded him to the grave. The daughter was the wife of Colonel Hatch. She died about ten years ago.

The deceased was born in Salem, went to sea when fourteen years of age, and passed honorably through all the grades of his arduous profession, from cabin boy to captain. During the war of 1812 he was captured by the British, and was confined in Dartmoor prison. Among his companions were the late Mr. G. W. Green, well known for many years as a fish merchant on Long wharf; Mr. Morris, who died last year, and who was the oldest boatswain in the United States naval service, and Father Taylor, the veteran salt-water saint.

In 1814 Captain Cook commanded the ship Union, of 650 tons, with a crew of forty all told, engaged in the China trade. Among those under him were the late Josiah P. Creesy, who made two of the shortest passages on record, in the Flying Cloud, between New York and San Francisco; Captain Jack Eldridge, the famous New York and Liverpool packet shipmaster, and the late Israel Whitney, merchant and ship owner. These all served as boys before the mast. Captain John Bertram, for many years one of the most eminent and successful merchants of New England and still engaged in trade in Salem, also sailed under him.

In one of his voyages in the Pacific, while on shore with a boat's crew, the natives surprised those on board of his ship and captured her. As he approached he perceived her decks swarming with natives, and divined that all was not right. The boat, by his direction, was pulled under the stern, and he and the crew shinned up the rudder-ropes, entered through the cabin windows and found the mate and some of the men below. Promptly arming them, he burst the companion open, and, cutlass in hand, followed by his crew, drove the natives pell mell overboard, and regained possession of his ship. For this gallant service he was highly complimented by his owners and underwriters.

He sailed in the service of the late William Gray, then the most extensive ship owner of Boston. While in his employ he became intimately acquainted with the late Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring Brothers, London. When Mr. Bates was a clerk for Mr. Gray, frequently Captain Cook and he dined together in London at the rate of a shilling apiece. When Bates became a great man he remembered his youthful companion, and invited him to his house every time he was in London. Their friendship continued through life. Captain Cook also sailed for the late Nathaniel Goddard, and for Goodhue & Co., of New York, and during his forty years of sea life, thirty of which he was captain, never was in a vessel which touched bottom through a blunder in navigation. His life afloat was uniformly successful. He was the oldest member of the Boston Marine Society.

When he left the sea he purchased a small island off the coast of Maine, where he resided several years, but eventually sold it and came to Boston. Still enjoying vigorous health, he was elected Harbor Master of this port and served ten years in that capacity. Since then he has lived in retirement, but always took an active interest in all the various changes and improvements in shipping. About a year ago we saw him in company with that active and disinterested friend of seamen, Captain R. B. Forbes, and spoke jocosely to him in a patronizing spirit about his youth. Captain Forbes was seventy; Captain Cook was then ninety-one.

Captain Forbes expressed the hope that he would be safely moored in the haven of eternal rest long before the term of life his friend had reached. It was pleasing to see these veterans, both good through and through, shaking hands so cordially and smiling so kindly as they exchanged salutations.

Captain Cook was a man about five feet ten inches high, of firm and compact build, always erect as he walked; his tread was firm, his eyesight unimpaired, not a gray hair was in his head, nor had he lost even a tooth throughout life. His manner was always dignified, but courteous, and all who enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance felt that he was every inch a gentleman. He was a free liver; during forty years he always had wines and brandy on his table at dinner, but was never known to deviate from certain rules in the use of either. Toward the close of life he discontinued all stimulating liquids. Upright in all his dealings, manly in all his ways, his life has been a complete success, and his memory will be honored by all who ever knew him.

The funeral services were conducted at his house yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, by Rev. George A. Thayer, Unitarian.

AN AFRICAN KING TO THE BRITISH EMPRESS.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY REPLIES TO ADMIRAL HEWETT'S LETTER AND DEMANDS—WHY HE SHOULD NOT PAY EXCESSIVE TRIBUTE—LET THE ADMIRAL COME AND TAKE HIS FINE.

[From the London Telegraph, May 9.]

CAPE COAST CASTLE, April 12, 1876.

The following is the text of the notice of Commodore Hewett served upon the Whydah merchants acquainting them with the fine imposed on the King of Dahomey and warning them to be prepared for any occurrence after the 1st of June:—

NAVAL OFFICIAL WARNING.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP ACTIVE,
OFF LAGOS, March 4, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—Having demanded from the King of Dahomey an indemnity of 500 puncheons of palm oil for an unwarrantable outrage perpetrated by the Agaule authorities at Whydah, on the 23d of January, on Mr. Turnbull, agent for F. & A. Swanzy at that place, and further having intimated to the King that in case of his not paying the same on the 1st June next I shall place his coast under strict blockade, I have now to give you notice thereof in order that you may be prepared for any consequences that may arise out of my ultimatum.

One of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war will be stationed off Whydah to protect British interests and to afford such protection to foreign traders as the cause of humanity may render necessary.

I earnestly enjoin you not to neglect this warning, which is given early in order that you may make timely arrangements for the protection of your individual interests.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. N. W. HEWETT,
Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron on the West Coast of Africa.

To R. GERINA, Esq., Resident Agent of Messrs. Regis & Co.; A. CARRENA, Esq., Agent of Messrs. Fabres & Co.; E. PERRIER, Agent of Messrs. Lasnier, Dammas, Larligrie & Co.; Iquasio de Souza Magalhan; Jaunarie F. de Aquiar.

THE ROYAL AFRICAN REPLY.

Thereupon the following letter was addressed by Mr. Stafford to the Commodore, written at the instance of the Whydah authorities, and purporting to be a message from the King of Dahomey in reply to the Commodore's message and letters:—

WHYDAH, March 13, 1876.

SIR—I have the honor, at the request of the King of Dahomey, as delivered through the Avoyah in the presence of all the white men here, to lay before you the following message from the King in answer to your communication respecting the outrage committed upon Mr. Turnbull and the indemnity demanded in consequence thereof. The purport of your letter was rendered to the King by Caboceer Chadaton, the King sending back your letters to himself unopened, as hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That in all the books written about Dahomey, by either the French, Portuguese or English, and from the commencement of the kingdom of Dahomey down to his own and his father's reigns, no such fine as that demanded by the Commodore has ever been paid before.

2. The King says that when this happened he was not at home (i. e., Abomey), but was out at war; and that after he has finished his war and gone back to his town, he should then like to see the Commodore at Abomey about the palaver; that he cannot pay this fine until he himself has seen the Commodore and judged whether the amount is correct; that if he does not see the Commodore himself he will not pay it.

3. The King understands from the officers sent by the Commodore to the Avoyah, that if there is any palaver against any European here the authorities must write to a man of-war, or, in the absence of a man-of-war, to Cape Coast, to have some one sent to arbitrate upon the matter. The King, in reply, says that he cannot submit to this at all; that, should any white man commit any breach against his laws, he will punish him as he thinks proper by fine as heretofore.

4. The King sends the letters written by the Commodore to the French, English, Portuguese and Chassha houses, and wishes them to say something about them. The letters were here given to Mr. Gerina, agent of the French house of Regis & Co., and he, saying he knew nothing about the letters, and did not understand English, handed them to the Chassha. The Chassha would have nothing to do with them, and handed them to me, and I refused to take them. He threw them on to my knees, on which I tendered them to the Avoyah and Caboceers. As they would not take them, I asked them if I should return them to you, and they suffered me to go out of Ayalie with them. Subsequently they sent a Caboceer to ask for them back again, stating that they belonged to the Avoyah, whereupon I gave them back.

5. That the King believes the palaver to come from the Commodore himself, and not from the Queen of England; that if it came from the Queen of England he would be able to know.

6. That the King would like the Commodore to stop all war palaver and be a merchant, and, turning his vessels into sailing ships, and, loading them with rum, cloth and other merchandise, come to trade with him.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. STAFFORD,
Recipient of the message in the absence at Cape Coast of G. R. Turnbull, Agent.

A ROYAL CHALLENGE TO THE EMPRESS.

Mr. Turnbull, however, on his return, addressed a letter to Mr. Lyall, under date April 10 denying that the above was the real message of the King. The letter says:—

> The Avoyah and Caboceer Quienoo have confessed that the message lately sent to the Commodore, and purporting to come from the King of Dahomey, was concocted by themselves in the French fort, and that the King's real answer was he would not open the Commodore's letter, as he was a king, but if the Commodore liked to come and get his fine he would pay him in bullets and powder.
>
> The Whydah people are becoming very insulting to the European residents, and it is an open question if some rupture does not take place, especially with the English house.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee met last night at No. 349 Bowery, and was presided over by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer. A special meeting was first held to consider charges preferred against G. A. Ratz, the President of the Eighth Assembly District Association for misrepresenting the tendencies of the association and a disregard of parliamentary law. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges and report at the next meeting. The general meeting then took place. After some discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that the German Republican Central Committee constitute itself into "The German Republican Central Campaign Committee" until after the election, and that all campaign organizations in the city be requested to send three delegates to the committee. The Campaign Committee was also authorized to issue a call to all the German citizens. Another resolution was passed authorizing the president, if he deems proper, to appoint seven delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Cincinnati just before the Republican National Convention assembles on the 14th of June next.

A DEMENTED DETECTIVE.

Owen Healy, detective of the Twenty-fifth precinct, was taken to the Superintendent's office yesterday by his Captain, Thomas Byrnes, for examination. Owen has been acting in a very strange manner lately, imagining that he was being pursued by enemies and giving other evidences of an impaired intellect. He was examined by Dr. Doran, the Superintendent and Commissioner Erhardt, and they came to the conclusion that he was somewhat deranged. He was sent home in charge of an officer. The detective was considered one of the most trustworthy of his kind, and his misfortune is deeply regretted by all his associates.

CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES.

The West Side Centennial Associaaion met last night at No. 147 West Thirty-second street, with Henry Schneider presiding. The association is composed of delegates from all the West Side German singing societies and the Bloomingdale Turners' Society. Its object is to hold a grand singing festival on the night of the 3d July, with a torchlight procession, and a festival and picnic on the 4th July at an uptown park. Speeches were made by General Franz Sigel, Dr. Heine, and Mr. Schwab, and a letter from Fernando Wood, regretting that he could not attend, was read. Resolutions were passed asking all the West Side citizens to join in the procession and that the houses along the route be decorated appropriately.

YALE ALUMNI.

The eighth and last reunion of the season was held by the Yale College Alumni Association at Delmonico's last night. Mr. William C. Kingsley, of New Haven, read a long and exhaustive paper on the early days of the college. The life and work of its founder, John Davenport, were described with great vividness and minuteness. At the close of the paper a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley was awarded upon motion of Mr. William Bliss. The assemblage then adjourned to an adjoining room and partook of a collation.

OBITUARY.

OWEN MARLOWE, THE ACTOR.

Owen Marlowe, the well known actor, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, at eight o'clock yesterday evening. He was born in Sussex, England, and, coming to America, made his first appearance on the stage at the Museum, New York, in the month of September, 1855, playing Lamp in "Wild Oats." He subsequently made a tour through the Western and Southern States. Returning, he appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, at the commencement of the season of 1863–64, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the "Rivals." He then came to New Yoak and opened at the Broadway Theatre in the character of Captain Hawtree in "Caste." This was a complete success. Since then he has appeared at Niblo's Garden, the Olympic and Wallack's theatres, and always successfully. Mr. Marlowe married in the month of October, 1857, at Niagara Falls, Miss Virginia Nickinson, daughter of John Nickinson, a talented actress, who retired from the stage in the month of May, 1866.

FUNERAL OF FATHER LEGONAIS.

The funeral of the Rev. Thomas E. Legonais, an eminent member of the Society of Jesus, took place yesterday morning from the church attached to St. Francis Xavier's College, in Sixteenth street. At eight o'clock the office of the dead was read by the priests of the Order, after which a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Hudon, S. J., President of the College. According to the rules of the Order no funeral sermon was preached. Father Legonais was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death, and had been for nearly a half century engaged in this country as professor or spiritual adviser in the field of education. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

HIGHWAYMEN IN TEXAS.

STAGE PASSENGERS ROBBED BY HORSEMEN ON THE PLAINS—ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 19, 1876.

Another daring stage robbery has taken place on the El Paso line, one stage and two hacks, full of passengers, having been stopped by three highwaymen on the open prairie, eighteen miles west of Dallas. Before finishing their work another hack, full of passengers, came up, but on being ordered to stop the driver put whip to the horses and escaped. Several shots were fired by the robbers, and one of them followed the hack some distance. The fire was returned by the passengers, but no one was hurt. As soon as the robbers secured the booty, which, it is reported, amounted to $7,000, they shot their own horses, mounted the best ones belonging to the stages and rode off toward the Indian Nation. From the description given it is supposed they were the same party who recently captured the San Antonio stages. Mounted squads of men have started in pursuit.

LATER.

A Galveston *News* Fort Worth special says:—Information has just been received that the ten men in pursuit of the robbers were only ten minutes behind them early this morning on the Graplaine Prairie. From descriptions given it is believed they are the James brothers. The entire country is aroused, and their capture is considered certain.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 19, 1876.

Daniel O'Connell, of this city, and Frank Donahoe, residence unknown, workmen on a gravel train, were killed by gravel cars running off the track near Templeton this morning.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 19, 1876.

Aaron Luckey, a brakeman on the Delaware Division, Erie Railway, was run over by a train and almost instantly killed at three o'clock this morning. He was twenty years of age.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 19, 1876.

Joseph Berry, who resided in Columbia, was killed this morning on the railroad, near Coatesville, by freight train running into a caboose in which he was sleeping.

BURGLAR SHOT.

CINCINNATI, May 19, 1876.

About four o'clock this morning the wife of W. H. Waddefield, who resides on Richmond street, was awakened by a man climbing into her second story sleeping room window and gave an alarm, which awoke her husband. The burglar in the meantime dropped to the ground, and Mr. Waddefield seized his revolver and ran to another window, from which he saw three or four men in his yard, which immediately opened fire on him, without effect, while he succeeded in shooting one of them in the groin. The wounded man's comrades carried him some distance through streets and alleys, but were finally forced to leave him, owing to an alarm raised by the inmates of a house near which they stopped, and he was captured by the police and taken to the Commercial Hospital. He gives the name of Morris Ward, a New Orleans thief, but refuses to give the names of his companions.

BODY FOUND.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

The body of Charles H. Dana, who disappeared from Chelsea on the 27th of February, was found to-day in the water near Malden Bridge.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

THE DEAD BODY OF A WELL KNOWN EXPRESS MANAGER FOUND FLOATING IN THE MYSTIC RIVER, NEAR BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

On the 27th of February last the quiet city of Chelsea was thrown into a state of excitement by the fact becoming known that Mr. Charles H. Dana, residing at No. 27 Chestnut street, had disappeared. He was a prominent citizen and engaged in expressing in Boston, having charge of the express matter on the Portland boats. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are that Mr. Dana retired to his room shortly after nine o'clock on Sunday evening, February 26, the remainder of the family following at their leisure. On assembling at the morning meal on Monday, and Mr. Dana not appearing after repeated calls, anxiety was occasioned, and one of the family went to his room only to find it vacant, and further search of the house was made, but without success. From appearance the bed had been occupied, but for how long a time was never known. In the room was found a bunch of keys, pocketbook and a handkerchief, somewhat damp, from which it is supposed that he gave vent to his feelings through the night for the loss of his son, Charles H. Dana, Jr., aged twenty-nine, who was associated with him in business and who had been buried the Friday previous. Further search was instituted for the missing man, his place of business visited, an officer sent to Woodlawn Cemetery, but nowhere could he be found. No good reason at the time could be assigned for the sudden disappearance, unless possibly he had become temporarily insane from excessive grief at the loss of his son and wandered off. It was, however, supposed by many that he had committed suicide by drowning, being led to the belief from a statement made by the draw tender of Chelsea Bridge, on the Charlestown end, who stated that shortly after two o'clock Monday morning he was awakened by the barking of a dog, and on going out heard a noise as though some person was in distress, a splash of the water, then suddenly all was silent. The belief was so strong that for several days the river in the vicinity of the bridge was dragged, but without success. This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, passers by on Maiden Bridge discovered what appeared to be the body of some person floating in the water. Coroner Bradford, of the Charlestown district, was notified, and found on the body some papers and documents, a sum of money and a handkerchief marked D. Word was sent to the police of this city and an officer despatched for a brother of Mr. Dana's, who recognized the papers and the handkerchief, and identified it as the body of his missing brother, Charles H. Dana. The body was very much decomposed and disfigured, and was delivered to the family for burial.

A QUICK PASSAGE.

BOSTON, May 19, 1876.

The Cunard steamship China, Captain Gill, which sailed from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th of May for Boston, arrived at the Cunard wharf, East Boston, this (Friday) morning at half-past nine o'clock, having on board the British mails, 92 cabin and 301 steerage passengers.

The China's passage is one of the quickest ever made from Liverpool to Boston, her running time from Queenstown being eight days, sixteen hours and fifty minutes, and from Liverpool nine days, twenty-one hours and thirty-six minutes. Her best time was accomplished on the 13th, when she made 330 miles. On the preceding day she ran 324 miles. The China eclipsed this passage a year or two ago.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19, 1876.

The second day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church opened at nine o'clock this morning. The standing committees were announced. The report from the Committee on the General Presbyterian Confederation and the report of Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., delegate to the Conference held in London July 21, 1875, to frame a constitution for a General Presbyterian Council, were read, and discussion of the same was deferred until the opening hour to-morrow, and promise a lively debate on account of the diversity of views. Other reports, on foreign missions, sustenation and overtures were read. The question arose and excited an animated discussion in reference to confining overtures from presbyteries to the Synod, except extraordinary cases. The subject was referred to a special committee for a report at the present session of the Assembly. An important report was submitted on beneficiary education, favoring its continuance and making valuable suggestions, which was referred to the educational committee.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Ethiopia	May 20.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	May 20.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Germanic	May 20.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Labrador	May 20.	Havre	55 Broadway
Bothnia	May 24.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Frisia	May 25.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Maas	May 25.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
City of Berlin	May 27.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
The Queen	May 27.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Victoria	May 27.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Goethe	May 27.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Oder	May 27.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Amerique	May 27.	Havre	55 Broadway
Utopia	May 27.	London	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	May 30.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	May 31.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Pennsylvia.	June 1.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Suevia	June 1.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
England	June 3.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Celtic	June 3.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Bolivia	June 3.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	June 3.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	June 3.	Havre	55 Broadway
Russia	June 7.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Gellert	June 8.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Rotterdam	June 8.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Spain	June 10.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Adriatic	June 10.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Chester	June 10.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Alsatia	June 10.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	June 10.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
France	June 10.	Havre	55 Broadway
Nevada	June 13.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
State of Virginia	June 15.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pommerania	June 15.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Richmond.	June 17.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	June 17.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Hammonia	June 22.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	June 24.	Liverpool	37 Broadway

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting or foreign trade, observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys, are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "to the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of displaced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the NEW YORK HERALD, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris." Where cases of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first convenient port. This information will be cabled free of charge to the HERALD and published.

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

☞Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 40	Gov. Island......eve	5 44
Sun sets	7 14	Sandy Hook......eve	4 59
Moon rises....morn	2 32	Hell Gate.......eve	7 29

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 19, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Goethe (Ger), Meyer, Plymouth (where she put back) May 9, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. May 11, lat 49 53 N, lon 16 50 W, spoke bark St Bernhard (Ger), from New York for Bremen; 13th, lat 46 54, lon 35 33, bark P J H F (Br), bound west; 15th, lat 42 53, lon 54 14, bark Admiral (Ger), do; 5:45 PM, lat 42 47, lon 54 49, steamer Donau (Ger), from New York for Bremen.

Steamer Oder (Ger), Leist, Bremen May 6 and Southampton 9th, with mdse and 740 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 16, lat 42 27, lon 48 28, passed a steamer of Williams & Guion line; 17th, lat 41 33, lon 60 39, a steamer of White Star line, bound east.

Steamer Nelson (Br), Spencer, Trieste April 15, Messina 21st, Palermo 22d, Valencia 27th, Gibraltar May 1, with fruit to Phelps Bros; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Gen Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah May 16, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamer Hatteras, Mallett, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Marie Christina (Ital), Jaccarino, Belfast, 41 days, in ballast to Funch, Edge & Co.

Bark Aurora (of Yarmouth, NS), Churchill, Rotterdam 54 days, with mdse to order; vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co.

Bark R W Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar to J E Ward & Co.

Schr Frank Atwood, Bryan, Port Antonio, Ja, 9 days, with fruit to Wm Douglass; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Sarah E Douglass (Br), Bethel, Eleuthera 8 days, with fruit to Jas Douglass & Co.

Schr Lena Breed, Stillwell, Jacksonville, 8 days, with lumber to P O Ellis, vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr Cherubim, Lank, Elizabeth City, NC, 5 days, with corn to Lane & Son; vessel to master.

Schr H R Barnes, Bush, Virginia.

Schr A Jennings, Crammer, Virginia.

Schr John Mosser, Rose, Virginia.

Schr Ovetta, Harvey, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Albert, Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, DC. May 19, while at anchor in the lower bay, had jibboom carried away by schr Howard Williams, hence for Baltimore, which drifted on her.

☞Bark Union (Nor), which was anchored in the lower bay, came up to the city 19th PM.

RETURNED—Bark Charles L Pearson (of Boston), Swaine, hence for Yokohama 19th inst, to R W Cameron & Co, same date, at 4 PM, while lying at anchor in the channel near the tail of Romer Shoals was run into by steamer Alexandria (Br), hence for Glasgow, striking us in the stern and cutting us down to the water and carrying away steeringgear. The Alexandria received no damage and proceeded.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York.

Steamer Tillie, Ewing, New London and Norwich for New York.

Bark I Sargeat, Layton, New Haven for New York.

Schr W H Wotherspoon (Br), Pettis, Wentworth, NS, for New York.

Schr Plow Boy, Hallett, Boston for New York.

Schr Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesboro for New York.

Schr Mary Brewer, Hall, Rockland for New York.

Schr Frolic, Bellingham, Vineyard Haven for New York.

Schr S M Tyler, Hart, Providence for New York.

Schr Henry May, Hatch, Providence for New York.

Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Staples, Somerset for New York.

Schr Ann J Russell, Chatfield, Portland for New York.

Schr Admiral, Harper, New Haven for New York.

Schr Adele Felicia, Robbins, Norwich for New York.

Schr S J Lindsley, Kennedy, Rockland for New York.

Schr S J Buckley, Buckley, Westport for New York.

Schr J N Ayres, Provost, Stamford for New York.

Schr O C Acken, Tooms, Stamford for New York.

Schr Ida Palmer, Palmer, New Haven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer George Washington, Whitehead, New York for Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF.

Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Santee, Davis, New York for New Bedford.

Schr John Stockholm, Hart, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Moreilght, Blatchford, New York for Boston.

Schr A G Brazos, Raynor, Hoboken for Norwich.

Schr Z L Adams, Nickerson, New York for Boston.

Schr Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Port Johnson for Westerly.

Schr Orvetta, Hardy, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, New York for Hallowell, Me.

Schr Emily Belle, Kelly, New York for Dennisport.

Schr Bangor, Johnson, Port Johnson for Bangor.

Schr Chilion, Grant, Port Johnson for Danversport.

Schr Darius Eddy, Kelly, New York for Bangor.

Schr E H Clark, Fengar, Brooklyn for Westerly.

Schr Success, Pierson, Newburg for New London.

Schr Minquas, Phillips, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Quickstep, Hutchinson, Port Johnson for Wood's Hole.

Schr T Bodine, Balsh, Port Johnson for Fall River.

Schr Green County Tanner, Hyde, Rondout for New Haven.

Schr L S Hatch, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Maria E Hearn, Bloxom, New York for Stamford.

Schr G L Daboll, Rackett, New York for New London.

Schr S L Burns, Burns, New York for Boston.

Schr Mary A Holt, Grant, Weehawken for Boston.

Schr Astra (Br), Haskins, New York for St John, NB.

Schr J K Mundell, Cobb, New York for New London.

Schr Norman, Smith, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, Port Johnson for Wareham.

Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, New York for Stamford.

Schr T B Smith, Smith, New York for New Bedford.

BELOW.

Schr Kocheko, Jasper, from Messina March 18.

CLEARED.

Steamer Acadia (Br), Craig, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamer Alexandria (Br), Mackay, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamer George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF—Clark & Seaman.

Steamer Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.

Steamer Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Steamer Santee, Rector, New Bedford—New Bedford Steamship Co.

Bark Principe Amedeo de Savoia (Ital), Bosetta, Gloucester, E—Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Charmian (Br), Fillan, Bristol, E—W D Morgan.

Bark Keystone (Br), Thompson, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Gerhard & Brewer.

Bark Devett Dubrovacki (Aus), Knessevich, Cork for orders—Siccovich & Co.

Bark Ocean Express (Br), Crosby, Rotterdam—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Messel (Nor), Aslaksen, Rouen—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Peppino (Ital), Paturzo, Lisbon—Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Rebecca Coruana, Johnson, Matanzas—Waydell & Co.

Bark Lothair (Br), Desmond, Sydney, CB—C B Swain & Son.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffing, Barbados—L W & P Armstrong.

Brig The Charley (Br), Mahoney, St Kitts—P I Nevius & Son.

Brig Mary E Pennell, Eaton, Boston—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Wm Deming, Hodgins, Demerara—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Ricardo Barros, Newton, St Johns, PR—B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, Baracoa—B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr John Cadwalader, Phinney, Jacksonville—Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr Emerson Rokes, Marston, Darien, Ga—B F Metcalf & Co.

Schr J B Johnson, Rose, Richmond—Slaght & Petty.

Schr Sea Bird, Curtis, Richmond and City Point—Slaght & Petty.

Schr George S Marts, Cobb, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.

Schr Peiro, Kelly, Perth Amboy—Wilson Godfrey.

Schr Frances Arthemus, Pinkham, Elizabethport—Wilson Godfrey.

Schr Quoddy, Young, Elizabethport—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Hallowell—A Dayton & Co.

Schr Harvest, Corwin, Providence—H W Jackson & Son.

Schr Daniel Russell, Maguire, New Haven—Frank Pidgeon, Jr.

Sloop Lotus, Jarvis—South Amboy—I B Gregg.

Sloop Mary Brush, Ketcham, New Haven—M Briggs & Co.

Sloop Unity, Dewick, Guilford—Cartwright & Doyle.

SAILED.

Steamer Acadia (Br), for Glasgow; ship Hudson, London; barks Charles L Pearson, Yokohama; Wm E Heard, Montevideo; Vestorlide (Nor), Antwerp; Thor (Nor), Rotterdam; Ioke (Nor), Bergen; John J Marsh, Hamburg; Reindeer, Georgetown, Dem; Norton Storer, Havana; Texas (Ger), Richmond, Va; Marianna (Ital), Cork; Nethanja (Nor), Leith; Unita (Nor), Aalborg; Daniel Draper (Ital), Corfu; brigs Harry, Demerara; Rachele (Ital), Constantinople; Chos Turrull, Ponce; Atalaya, Kingston, Ja; Lije Houghton, Brunswick, Ga; Altavela, ——; Moses Day, Brunswick, Ga; schrs City of Chelsea, Bermuda; Carleton (Br), Nassau; Race Horse, St Johns, PR; Old Chad, Cape Hayti.

Wind at sunset, S; at midnight, S.

Barometer at sunset, 30.07.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

☞See port news.

BARK N C KJERKEGAARD (Nor), from London for Bull River, before reported stranded on Folly Island breakers, is fast going to pieces, and has drifted in about 200 yards nearer the shore.

BARK MARGARET EVANS (Br), Hurry, at Philadelphia 17th inst from Antwerp, reports:—May 7, lat 29 06, lon 62 59, passed a life buoy marked "City of New York, of New York," apparently from 4 to 6 weeks in the water.

SCHR ALPHA (Br), Wharton, which arrived at Boston 14th from Barbados, was off Cape Elizabeth 11th in a thick fog, and struck on Trundy's Reef, where she remained some time, pounding heavily, but came off without apparent damage. After ascertaining his position the captain worked his vessel into Portland harbor without assistance.

SCHR E M FOX, from Porto Rico via Newbern, NC, for Norwich, Ct, which arrived at New London May 18, will discharge at the latter port.

SCHR PLYMOUTH, from Maitland, NS, for Portsmouth, NH, put into St John, NB, May 19 for repairs. The nature and extent of her damage is not reported.

SCHR H CURTIS, at Philadelphia 19th from St John NB, lost part of her deck load and sprung a leak during a SE gale on the 11th inst., 20 miles ESE from South Shore lightship.

HALIFAX, May 15—Steamer Peril, which arrived here 13th from New York, has been purchased by parties in Sydney. She will undergo some repairs here, when she will proceed to Sydney, being intended to run between that port and Montreal.

19th—Schr Excelsior, which sailed from Lunenburg on the 10th of March last, has not since been heard from.

QUEBEC, May 19—The number of vessels reported as having sailed for Quebec to date is 300, of which a very small proportion is open for charter. The quantity of coal afloat, considering the number of vessels bound here, is not above the average. There is no demand for lumber for the United States. Most of the logs at the mills in this neighborhood will be cut into deals for the English market.

LAUNCH—Capt Herriman's new ship will launch at Belfast next week—probably Wednesday, the 24th, as the tides will be full at that time.

LAUNCHED—At Bath, Me, May 18, by William Rogers, a fine bark of 1000 tons, not yet named. She is 174 feet long, 35 feet 4 inches wide, and owned by the builder.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Capt Luce, of sloop Niphon, at New Bedford May 18 from Noman's Land, reports that the buoys on Lone Rock, Old Man's and Sand Hammock have been gone since the 1st of May.

NEW LIGHT ON THE WEST POINT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given that a lighthouse erected by the government of Canada on the west point of Prince Edward Island will be put in operation on the 20th of May next. Position—Lat 46 37 30, lon 64 23 10 W. The light is a revolving catoptric one, elevated 68 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 13 miles from all points seaward. The light will show one red and three white flashes in 1½ minutes, the flashes attaining their greatest brilliancy every 15 seconds. The tower is a square wooden building, 67 feet high from base to vane, with dwelling house attached. It is painted in alternate broad horizontal bands of red and white, and the lantern is painted red.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, April 28, 1876.

SPOKEN.

Ship W J Lewis (Br), Trefry, from Cardiff for Manila, no date, &c.

An American ship, showing letters HRRL, from Boston for Calcutta, April 10 (by an arrival at Madras April 14).

A ship, showing letters HH, probably the Cutwater, Creelman, from San Francisco for Liverpool, March 14, off Cape Horn.

Bark Wellamo (Rus), Westberg, from Dublin for Philadelphia, 50 days out, May 19, 80 miles SSE of Sandy Hook.

Bark W H Jenkins (Br), Sproul, from Bremen April 14 for New York, May 15, lat 42, lon 48 47.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, May 17—Sailed, bark Constance (Sw), Isfoedson, New York.

BRISTOL, May 19—Arrived, ship Nuevo Rattier (Ital), La Commara, New York; bark Guiseppe Revello, do (?).

COPENHAGEN—Arrived, bark Mentor (Nor), De Greeve, Baltimore.

Sailed, bark Dirigo, Staples, Baltic.

CETTE, May 18—Sailed, bark C E Jayne, Osborn, for ——.

DUBLIN, May 18—Arrived, bark Abraham Young (Br), Farnsworth, St John, NB; brig Citizen (Br), Thurber, do.

ELSINORE—Arrived, schrs B B Church, Kelsey, Mobile for Cronstadt.

GIBRALTAR, May 18—Arrived, steamer Royal Standard (Br), Johnston, Trieste, &c, for New York.

GENOA, May 15—Sailed, barks Medbor (Nor), Jensen, United States; Bolivar (Aus), Gerolimich, do.

HAMBURG, May 18—Sailed, ship Auguste (Ger), Wierichs, New York; bark Mimi (Rus), Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—Arrived, ship Huguenot, Bray, Iquique; brig Kossack, Smith, New York.

Sailed 19th, bark Lydia Peschau (Ger), Fechter, Wilmington, NC; schr Hattie N Bangs, Bangs, Buenos Ayres.

LARNE, May 18—Sailed, brig Rock (Br), Wright, North America.

LONDONDERRY, May 18—Sailed, bark Mio Cugino (Ital), Olivari, United States.

LEGHORN, May 14—Arrived, bark Perseveranza (Ital), Longobardo, New York.

MALAGA, May 13—Arrived, bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Gibraltar.

In port 18th, the Sophia, for New York, ldg.

NEWRY, May 18—Sailed, bark William Owen (Br), Brown, North America.

NAPLES—Sailed, bark Roving Sailor, Bryant, Pozzuoli.

PAUILLAC—Sailed, bark Jennie Cobb, Small, Archangel.

PALERMO, May 18—Sailed, steamers Caledonia (Br), Allison, Mentone; J B Walker (Br), Green, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19—Arrived, bark Monkshaven (Br), Kerr, Philadelphia (had bulwarks carried away May 4 during a gale); brig Ellen C (Br), Burns, Philadelphia.

Also arrived 19th, ships Revolving Light (Br), Coonan, New Orleans for Liverpool; Bonnie Dundee (Br), Goff, Mobile for do; bark Buston Vale (Br), Anderson, New York.

Also arrived 19th, 5 AM, steamer Scythia (Br), Haines, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

RIGA, May 14—Arrived, bark Christina (Sw), Larsen, New York.

ROTTERDAM, May 18—Arrived, bark Cupid (Br), Grant, New York.

RIO JANEIRO, May 18—Arrived, steamer Nellie Martin (Br), Jackson, New York, &c.

STETTIN, May 16—Sailed, bark Midlothian (Nor), Olsen, New York.

DOVER, May 19—The bark Ilmatar (Rus), from Pensacola for Hull, before reported wrecked at Dungeness, passed here to-day in tow of three tugs. The crew of the vessel are at the National Sailor's Home here.

WEATHER REPORT.

FALMOUTH, May 19, 7 PM—Wind N, moderate.

HOLYHEAD, May 19, PM—Wind NNE, moderate.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 17—Sailed, schrs Elizabeth M Cook, Cook, north of Hatteras; Matilda Brooks, Jones, do.

CIENFUEGOS, May 16—Arrived, bark M E Chapman (Br), Eve, Philadelphia; schr W H Mailler, St John, NB.

Sailed 16th, brig Adelaide (Br), Porter, Lewes, Del.

CAIBARIEN, May 16—Arrived, brig Ennis, Dyer, St Thomas.

Sailed 16th, schrs Mc Lyons, Stephens, New York; Aidana Rokes, Rhodes, Lewes, Del.

COW BAY, CB, May 18—Sailed, schr Fleetly (Br), Boston.

DEMERARA, May 16—Arrived previously, schr D F Keeling, Bennett, Baltimore.

FATHER POINT, May 19—Arrived, steamer Corinthian (Br), from Glasgow for Montreal.

HAVANA, May 18—Sailed, steamers Liberty, Sundberg, New York; Wilmington, Crowell, do.

MADEIRA, to May 18—Arrived previously, schr M C Moseley, Higgins, Wilmington, NC.

MATANZAS, May 17—Arrived, schr Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Philadelphia.

MONTREAL, May 16—Arrived, steamers Annie Ainslie, Beard, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Waldensian, Stephen, Glasgow; 17th, Mississippi, Lindell, Liverpool.

Sailed 16th, steamers Sardinian, Dutton, Liverpool; 17th, Phoenician, Scott, Glasgow.

NORTH SYDNEY, CB, May 18—Arrived, brig Arotas (Br), Roberts, Larne.

PAPEETE, April 6—Arrived, schr Humboldt, Kustel, Humboldt.

Sailed March 28, schr Panonia, Kustel, San Francisco.

PAPUKRA, April 6—In port, schr Greyhound, Burns, for San Francisco, to sail same day.

PORT ANTONIO, Ja, May 9—In port, schrs Florence Wackrill, Doane; Helen A Locke, Rand, and Hannah Coomer, King, all for New York; Santa Otori, Pizzati, from Bath, Me.

PICTOU, NS, May 10—Cleared, schr Seaflower, Bondrot, Boston; 12th, brig Ruth, Le Blanc, Portland.

Sailed 18th, bark Racer (Br), Guadaloupe.

QUEBEC, May 15—Arrived, steamer Circassian, Smith, Liverpool; 16th, bark Faith, Gemmell, Troon; 17th, ships Lake Erie, Sclater, Glasgow; Mimac, Reid, Liverpool; bark Kenilworth, Bryson, Greenock.

Cleared 17th, bark Argo, for Liverpool.

ROCK SOUND, May 11—In port, schr Eddie Pierce, Hawes, for New York, ldg.

ST MARGARET'S BAY, NS, May 15—Sailed, bark Harriet Upham (Br), Putnam, Tralee.

ST JOHN, NB, May 18—Arrived, brig Willie (Br), Holmes, Yarmouth, NS; Annie (Br), Cornwallis, NS, for Demerara; schr Speculator (Br), New York.

Cleared 18th, bark Huron (Br), Londonderry; brig Blanco (Br), Foster, Port Rush; schrs Timothy Field, Leland, New York; Aurora Borealis, Philadelphia.

Sailed 19th, ship Prince Waldemar (Br), Liverpool.

VICTORIA, May 11—Sailed, bark Beulah (Br), Ingram, Sydney.

WINDSOR, NS, May 17—Arrived, schrs David Ames, Rockland (and sailed for New York); Clara Smith, do; Alfred Keen, Boston; J A Hatfield, New York.

Sailed 17th, schr J L Crosby, New York.

[PER STEAMER ODER.]

ACCRA, WCA, April 10—In port, Sterling, Tufts, and Greyhound, Brown, wtg.

BARROW, May 6—Sailed, Morland, Olsen, Miramichi.

BRISTOL, May 6—Arrived, Elmina, Partridge, Barbados.

BELFAST, May 6—Arrived, Crown Jewell, Smith, St John, NB.

BREMERHAVEN, May 4—Arrived, Main (s), Reichmann, New York.

Sailed 5th, Astronom, Klopper, New York; Gauss, Steengrafe, Baltimore.

BROUWERSHAVEN, May 5—Arrived, Haakon Haakonsen, Hauge, New York.

BORDEAUX—Sailed from Royan May 5, Atlas, Powers, St Thomas.

CARDIFF, May 6—Sailed, Peruvian Congress, Powers, Singapore.

CHARENTE, May 2—Sailed, Strathpey, Moodie, Quebec.

CADIZ, May 2—Sailed, Walter F Parker, Daniels, Boston; 3d, Wm Jones, Robinson, Gloucester, Mass.

DUNGENESS, May 6—Passed, Templar, of Yarmouth, NS, and Ashantee, of Halifax, NS, both bound west.

Off the Start 6th, Andrea Wilhelmina, Willigust, from New Orleans for Reval; Medusa (reported Am), for Havre.

DEAL, May 7—Passed, Oberon, Harvey, from London for San Francisco; Henrietta, Holby, do for Quebec.

Off 7th, Farewell, Newman, from New York for Bremen.

DUBLIN, May 8—Sailed, Georgia, for Philadelphia.

Cleared 6th, Trafik, Jacobsen, New York; Vasco de Gama, Mortensen, New Orleans.

ELSINORE, May 4—Arrived, Atalanta, Jeussen, Savannah for Helsingfors.

FALMOUTH—Passed the Lizard, May 7, Charlotte, from London for Quebec.

FRAZERBURGH, May 5—Alexandra, Bedlington, from Leith for Montreal.

GLASGOW, May 6—Arrived, Santa Rosa, Archer, Iquique.

Sailed 5th, Pride of the Channel, Sydney, CB.

GREENOCK, May 8—Arrived, Israel, Tatlin, Wilmington; John Boyd, Ellis, Cardenas;

Sailed 6th, Fjellestedt, Floroness, Miramichi; 8th, Prince Regent, Herwig, do.

GLOUCESTER, May 8—Sailed, Erragon, Weber, New York.

GENOA, May 5—Cleared, Hero, Wang, Quebec.

GIBRALTAR, April 25—Off, Livingstone, Fischer, from Palermo for New York.

HULL, May 8—Sailed, Colombo (s), Lover, New York; Kate, Murphy, New York.

HAVRE, May 6—Sailed, Bavelaw, Rout, Quebec (and passed the Lizard 7th).

Passed through the roads 5th, John Fought, Carlsson, from Rouen for Quebec.

HAMBURG, May 5—Arrived, Gellert (s), Barends, New York.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 5th, Elena, Steenken, Philadelphia; 6th, Piskataqua, Scott, Swansea.

HELVOET, May 5—Arrived, Leif Erickson, Mathiesen, Charleston; Charles F Elwell, Brinn, and Argonaut, Olsen, Philadelphia.

HONG KONG, April 29—Arrived, Vasco da Gama (s), Rice, San Francisco; May 4, City of Peking (s), Tanner, do.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Arrived, Nevada (s), Jones, New York; 8th, Indiana (s), Clark, Philadelphia.

Sailed 6th, Victory, Williamson, Quebec; Wild Hunter, Twambly, Savannah; Brothers, Prout, Sandy Hook; Enigma, Turner, Rio Janeiro; Louise, Morck, Quebec; Prince Eugene, Smith, do; 7th, Adler, Hechtel, Richmond; Borrowdale, Sennett, San Francisco; 8th, Concordia, Johannsen, Quebec; Malta, Montgomery, Miramichi; Grace Bradley, Turner, Cape Breton; Ecuador, Hughes, Sydney, CB; Arabia, Easton, St John; Sally, Atkin, Quebec; Czar, Svendsen, do.

Cleared 6th, Olga, Larson, Philadelphia; Ebenezer, Gundersen, Miramichi; Sally, Atkin, Quebec.

LONDON, May 6—Cleared, St Albans, Beck, Quebec.

Sailed from Gravesend 6th, Akyab, Dodero, New York.

LONDONDERRY, May 6—Arrived, Le Grazie, Minot, Baltimore.

Sailed 6th, Lois, Raymond, Sandy Hook.

LIMERICK, May 6—Sailed, Shakespeare, Hansen, Quebec (before reported sailed 3d).

LEGHORN, May 4—Sailed, Alice Campbell, Gorham, Boston.

LISBON, May 1—Sailed, Bennington, Edwards, Philadelphia.

MARSEILLES, May 5—Sailed, Nellie Starr, Poland, Boston.

MOULMEIN, March 15—Arrived, Verona, Reynolds, Sourabaya; 18th, Cavalier, Murchison, Buenos Ayres.

MADRAS, April 12—Sailed, Mary M Bird, Packard, London.

NEWPORT, May 6—Cleared, Swaledale (s), Van Duen, Montreal.

NEW ROSS, May 6—Sailed, Die Heimath, Kraft, Baltimore (and from Waterford 8th).

PORTMADOC, May 6—Sailed, Helen Douglas, Quebec.

PENANG, March 31—Arrived, S E Voorhis, Fulford, Tuticorin.

Sailed 27th, Milo, Kracht, Singapore.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8—Arrived, Alice, Razetto, Philadelphia via Falmouth for Cork.

Sailed 7th, Clementina S, Bagolan, Ipswich; Mio, Domenico, Boston, E; Parodi & C, Brazzone, Waterford; Argosy, Hatfield, Hamburg; Thos Hilyard, for St Nazaire; Sofiid, Sorensen (from Darien), Maryport.

ROTTERDAM, May 5—Cleared, Pacific, Harris, Philadelphia.

RIGA, April 24—Arrived, Camilla, Beckmann, New York.

RANGOON, April 1—Arrived, Northern Light, Tuff, Rio Janeiro.

SALONICA, April 22—Arrived, Roberto, Astarita, New York.

STETTIN, May 2—Arrived, Maria Adelaide, Pocatis, Baltimore.

SALT POND, WCA, April 13—In port, Susan L Fitzgerald, Leadbetter, and Bolivia, Stevens, wtg.

TRALEE, May 5—Arrived, Brazilian, Beck, Galveston.

TEXEL, May 6—Sailed, Martha A McNeil, Jordan, Rockland, Me (and passed Dover 7th).

WEXFORD, NS, May 6—Sailed, Emma Crosby, Shackford, Sydney, CB.

WATERFORD, May 8—Sailed, Saama, Lundberg, Baltimore.

CADIZ, May 2—As it was calculated that the Sarah E Kennedy's repairs would cost $8,000 at least, she will be put up for sale by auction May 5.

MONTROSE, May 6—In the bay, the Norwegian bark Petrea, from Darien (pitch pine), but cannot get in till top of spring tides.

YOKOHAMA, March 25—The Truth, from Samarang for San Francisco, which put in here with damage, has landed 2,000 baskets of sugar, out of which only 50 are damaged. The remaining 500 baskets, which completes her cargo, will be landed in the course of the next two days, after which the vessel will be overhauled for repairs. [Since reported as having resumed her voyage.]

AMERICAN PORTS.

BOSTON, May 19—Arrived, steamers China (Br), Gill, Liverpool; George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore; Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Panther, Mills, Philadelphia; schrs D C Baker, Baker, do; Island Belle, Woodman, do; William Wiler, Wiler, Delaware City.

Cleared—Steamer Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool; barks Stonewall Jackson, Arbecam, New York; S E Spring, Wooster, Portland; brig C Von Platon (Ger), Pauley, West Hartlepool, Eng; schr Carrie C Miles, Graham, Baracoa.

BALTIMORE, May 19—Arrived, steamer Leipzig (Ger), Hoffman, Bremen; ship Frank N Thayer, Starrett, Boston; bark Leif (Nor), Marcussen, Glasgow via Wilmington, NC.

Also arrived, steamers Louisa, Walker, Edenton, NC; Wm Crane, Taylor, Boston; Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; schrs Chas Platt, Sharp, Boston; Sallie W Kay, Doudy, do; Mabel Thomas, McKenzie, do.

Cleared—Steamers McClellan, March, Providence; Falcon, Kirby, Charleston; barks Wave King, Cornett, Belfast, Ireland; Breidablik (Nor), Jorgensen, do; Gazelle (Nor), Brun, Lough Swilly, Ireland; Ellida (Nor), Boe, Queenstown or Falmouth; Willie McLarren (Br), McLarren, do; New Light, Snow, Rio Janeiro.

Also cleared, steamer D G Foley, Price, Wilmington, NC; Elizabeth, Clark, New York; bark L Jubidrag (Aust), Beelovett, Dublin; schrs Minnie Eakin, Gaskill, Port Antonio, Ja; H T Townsend, Weiden, Calais; Lulu, Snow, Boston; Jessie Elizabeth, Weaver, New Haven.

Sailed—Barks Anna, Ellida, Willie McLaren, Breidablik, Raffaele, Legare and brig Fannie P.

BANGOR, May 17—Arrived, schr Wm Stevens, Elwell, Baltimore.

BELFAST, May 12—Arrived, schrs Harper, Conner, Hoboken; Martha Weeks, Somes, Mount Desert for New York; 13th, bark Fred Eugene, Young, Portland, to load for Boston, thence to Charleston, thence phosphate for United Kingdom; 14th, schrs Ralph Howes, Burgess, Philadelphia; 16th, Daylight, Reed, Baltimore.

Sailed 13th, schrs Fannie & Edith, Bartlett, for City Point, to load for New York; Lillian, Ryan, do, to load for Boston; Hattie, McClintock, Minatitlan, Mex; 14th, Laura H Jones, Cousins, New York; Prescott Hazeltine, McDonald, Jacksonville.

BATH, May 17—Arrived, schrs Searsville, Hart, New York; Alaska, Thorndike, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Ida E Latham, Georgetown; Wm Flint, Pendleton, New York; Express, Tilton, Ireland, and Albert C Paige, Haley, Philadelphia.

BEVERLY, May 18—Arrived, schrs Estelle Day, Tracy, Philadelphia; Franconia, Jordan, Port Johnson.

BRISTOL, May 17—Arrived, schr Condova, Wilson, Georgetown, DC.

CHARLESTON, May 18—Cleared, schr Aneroid, Talbot, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Carrie Nelson, Allen, New York.

19th—Arrived, schr Lily, Cole, New York.

Cleared—Bark Nydia (Br), Harwood, Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamer Seagull, Lockwood, Baltimore; schrs Libby, Worthley, New York; Aneroid.

CITY POINT, May 16—Arrived, schr Eclipse, Conklin, New York for Richmond.

DENNIS, Mass, May 18—Arrived, bark Benj Dickerman, Taylor, Turks Island for Boston.

EAST MACHIAS, May 16—Sailed, schr Lugano, McGowan, West Indies.

FERNANDINA, May 13—Cleared, schr Hattie L Fuller, Smith, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, May 18—Sailed, steamer City of San Antonio, Pennington, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, May 15—Arrived, schr Florida, Gilmore, Bucksport, Me.

KEY WEST, May 11—Sailed, schr Ruth T Carlisle, Smith, Cedar Keys.

19th—Arrived, steamer City of Austin, Eldridge, New York for Galveston (and proceeded).

KENNEBUNKPORT, May 17—Arrived, schr Mary Louisa, Lowell, Port Johnson.

MOBILE, May 19—Cleared, bark Scotland, Rogers, Amsterdam; schr Monadnock, Baker, Caibarien.

MACHIASPORT, May 15—Arrived, schrs Eri, Robinson; Nellie Walker, Drew; Zumpa, Sanborn; Presto, Libby; G W Snow, Colbeth; Dolphin, Colbeth; Reno, Foster; Cygnus, Steele, and Garland, Libby (where from not stated).

Sailed 14th, brigs Ellen H Seaton, Shuleo; 15th, Mary Bartlett, Smith, Cuba; schr Siak, Sherman, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18—Arrived, bark Tolomeo (Aus), Giadulich, Liverpool; schr Jas Ford, Portland.

Cleared—Schr Rita, Mobile.

19th—Arrived, schrs Palma, St Marc; Fred Walton, Rich, New York.

Sailed—Schrs R B Locke, Ruatan; Pilot's Bride, Havana; Lily of the Valley.

NORFOLK, May 17—Arrived, schr Lulu Ammerman, Pierson, New Haven.

NEW BEDFORD, May 17—Arrived, schr Lucy A Blossom, Chatfield, Port Johnson.

19th—Arrived, schr Louisa D, Rathburn, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Charley Bell, St John, NB; Momento, New York.

NEWPORT, May 17, PM—Arrived, schrs J H Burnett, Rasmussen, Fall River for New York; American Eagle, Rose, Dighton for do; Messenger, Spellman, Taunton for do (and all sailed 18th).

18th—Arrived, schrs Mary Natt, Barker, Fall River for New York; Whistler, Keefe, and Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton for do; Marietta Hand, Goldsmith, Providence for do.

Returned—Schrs Messenger, and American Eagle.

Sailed—Schr Thos Potter, Handy, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, May 18—Arrived, schr Brazos, Smith, New York.

PORT GAMBLE, May 11—Sailed, ship Gen Butler, Webb, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELY, May 11—Arrived, bark C L Taylor, Sears, Santa Barbara.

PENSACOLA, May 15—Arrived, schrs P C Schultz, Thompson, Aspinwall; Wm R Huston, Gardner, New Orleans.

PORT ROYAL, SC, May 19—Arrived, steamer Carondelet, McCreery, Fernandina (and sailed for New York).

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—Arrived, steamers Concord, Sturm, New York; Saxon, Snow, Boston; Tonawanda, Sherman, Providence; Vindicator, Rogers, do; bark Ariadne (Br), Trotter, Galway; Fraen (Nor), Essesen, Palermo; schrs H Curtis, Harmon, St John, NB; Josephine, Fickett, do; Clara, Maloney, Bangor; V L Hickman, Kinney, Gardiner; Carrie Bell, Leavy, do; Ada J Simonton, Hall, do; L S Whitmore, Whitmore, do; A C Paige, Haley, do; J M Fitzpatrick, Cranmer, do; R W Huddell, Deputy, Gloucester; J R Ellis, Camp, Egg Island.

Also arrived, bark Susan L Campbell (Br), Brooks, Havre; schrs E R Emerson, Sears, Boston; Lucy D Hunt, do; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Fall River; L & M Reed, Cavalier, Atlantic City; C J Willard, Wallace, Portland; Addie Walton, Hamilton, Kennebec River.

Cleared—Steamers Amerique (Fr), Pouzols, New York; Norfolk, Ford, Fall River; A C Stimers, Warren, New York; barks Aktive (Rus), Eskelin, Cork or Falmouth; Gan Eden, Blair, Portland; brigs Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas; Jas Davis, Ellis, Bangor; schrs Grace Davis, Davis, Lisbon; A R Weeks, Farr, Bristol, Eng, for orders; Emma, Martin, St John, NB; Jed Frye, Langley, Bangor; T T Tasker, Leeds, Boston; Jacob Kienzle, Henkle, do; Abby L Dow, Young, do; A J Laughlin, Smith, Lynn; Ella Matthews, McKlwel, East Cambridge; H M Buell, Ireland, Gloucester; R W Huddell, Deputy, do; Katie G Robinson, Champion, East Braintree; John H. Perry, Baker, New Bedford; Wild Pigeon, Staples, Somerset; Henry Cole, Chadwick, Newport; Lucy Wheatley, Sipple, Georgetown.

Also cleared, steamers Harrisburg, Worth, New York; Allentown, Tuttle, Boston; Achilles, Bacon, Newburyport; bark Sagitta, Taylor, Lynn, E; schrs E F Cabada, Swan, Boston; J A Griffin, Foster, do; W F Phelps, Berry, Roxbury; H P Hallock, Hallock, Hingham; Sarah L Simmons, Gandy, Fall River; C G Cranmer, Cranmer, Bristol, Me; Rockhill, Rockhill, Dighton.

Sailed—Steamers Achilles, Allentown and Harrisburg.

LEWES, Del, May 19—Ship Martha passed to sea yesterday. Bark Nina Sheldon, from London, passed in yesterday.

Arrived, 6:30 AM, 19th—Steamer Albermarle, Gibbs, New York.

Bark Athlete (Br), Hutchinson, from Sunderland, has been ordered to Philadelphia.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 19, PM—Barks Suedna Durkee, Hohenzollern, Hermeline and Sei Fratelli remain for orders.

Ship La Gloire; barks Chignecto, Colorado and Elektra are here, windbound; also barks Fidonte, Nuovo Matteo and Adelina, for New York.

PORTLAND, Me, May 17—Cleared, brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Wiscasset.

Sailed—Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Baltimore.

19th—Arrived, schr G M Porter, Bath, Me.

Returned—Brig Prentiss Hobbs, for Baltimore.

PROVIDENCE, May 18—Arrived, schrs Calvin P Harris, Benton, Georgetown, DC; E & L Cordery, Higbee, Philadelphia; Alexander Young, Blake, do; Julia A Crawford, Hallock, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Susan S Tyler, Bushnell, Port Johnson for do.

Sailed—Schrs George W Whitford, Bryant, Ponce, PR; Carrie S Hart, Davis, Georgetown, DC; Onrust, Winters, Perth Amboy; R S Dean, White, New York; Wm H Bowen, Jackson, do; sloop George W Jenkins, Ellsworth, do.

19th—Arrived, steamers Catharine Whiting, Harding, and Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia.

PAWTUCKET, May 18—Arrived, schrs Julia A Crawford, Hallock, Philadelphia; S S Tyler, Bushnell, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schr Urbana, Allen, New York.

RICHMOND, May 17—Arrived, schrs Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, Me; Harry Landell, Taylor, Norfolk, to load for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11—Arrived, ship Lookout, Wiggin, Bellingham Bay; bark Roswell Sprague, Noroberg, Port Gamble; brig Nautilus, McIsaac, Tahiti.

Sailed—Ship Blue Jacket, Percival, Nanaimo; bark Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, Honolulu; schr Gen Miller, May, Ounalaska.

18th—Sailed, steamer Lord of the Isles (Br), Cowie, Hong Kong.

19th—Arrived, steamer Colorado, Connolly, Hong Kong via Yokohama, with 900 coolies; ship Canada, Bursley, Manila.

SAVANNAH, May 18—Cleared, schrs Starlight, Jones, New York; L C Hickman, Vent, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamer Rapidan, Dakin, New York; schr Enchantress, Phillips, do.

19th—Arrived, steamer H Livingston, Mallory, New York.

Cleared—Barks Tres Auroras (Sp), Castella, Barcelona; Velocity (Nor), Olsen, Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamer Saragossa, Hooper, Baltimore; brig Zerlina (Br), Las Palmas (Canaries).

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 18—Arrived, brigs Isaac Carver, Bangor for Philadelphia; Reporter, do for New York; schrs Annie M Allen, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; James S Hewitt, Philadelphia for do; B F Woolsey, Rondout for Nantucket; Delmont Locke, Bangor for Philadelphia (will remain at this port); Globe and George Kilbourn, do for New York; Kate Lilly, and Maud Gardiner, for do; Pennsylvania, and Mary Susan, Rockland for do; Nettie Cushing, Thomaston for do; Eastern Belle, Bucksport for do; Modesty, Plymouth for do; Ceres, Rockport, Mass, for do; American Eagle, Deer Isle for do; Ellen M Gott, Rockport, Me, for do; Maggie Todd, Calais for do; Bloomer, Mount Desert for Rondout; Mary A Van Cleaf, Rockport, Me, for Nassau; Sallie M Evans, and Fannie Hanmer, Nantucket for Philadelphia; Madagascar, St John for do; James S Watson, Lynn for do; Babel H Irons, Laneville for do; S A Hoffman, Boston for do.

Sailed—All vessels before reported excepting brig Reporter; schrs Sallie M Evans, Mary E Van Cleaf, Delmont Locke, Globe, Eastern Belle, James S Watson, Madagascar, Babel H Irons, Fannie Hanmer, S A Hoffman, George Kilbourn, Ceres, Mary D Cranmer, Telegraph, Bloomer, Kenyon, Almira T Rowland, and J B Allen (ashore).

WILMINGTON, NC, May 19—Arrived, schr G W Anderson, Anderson, New York.

WARREN, May 18—Arrived, schr Joseph Hay, Beebe, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Elvie Davis, Armstrong, Philadelphia.

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BARGE FOR SALE—IN PERFECT ORDER, 110 FEET long, 21 feet beam, 8 feet deep; will carry 360 tons of coal, drawing 7½ feet, and would make a fine propeller or schooner. Address lock box 108 Post office, New Brunswick, N. J.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE COURTS.

Another of the Roberts-Gleason Gang of Forgers on Trial.

How Wall Street Brokers Were Victimized by Forged Bonds.

A BOSTON JEWELLER IN A BAD FIX.

Right of Assessing the Roosevelt Hospital.

Charles J. Williamson, alias Charles J. Perrin, alias Charles E. Farnham, an alleged member of the notorious Roberts-Gleason gang of forgers whose operations startled the country two years ago, was before Judge Sutherland at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, prosecuted by Assistant District Attorneys Lyon and Rollins. There are about forty-five indictments for forgery pending against the prisoner, besides several for burglary and receiving stolen goods, and the case will probably occupy the time of the Court during the whole of next week. The prisoner is defended by Mr. A. Oakey Hall and ex-Judge William M. Curtis. The story of Williamson's connection with the operations of the gang, as detailed by Mr. Lyon in his opening, are substantially these:—The prisoner had, in the summer of 1873, an office in the same building with Louis J. Keepers and one Joseph F. Franklin, by both of whom he was introduced to Mr. Hardenberg, of the firm of Landers & Hardenberg, brokers, at No. 112 Broadway. Williamson and his two friends had many conversations with that gentleman, in which it was made to appear that the former had been unfortunate in business, but had a wealthy and indulgent mother who was willing to lend him bonds upon which to raise advances and take a fresh start. Deceived by these representations, Mr. Hardenberg on the 2d of August loaned to the prisoner $12,700 upon twenty-two forged $1,000 bonds of the New York, Buffalo and Erie Railroad. On August 26 Williamson brought thirty $1,000 bonds of the New York Central Railroad, upon which he received $25,000. Two days afterward he went to the office of Haskins & Braine, No. 12 Broad street, and raised about $18,000 upon twenty forged $1,000 bonds of the New York, Buffalo and Erie Company, and later on the same day he appeared in the office of Eddy & Co., No. 26 Pine street, with thirty Central Railroad bonds of the same description as those furnished to Mr. Hardenberg. Mr. Holbrook, of that firm, examined the bonds and stated incidentally that he was perfectly familiar with the issue, most of which had passed through his hands. After a minute of conversation he picked out one of the bonds and started out to negotiate it. Williamson seemed very much frightened to learn that Mr. Holbrook was so familiar with the bonds, and when that gentleman left the office he suddenly recollected an engagement elsewhere, and departed, leaving his securities behind. Mr. Holbrook on his return had his suspicions aroused by the prolonged absence of his customer, and closely scrutinizing the documents left in his hands, found every one of the thirty bonds a forgery. The investigation which followed this discovery showed that between $300,000 and $400,000 of these bonds had been put upon the market between the 2d and 26th days of August, 1873. The excitement which followed is, doubtless, well remembered by the readers of the HERALD. Meanwhile, every exertion was made to secure the arrest of Williamson, but without success. It has subsequently been discovered that he was arrested in Philadelphia in 1875 under an indictment for receiving stolen goods, under the name of Perrin, and confined in the Tombs for a week. Nobody discovered his identity except the lawyer who defended him and who procured his release. Nothing was seen of him by the authorities again till February of this year, when under the name of Charles E. Farnham he delivered to the Messrs. Rollins, bankers, eighty-eight New York Central Railroad bonds and seventeen of the Union Pacific and California and Oregon Railroad for negotiation. The elder Mr. Rollins took some $60,000 worth of them to Europe to dispose of them. The authorities there discovered them to be forgeries, and arrested Mr. Rollins, who had some difficulty in effecting his release. He is now on his way to this country. After this discovery the police were put upon Williamson's track, and he was caught one day in Wall street, and locked up, under his new name, in the Tombs, where he has since lain. His alleged confederates, Roberts and Gleason, are lying in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial on a civil suit, the juries having disagreed when they were prosecuted criminally.

Edwin D. Wooster, Secretary of the New York Central Railroad, and Charles G. Miller, President of the Buffalo and Erie, were examined yesterday in reference to the bonds purporting to be issued by their respective companies which were negotiated by the prisoner. They each examined large numbers of bonds and pronounced them forgeries. The next witness was Louis J. Keepers, who testified to his share in the transaction substantially as stated above. The case was then adjourned till Monday morning.

BAD FOR A BOSTON JEWELLER.

George Foye, formerly a jeweller in Boston, failed in January, 1874, and offered a compromise of sixty cents on the dollar. A committee of creditors appointed Mr. Eiseman, a leading jeweller, to examine into the case. Mr. Eiseman went to Boston and reported in favor of the compromise. The first instalments became due in September last, but were not paid. Foye fled to California, but three weeks ago he arrived here, and his goods were seized by Custom House officers for non-payment of duty. The Custom House officials took the goods to the leading jewelry houses of the city, and Mr. Eiseman recognized some of them as sold by him in 1874. General M. Gano Dunn, counsel for the creditors, under an act which makes it a misdemeanor for a bankrupt not to turn over all his goods to the assignee, obtained from United States Commissioner Duell a warrant of arrest, and Foye was arrested at the Windsor Hotel, where he was living in splendid style. The prisoner at first refused to tell where his diamonds were, but, after a writ of habeas corpus had been granted by Judge Barrett, he changed his mind and produced the diamonds yesterday afternoon, when they were "sampled" by experts. They are about $3,000 in value, and are mostly diamond rings. Subsequently the prisoner was turned over to a United States Marshal to be taken to Boston for trial.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

The late James H. Roosevelt, as is well known, bequeathed $1,000,000 to the city for the purpose of founding a hospital. The legacy was made conditional, that if the Legislature did not within two years grant a liberal charter the amount of the bequest should be paid over to the United States government. Within the time specified an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature exempting the hospital from taxation and conferring on it other benefits vouchsafed to charitable institutions. The hospital was thereupon built, with accommodation, as is well known, for some 1,500 patients. Last year an assessment of $9,835 was imposed by the city upon the hospital for the construction of a sewer, and in consequence of a failure to pay such assessment the city threatened to sell the institution. This brought the matter into the courts, and after passing through various stages of litigation (reported from time to time in the HERALD) the case came up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on an appeal by the trustees from an order denying a judgment on the pleadings. The whole question is whether under the act of incorporation the institution is exempt from assessment for local improvements. The Court took the papers, reserving decision.

THE CONVICTED BOND FORGERS.

Valentine Gleason and Andrew Roberts, the convicted bond forgers, are becoming wearied of their continuous sojourn in Ludlow Street Jail. Sometime ago an effort was made in the Superior Court to obtain their release, which proved unsuccessful. A motion is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly, to obtain their discharge, on the ground that they are pauper debtors. The case came up for argument yesterday. The application was strenuously resisted by Mr. William Wert Hewitt, who appeared against them in the suits in the Superior Court, in which heavy verdicts were obtained against them, in consequence of which they are now languishing in jail. It is claimed that they have conveyed large sums of money to their friends in fraud of their creditors. The further hearing in the case was adjourned until next Friday.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

The trial of William D. Burchard, the Florida (Orange county) Postmaster, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Benedict and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Burchard was allowed to go on bail to appear at the end of the term for sentence.

Felicia Monteil, a French milliner, obtained yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, a verdict for $203 against Mathilda Sjahl, in whose millinery establishment she was employed.

In the case of Dr. Edward B. Foote, indicted on a charge of sending improper articles through the mails, the trial of which was set down for yesterday, a motion was made by his counsel, Mr. A. H. Purdy, for postponement on the ground of the absence of an important witness. Judge Benedict denied the motion. The case will be proceeded with at once.

Patrick H. Murray brought suit before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, against James Carson, for non-fulfilment of a contract in regard to stone used in the erection of a building at the corner of Worth street and West Broadway. The defence was non-measurement of the stones after they were in the building, which was declared to be an impossibility. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for $318 45.

The trial of the suit of Treadwell vs. Pomeroy and others, involving the validity of a contract for the building of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, was resumed yesterday before Judge Larremore in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. No new evidence of any importance was elicited, and the proceedings were dry and uninteresting. The trial will be continued on Monday.

The firm of Saroni & Lindeman, shirt makers, sold through Springer & Co. the notes they received from their Western customers. Five notes, drawn on a California house, and which it afterward turned out were forged by Saroni, were sold by Springer & Co. for $17,000. Saroni fled to Mexico, and the brokers now sue the firm of Saroni & Lindeman. The trial of the case was commenced yesterday before Judge Van Hoesen. Mr. Lindeman repudiates any liability, as it was not a partnership transaction.

The Supreme Court, General Term, is hurrying through its May calendar with commendable activity. An unusual number of cases was argued yesterday, the facts of which have already been published. Among those argued was the case of the People ex rel. Morgan Jones vs. Allan Campbell, Commissioner; the People ex rel. Martin Freligh vs. George W. Matsell, and the claim of William Thompson for $92 salary as attendant of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. As usual the Court took the papers in each case.

Before Judge Dykman, holding Supreme Court Circuit, there was tried yesterday a suit brought by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against William H. Florence to recover the sum of $8,000, the deficiency on a mortgage which the plaintiffs allege Florence assumed by accepting a certain deed from Thomas C. Fields. The defence was that the deed, which was executed by Fields in Havana, was never delivered to or accepted by Florence. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. Messrs. George W. Cotterell and Willard Bartlett appeared for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Turner, Kirkland and McClure for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

David vs. Gumperts.—The discontinuance will be sustained, which disposes of this case on the payment of $10 costs; such an order will in effect discharge the attachment and end this case. Costs are given because the discontinuance did not occur until the motion was noticed.

Plummer vs. Belden.—This motion is denied because it is apparent that the grounds on which it is based were passed on or should have been presented when the order objected to was applied for; $10 costs to abide the event.

Foster vs. Ellis.—Receiver appointed.

Ellis vs. Foster.—Opinion.

Garset vs. Clark.—Memorandum.

By Judge Daniels.

Taylor vs. Ashley.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In all cases tried during this (May) term in which points were to have been submitted and have not been counsel are requested to hand them in to the Clerk on or before Wednesday, May 24, 1876. By order of

R. L. LARREMORE, Justice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sage vs. Vermilye et al.—Findings settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Fleming vs. Amos.—Default opened conditionally.

McEnerney vs. O'Connor.—Motion granted on payment, within three days, of $10 costs.

Loeser vs. Burns.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

In re E. S. Caldwell.—Leave to sue granted.

Schaffer vs. Meyer.—Complaint dismissed.

Scherer vs. Deckinger.—Motion denied.

Delano vs. Boynton.—Motion denied, without costs.

Southwick vs. Applin.—Judgment for amount claimed.

Brummer vs. Cohn.—Judgment for $8.

Van Buskirk vs. Smith; Edson vs. Smith.—Edward W. Avery appointed receiver.

Mankin vs. Cohn; Reynolds vs. Erhard.—Motion granted.

Downs vs. Newburger.—Motion to punish for contempt denied.

Binkman vs. Oliver.—George N. Hale appointed receiver.

Clarin vs. Delaney; Williams vs. Mapes; Sanxay vs. Caro.—Receiver's bond approved.

Schultz vs. Panser.—Default opened on terms.

Wehmeyer vs. Goetleib.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Downs vs. Newberger.—Motion for new trial denied.

Hanson vs. May.—An indorsement on papers.

Wills vs. Dexter; Asbestos Felting Company.—Motions denied.

Martin vs. Martin.—Motion denied.

Wilson vs. Loeser.—Default opened conditionally.

In re Reilly.—Defendant adjudged to pay $53.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Swiffter vs. Hartman.—Case settled.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Wandell.

LEONTIFF DISCHARGED.

Dr. Leontiff, the Russian physician, who alleges that Mrs. Olga Tchetchului has abducted his two children, had an interview on Thursday afternoon with the lady, at the Russian Consul General's office. Mr. Bodisco, the consul, endeavored to smooth matters over. After the interview had concluded, and as the lady and the two children were going into the street, Leontiff attempted to get possession of them. He was prevented, however. He then commenced to harrangue a crowd who had gathered to see the fun, saying that he was an American citizen and claiming protection. He became violent and boisterous and was vociferously cheered by the crowd. He was ordered away twice or three times by Officer Hogan, but refused to go. He was then arrested. On being brought to the Tombs the Court had been adjourned, consequently he was taken back to the New street police station, where he passed Thursday night. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Wandell on a charge of disorderly conduct. His Honor, after hearing the evidence, discharged him, concluding that he had been more sinned against than sinning.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION OF PROPERTY.

John A. Machado, Jr., was yesterday arraigned on a charge of perjury. In August, 1875, the defendant and his father boarded with a Mrs. Isabella Berrand, at No. 476 West Twenty-second street. Some months subsequently the latter died and Machado, it is alleged, took out letters of administration for her property, which was valued at something between $8,000 and $10,000, swearing that he was her nephew and her nearest of kin. In this way he got possession of the property, which, it is charged, he converted to his own use. Robert Lalia, of No. 259 West Forty-third street, appeared and testified that he was the only lawful brother of the deceased, Mrs. Berrand, and that Machado in swearing that he was her nearest of kin was guilty of deliberate perjury.

The father of the prisoner, who is an old slave trader, is now under $6,000 bail on two charges of perjury. Machado was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Kilbreth.

DEFRAUDED BY HIS FRIEND.

Some time ago Thomas Logan, of No. 53 Spring street, was sent to the Island on a charge of intoxication. In the meantime his friend, John Smith, obtained possession of his bank book and by means of it made out a check on the Dry Dock Bank for $8, to which he forged Logan's name. He got the money and with it went to see the Centennial. Yesterday he was arrested and at this court was committed for trial.

A HORSE THIEF COMMITTED.

Frank Campbell, of No. 400 West Seventeenth street, was held for trial on a charge of being implicated in the theft of a horse belonging to Isaac Doorman, of No. 840 Greenwich street. Walter Skiff, of No. 540 West Forty-fifth street, has already been indicted on the same charge.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Duffy.

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.

Ernest Felt, aged eleven years, of No. 240 West Thirty-sixth street, was charged by Officer Casey, of the Ninth precinct, with stealing a horse. About six o'clock on Thursday evening the officer arrested Felt in Hudson street, on complaint of Wolf Rogers, of No. 541 Hudson street, who stated that young Felt offered to sell him a horse for $100, and finally reduced the price to $12. When asked where he got the animal he said that he found it running loose in Spring street. Felt was remanded to await an owner for the horse.

A SELF-CONFESSED THIEF.

For some time past valuable goods have been disappearing from the Appraiser's office, No. 402 Washington street. A watch was set, and on the 16th inst. a man named Henry C. McCabe, a loiterer around the place, was seen to leave the office after having concealed three pieces of embroidery valued at $8 50 under his coat. A warrant was at once procured, and on Thursday Roundsman Warlow, of the Court squad, arrested McCabe at his residence, No. 546 Broome street. When brought before Judge Duffy, yesterday, McCabe confessed his crime, and also stated that he had often stolen goods from the office of Mr. Gibson, and being deeply penitent restored a portion of them. The Court held him in $500 bail to answer.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Peter Flaherty, of No. 5 Batavia street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice Wandell to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on his wife, Eliza, on Thursday evening. Mrs. Flaherty is in the hospital.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

Yesterday for the third time this week the case of William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney to recover $178,000 from the city of Brooklyn for labor and material furnished in the Hempstead storage reservoir, was called in the City Court, Part 1, before Judge McCue. Mr. J. M. Parsons, who appeared as representative of the Attorney General, in conjunction with Corporation Counsel De Witt, for the defence, asked that the case stand over until he should be relieved of his engagements in New York. If it was put over to the June term it would be an accommodation to him. Mr. J. M. Van Cott, counsel for the defence, said that there were 120,000 different calculations in the estimates, and if each one is to be disputed it would be impossible to try the case before a jury. He therefore moved a reference. Mr. Parsons said they would probably make an issue on the accuracy of the measurements, but he believed the case can be tried before a jury. Counsel said it would be more satisfactory to both sides to allow the case to stand over for the term. It would relieve the Court of the responsibility of pressing the case to trial without full preparation. Judge McCue said there was no responsibility with the Court. The responsibility, if any, rests with the Attorney General. Time enough had been given the State to prepare for trial. The case was finally set down for trial on the first Monday in June.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 19, 1876.

Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, May 22, 1876.—Nos. 168, 174, 48, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183.

BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday a communication was received from the Secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic asking for a police escort or Decoration Day, and also requesting the Board to permit the veterans of the force to participate in the celebration. Referred to the Superintendent.

Sergeant Thompson, of the Sanitary Corps, was transferred to the Seventeenth precinct.

Arthur Arlander, J. W. Shiel, R. H. Clark, J. T. Masterson, Cornelius Kirby, George N. Boyle, Martin Finnerty and George H. Dilks were appointed policemen. The last named is the son of Inspector Dilks, and was formerly in the detective office, from which he resigned on being remanded to post duty.

On motion of Commissioner Nichols a resolution was adopted requesting the Department of Docks to sink cribwork on the exterior water line on the south side of Randall's Island, to furnish proper and convenient places for depositing the dirt resulting from street cleaning.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WARD.

Captain Ward, of the Twenty-second precinct, was yesterday arraigned on the charge of allowing liquor to be sold on Sunday in the Central Park Garden. The Captain submitted the case after testifying that he saw nothing in the garden on the day specified to indicate a violation of the law.

The case was then referred to the full Board for decision.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Rowan, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be relieved from duty by Commodore Nicholson on the 1st of June next.

The United States steamer Alert, Commander I. D. Marvin, will shortly proceed to Gibraltar.

The storeship Supply, which has arrived at Philadelphia with Centennial goods, will act as a tender to the frigate Minnesota, and take the apprentices of that vessel out to sea for a practice cruise.

Captain Bishop, commanding the marine guard at the Navy Yard, whose commission, giving him full rank since the 1st of January last, has been received, will start for Annapolis this morning in charge of a large draft of men for the United States ship Constellation. Captain Bishop's force on the United States frigate Colorado is a credit to the service.

Everything is exceedingly dull at the Navy Yard, operations being generally suspended.

The frigate Trenton, concerning which there are great expectations, is getting her new boilers at Roach's works. She is to carry twelve eight-inch rifles, mounted on the new style of iron carriages, the recoil check by hydraulic pressure. When thoroughly fitted out she will probably be detailed as the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron.

The old storeship Guard, which has seen so much active service, especially in connection with the Darien Canal surveys, is lying in ordinary at the Cob dock.

The torpedo boat Intrepid, Commander Huntington, now lying alongside the Ordinance dock, will probably proceed to the station at Newport for practice. Several officers have been detached from the yard to join the torpedo school, and during the summer some very interesting experiments may be looked forward to.

Estimates are now being made for the repairs of the Ordnance wharf and for the grading of the Ordnance dock itself.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTES.

Several hundred cigars and cigarettes, and a quantity of aguardiente, smuggled ashore at pier 13 North River, and captured by Customs Inspector Dumont, were turned into the Seizure Room yesterday. Two cases of cigarettes ex Canada, for Havre, were also turned in.

No disposition has yet been made of the six trunks of silks and laces which belonged to Mme. Moran seized by Special Treasury Agent Captain Chalker, about two years ago, and valued when captured at $15,000. About a year ago they were confiscated to the government, but a writ of error which was granted has caused the goods to await a rehearing of the case. The silks were for fashionable residents of this city and placed in the lower part of the trunks, and the top was filled with articles of Mme. Moran's clothing.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISION.

The following Treasury order was received at the Custom House yesterday, and settles the question of "packed packages" for foreign express companies, which has been related at length in these columns:—

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND OTHERS:—

The following act of Congress, approved May 1, is published for the information of all concerned:—

AN ACT to provide for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That a separate entry may be made of one or more packages contained in an importation of packed packages, consigned to one importer or consignee, and concerning which packed packages no invoice or statement of contents or value has been received. Every such entry shall contain a declaration of the whole number of parcels contained in such original packed package, and shall embrace all the goods, wares and merchandise imported in one vessel at one time for one and the actual owner or ultimate consignee.

SEC. 2.—That the importer's, consignee's or agent's oath, prescribed by section 2,841 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby modified for the purposes of this act so as to require the importer, consignee or agent to declare therein that the entry contains an account of all the goods —— imported in the ——, whereof —— is master, from ——, for account of ——, which oath so modified shall, in each case, be taken on the entry of one or more packages contained in an original package. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to relieve the importer, consignee or agent from producing the oath of the owner or ultimate consignee in every case now required by law, or to provide that an importation may consist of less than the whole number of parcels contained in any packed package or packed packages consigned in one vessel at one time to one importer, consignee or agent.

SEC. 3.—That all provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Officers of the customs will be governed accordingly.

C. F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Alderman Lysaght, who is suffering from consumption, has been unable to be out for some days owing to the state of the weather. For a short time yesterday he was about the City Hall among his *confrères*, looking quite ill. It is said that he contemplates a trip to Florida.

The bitter word-war between some of the republican and Tammany Aldermen on Thursday was the excitement about the City Hall yesterday, and there is danger that there may be blows struck yet, growing out of the eulogy by General Pinckney of the colored troops, who fought nobly.

The private secretary of Commissioner Campbell wishes it officially announced that his chief has no idea of resigning the office of Public Works Commissioner. This settles an absurd rumor.

President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, acted as Mayor yesterday.

The full text of George Ticknor Curtis' opinion as to the rights of the city in the ferry of the New England Transportation Company from Mott Haven to Jersey City and the ferry from the foot of Liberty street to Jersey City had a circulation yesterday among forty-seven taxpayers who read the *City Record*. The Aldermen, at their next meeting, will likely order legal proceedings to be commenced against the companies interested, with a view of preventing the running of through sleeping cars between Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

On the 15th of February last Mr. Henry Hanks, a bachelor, about seventy years of age, committed suicide at one of our city hotels, and the impression was at the time that it was on account of pecuniary embarrassment. Since that time friends of his who knew him intimately have appeared and have been looking into the deceased gentleman's affairs. It is their impression that he left $150,000 in United States coupon bonds, but though they have searched through all the safe deposit companies' places in the city they have been unable to find them. Some few days before his death it is said that Mr. Hanks made a will, but what has become of the will is not known. At the time of his death his effects were searched, but beyond a few memoranda of income tax payments and his clothing nothing was found to show what had become of his money.

The following Personal in to-day's paper is in connection with this subject:—"Parties having had any business connection with, or knowledge of the affairs of Henry Hanks, late of New York city, will confer a favor by addressing S. J., box 551 Post office."

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your edition of the 18th inst. you made an error similar to one made in the *City Record* of 17th inst. which was corrected in that paper this morning, as follows:—

In the quarterly report of the Department of Public Works, published in the *City Record* of the 17th inst., by a typographical error the Commissioner of Public Works was made to say that by a modification made by him in an existing contract for supplying the city with Croton pipes a saving had been effected of "more than $8,000." The report should have read that the amount saved to the city was $80,000.

Please insert the correction and oblige, very respectfully,

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Commission of Public Works.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1876.

OUR OLD PEOPLE.

The Life and Recollections of a Sailor and Soldier of 1812.

A Delaware Lady at Ninety-One Discussing Revolutionary Matters.

PIONEER LIFE AND TRAVELLING IN ALABAMA, 1816.

WILLIAM BATCHELOR.

THE BLESSING OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY—BALTIMORE AS IT WAS—JEFFERSON, LUTHER MARTIN, BURR AND BLENNERHASSETT.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17, 1876.

William Batchelor is ninety years old, but no one would suppose so from his appearance. He stands six feet in his stocking feet and is as straight as a ramrod. He has a bold, fiery look out of the eyes utterly inconsistent with senility, and when he talks it is with a confident voice, such as one would expect to hear from a man just starting out in life. His laugh is a perfect guffaw, ringing clear and distinct, as though he meant to enjoy the joke and he didn't care who joined in. No person in the State of Maryland is better entitled to speak of his ancestors in the Revolution. His father lost four brothers, slain at Germantown and Brandywine, as did also his mother, and the former, after fighting through the Revolutionary War, was at length killed at Fort George, Canada, in the war of 1812. Mr. Batchelor was born at Fort McHenry, in the harbor of Baltimore.

A NONAGENARIAN ON THE CENTENNIAL.

When asked his views with reference to the Centennial, he said:—"I am an American, and I think the celebration ought to be grand. If ever there was an occasion for thankfulness and rejoicing it will be when this great Republic reaches the hundredth year of its existence. I have sailed pretty much over the world, have been into nearly all the ports of any importance, and have had abundant opportunities to observe the workings of other political systems, and never yet have I had occasion to regret that I am an American citizen.

WASHINGTON'S BLESSING.

"I have seen General Washington. He put his hands on my head and blessed me at West Point Fort. (Here the old gentleman was moved to tears.) It was somewhere about 1798. West Point was nothing like what it is now. Washington was on a visit to the fort. He sat in a chair and the children were brought up to him. When told that a child was the son of an old soldier, he would place both his hands on his head and say, 'God bless the child,' with the greatest fervor; but if nothing was said about its parentage, he would simply say, 'Bless the child.'

"I subsequently returned to Fort McHenry with my parents. The fort is very different now from what it used to be. The star fort which was there then still remains; but all else is changed. At that time it was said to be three miles from the city, and we had to walk down to it. Now, I believe, the city extends nearly, if not quite, to the fort. Jones' Falls at that time emptied into the river, about forty yards below Pratt street bridge. There were no wharves and piers in those days, and I have seen ships come up to the foot of Gay street and take in cargoes. They were small in comparison with those which now ply between Baltimore and foreign ports.

EXTINCT MORALITY.

"There was an old wooden theatre here. The first circus I have any recollection of exhibited at the corner of Lombard and Exeter streets. I have never danced or played a game of any kind in my life. I went to sea for twenty-four years, but never touched a drop of liquor and don't know the taste of it. My wife there, who is eighty-six years old, is the same way."

At this point the old lady, who is slightly deaf, thought we were speaking of the colored population, and burst in with "Out upon 'em, the nasty, dirty, treacherous wretches. I never allow 'em to come into the house. I always detested 'em," and she walked out of the room, evidently highly incensed at the recollection, perhaps, of some obnoxious clause of the Civil Rights bill. "There were none of these lager beer shops or dance houses in old times. We used to have bear fights sometimes out here on Landenslager's Hill, generally about Christmas. Old Landenslager kept a groggery up there. You can see the old house now, and they would chain the bear up and set the dogs on him. Some thought it rare sport, but I never could see the fun of it. I suppose Landenslager did it to draw custom to his shop. People were more friendly then, it appears to me, than they are now. We had no to-do about religion. Pretty much all thought the same thing. There was no talk about slavery—it was all right then. (Here the old lady took another shy at the Africans and was good-humoredly reproved by her lord and master.) We had no woman's rights nor Spiritualism—the people had more sense. The old women used to believe in witchcraft, but as they did not act on it it was perfectly harmless.

BALTIMORE'S EARLY COMMERCE.

"The trade of Baltimore was large both in flour and tobacco. Thomas Tenant, Billy Patterson and Buchanan were the prominent men in the city about 1801, 1802 and 1803. Patterson lived on Philpot street, where the negroes have a manufacturing establishment now. I remember when his daughter married Bonaparte. There was a good deal said about it at the time.

PROMINENT FIGURES OF THE PAST.

"The house where Luther Martin used to live is still standing out on Monument street. I have seen him often, but I do not know that I ever saw him sober. He generally had a black fellow to follow him around and take care of him. I recollect when he was counsel for Burr and Blennerhassett. I have often seen Wilkinson, who took Burr prisoner. I have seen Mr. Jefferson many a time in the city here. He used to stop at Briden's Hotel. He was a plain-looking old citizen. He used to look like a country farmer. He generally rode to Baltimore on horseback. I served with Pinckney in the war of 1812. He had command of the rifle battalion. He had a squeaky voice, not very well suited for a commander. I have often seen William Wirt, Robert Goodloe Harper and General Stricker.

"I was in the neighborhood when the riot took place in 1812, at the time General Lingan was killed. I have always regarded it as a bad affair. I never had any taste for rioting. The 'old town' boys and the 'new town' boys used to have stone fights, but I always got away from them as far as possible.

FIGHTING IN 1812.

"At the breaking out of the war in 1812 many of the ships were turned into privateers. I was mainly engaged in this business during the war. I served on the Comet and the Chasseur. The last fight I had on the water was with the St. Lawrence. She was a Baltimore built vessel, and at one time belonged to Mr. Tenant. She was captured by the British and recaptured by us. I reached here from New York just as martial law was declared in 1814. I had not been in the house twenty minutes before I was summoned to the field. I picked up a gun and joined the Fifty-first regiment Massachusetts volunteers. The hills around the city were covered with soldiers, but they had no arms to give them. We marched down to North Point and fought the battle. I thought it rather slow. I had been used to going into battle with sword and pistol at close quarters. As soon as the fight was over I returned to New York and went to sea on the Chasseur.

"I took very little interest in elections; never bothered myself about politics; but this I will say, I never voted for General Jackson."

Mr. Batchelor talked with volubility, and his recollection seemed to be very clear of the scenes through which he had passed; but as he is an attaché of a bank the interview was cut short by the hour striking for him to resume his duties.

MRS. ROBERTS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD DELAWARE LADY—AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY WHO CLUNG TO THE CROWN—WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., May 16, 1876.

Mrs. Roberts, of this place, is ninety-one years of age, hale and hearty, and bids fair to behold the dawning of the twentieth century. She told me to-day that she was born about fifty miles from Middletown, in the centre of Kent county. Many of the houses now standing here were old and decayed then. St. Anne's church was built of English brick in 1705.

"The first missionary that I ever heard of as sent to the church from England," continued the old lady, "was Philip Redding. He preached for some years before the Revolution, but when the war broke out his allegiance was so strong to the Crown that he couldn't give up praying for the King, so he was requested to 'step down and out.' My grandfather, whom I remember very distinctly, wore small clothes to the day of his death; that is, knee breeches and a cocked hat. He died in 1800. John Vance Hyatt, a lieutenant in the army during the Revolution, was an uncle of mine. He was a prisoner for sixteen months on Long Island. During that time he made for himself some clothes, small clothes and a vest, in which he was buried. He was buried at Drawyer's church in 1806. (This is a very old Presbyterian church a few miles from Middletown.) My uncle took a pretty active part in politics up to the day of his death and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He didn't talk much about the war, though he must have seen a great deal of it. I know he was in a good many battles. He was a member of the Cincinnati."

A CERTIFICATE OF THE CINCINNATI.

At this point the old lady produced a certificate of membership signed by General Washington in 1787. It ran thus:—

> Be it known that John Vance Hyatt, a lieutenant in the late army of the United States, is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the officers of the American Army at the period of its dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave independence to North America as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for public defence and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same.
>
> In testimony whereof I, the President of said society, have hereunto set my hand at Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States. By order.
>
> J. KNOX, Secretary.
>
> G. WASHINGTON, President.

The signature of General Washington, in a bold, round hand, is in the left hand corner of the document, while that of John Knox is on the right. In the centre is the American eagle. In the left hand corner is a man in armor, bearing the United States flag; a lot of chains are at his feet, the British lion is couching, while the eagle is in the act of pouncing down. Beneath all stands a woman with the British crown sliding from her head. At the foot and in the centre of the certificate are a number of ships representing commerce, while on the right Fame blows her trumpet. In either corner is the obverse seal of the society. The whole is beautifully executed. The paper is yellow with age and of rather coarser material than would be employed nowadays for the same purpose. The old lady prized the relic very highly. She had it framed and covered with glass and was evidently somewhat alarmed when it passed into other hands than her own. She also showed the writer a painted medallion of John Vance Hyatt, with a guard made of his hair, also a portrait done in India ink; but what seemed to be her treasure and what, no doubt, is a valuable relic, was a mantle of silk and linen in which her grandfather was baptized. It was lined with white satin, trimmed with pink, and was made especially for that occasion. It was 147 years old and in an excellent state of preservation, though here and there in the folds and creases time had made its mark, the satin was yellow with age and the pink had almost faded into white. It was a curious relic, as showing the customs that prevailed with regard to baptism 147 years ago. It is styled a mantle because there is no other name to give it, but it is utterly unlike any garment in use now for the same purpose.

DELAWARE'S GAY DAYS.

The old lady said that in her day Cæsar Rodney, the Bayards and Claytons and old George Read were the prominent men. This country wore a far different aspect then from what it does now. During the Revolution they were so near the water that there was no protection, and there was almost a cessation of industry. The people were gay and lively when she was young; in fact, that was the reputation Delaware bore, or this part of it, up to the time of the war. But hard times had come; the country was impoverished, and the spirit had in a great measure died out. She had heard that better times were coming, and she trusted this might be the case, as the hundredth anniversary of American independence should be celebrated in a manner befitting the importance of the event.

"CAPTAIN" FITZPATRICK.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY AN OLD ALABAMA PIONEER—SAD TRAVELLING EXPERIENCE—GENERAL JACKSON OUTDONE IN BRAVERY BY BILL WEATHERFORD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14, 1876.

"Captain" Byrd Fitzpatrick was born in Greene county, Georgia, in 1798, and is one of the pioneers of Alabama. He resides now in a solitary farm house, nine miles northwest of Union Springs, and your correspondent, in his trip thither, had quite a rough horseback ride over prairie roads, in whose sticky mud and treacherous mire his horse sunk knee deep at almost every step. The Fitzpatrick family has taken an active part in the development of the State, and is well known throughout Alabama. The youngest brother of the old gentleman on whom I called was the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, who died in November, 1869. He had served two terms as Governor of Alabama. On the death of Senator Lewis in 1848, Governor Fitzpatrick was appointed by Governor Chapman to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of the United States. In 1853 he succeeded Colonel King in the Senate, by the appointment of Governor Collier, and was elected by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term. In 1855 he was re-elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. The highest honor of the Senate was conferred upon him, in his election as President of the Senate *pro tem.*, in which capacity he served in four sessions of Congress. At the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1860, he was nominated for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Mr. Douglas, but declined the nomination. Whenever, during my interview with Captain Fitzpatrick, any allusion was made to his deceased brother, he spoke of him in a tone which showed how fondly he cherishes his memory.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.

I found Captain Fitzpatrick well preserved for his age and possessed of a remarkably tenacious memory. He was attired in a suit of common homespun, considerably patched up, and neither his dress nor his manners, which had still a tinge of the early pioneer life, would have betrayed a member of the distinguished family. However, under the discolored and threadbare coat beat a warm, sympathetic heart, and in his eyes, dimmed by age, was still an occasional gleam of the old fire.

Captain Fitzpatrick came to Alabama in 1816, and he and the other pioneers that accompanied him first settled at the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers, five miles above the present site of the city of Montgomery. The following were the first settlers in that locality, all of whom had come from Georgia:—Jesse Evans, a brother-in-law of Fitzpatrick; Benjamin Baldwin, also a brother-in-law, and the father of Colonel B. J. Baldwin; Steven Hawkins, "old man" Hall and the brothers Philip, Joseph, Byrd and Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

THE ROUTE OF THE PIONEERS.

"We travelled"—I here use Captain Fitzpatrick's exact words—"in old fashioned wagons, with linen coverings, with four horses to each wagon. We had to go through the Creek Nation, who were then tolerably friendly to the whites. We travelled over the old State road, which ran from east to west, and was only a blind wagon trail, and as we drove our cattle and hogs with us we could make an average of only twenty miles a day. We had to swim creeks and make bridges; the Indians frequently assisted us in making bridges. We first crossed the Ocmulgee River, which was then the dividing line between Georgia and the Creek Nation. We constructed a flat and crossed on it. We next crossed Flint River on a ferryboat. There was a regular ferry kept there by a half-breed named Marshall. We then reached the Chattahoochee River, which we crossed at the present site of the city of Columbus. No white people were living there at that time. A half-breed, named McIntosh, kept a regular ferryboat on the Chattahoochee. Some twenty years later this same McIntosh was killed by the order of a Creek chief, named Opothleoholo, for having sold to Georgia a tract of Creek lands extending from the Ocmulgee to the Flint River. We next forded Line Creek, which was then the dividing line between the Creek Nation and Mississippi Territory. Line Creek is twenty miles distant from the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, where we settled. We made 200 miles in about ten days. We camped out every night. There was lots of game along our route, such as bears, deer and turkeys, but we had no time to go hunting. On our whole route we passed not a single white settlement. Indian settlements, however, were quite frequent. It was only the Fitzpatrick family that travelled together; the others followed on behind on our trail.

SLOW, TEDIOUS AND FATIGUING

as was the mode of travel in 1816, still it was an improvement on travelling only fifteen years previous, when it took a party of emigrants 120 days to reach the section of country southwest of this place from North Carolina. In December, 1801, a party set out from North Carolina, consisting of Thomas Malone, a young clerk in the land office at Raleigh; John Murrel and his family, James Moore, Goodway Myrick, George Nosworthy, Robert Catier, William Murrel and sixty negroes. With great difficulty they ascended the Blue Ridge with their wagons, and descended through its dark gorges into the valley of the Tennessee. Constructing flat boats at Knoxville they floated down the river to the head of the Mussel Shoals, where they disembarked at the wigwam of a Cherokee chief named Double Head. Placing their effects upon the horses, which had been brought down from Knoxville by land, they departed on foot for the "Bigby settlements" about St. Stephen's, some eighty miles above Mobile, and to which not a solitary direct path led. After a fatiguing march they reached the place of Levi Cutbert, a celebrated Chickasaw chief, who gave them the necessary directions. They then came upon the Tombigbee, at the cotton gin which had, not long before, been erected by the American government to encourage the Chickasaws in the cultivation of cotton.

DISASTROUS VOYAGE IN A CANOE.

"To lessen the fatigues of the long and painful trip the party constructed two canoes at this point, each forty feet in length and very large, but of miserable workmanship, being built with no other tools than axes and grubbing hoes. These they launched on the river in parallel positions, five feet apart. They were connected by a platform made of cane, upon which were deposited the effects of the party, and piled up high above the heads of the emigrants, who sat down in long rows in the two canoes. A few of the men went by land with the horses toward St. Stephen's, to make preparations for the arrival of the main party. This rude and singular craft, then quite common in savage regions, had proceeded but two miles down the rapid, crooked and swollen stream, when it struck with great force against a log which extended half across the channel, and immediately disappeared. The cane ligament which bound the canoes burst asunder, and every soul was washed overboard. Those who rose again were presently seen struggling with the torrent amid the wreck, now tossed about in the fury of the waters. Murrel rose, but there was in his arms the lifeless body of his daughter. His wife also came to the surface, with a babe at her breast, both happily alive. Malone and others, swimming ashore, became active in assisting many of the party in reaching limbs of trees by extending to them grape vines and canes. At length all who survived huddled upon a small piece of land, surrounded by water.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"It was now night. No succor came to the wrecked party. Benumbed with cold, they hovered together, shivering and knocking their limbs against each other, while their wet apparel seemed to freeze upon them. It was two miles back to their last camping place, and the route lay through thick cane and water and over small islands. A resolute young negro volunteered to find their last camping place. He plunged into the low grounds and groped his way toward the camp. Two long hours passed away, when the cheerful halloo of the negro was heard. It was answered by a shout from the whole party. In the darkness was seen an indistinct light, which shone over the tops of the distant canes. It was a brand of fire, which the courageous negro had brought from the deserted camp. He pushed on, with a cracking, crashing noise, familiar only to those who have walked through the dense swamps of the Southwest. Fires were kindled with dry cane, and around them sat the sufferers until the morning sun dispelled the horrid night. It was now ascertained that one white child and twenty-one negroes were entombed in the waters of the Tombigbee.

THE SURVIVORS

groped their way to the cotton gin without provisions, without hats, without tools, without firearms, without money, and with no clothes except those which drooped upon their weary limbs. They were friendless and alone in a savage country, far from their point of destination, and still further from their native land. They were only saved from starvation by their dogs, who hunted rabbits, opossums and raccoons for their famished owners."

"When you arrived at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers," asked the correspondent of Captain Fitzpatrick, "how did the country look?"

"There was only wild forest and dense cane brake. After having secured some little comfort—and it was mighty little in those rough times—we proceeded to cut down the cane, which, after it had remained on the ground for about two weeks to dry, was burned. After the ground had thus been cleared we planted corn. We only had one plough between us, so we dug holes with our hoes and planted the corn in the holes. The Indians, who lived on the west side of the river, were friendly and good neighbors. They sold us venison, fish, turkey and honey, and we paid them in silver coin or in spoiled flour. We got the damaged flour from the quartermaster at Fort Jackson, and paid $1 a barrel for it."

FORT JACKSON IN 1816.

"How was the fort provisioned at that time?"

"The provisions were brought up from Mobile in barges, which were about four weeks coming."

"Was there much of a garrison, Captain?"

"The garrison consisted of 150 regular United States troops, and was commanded by Major Cavanaugh. In 1819, when the State was admitted into the Union, this same Major Cavanaugh ran for the Legislature, but was defeated by my brother, Philip Fitzpatrick. It was at Fort Jackson where I first saw the celebrated Creek chief, William Weatherford. He was a man of powerful frame and very commanding in his appearance."

The following is Pickett's account of Weatherford's surrender after the battle of the Horseshoe. It is characteristic of the man who, for so long a time, had proved a terror to the American settlers:—

> Deputations of chiefs continually arrived, and submitted, in behalf of themselves and their people, to such terms as General Jackson thought proper to impose. Among the most conspicuous of those was William Weatherford, who led the Indians at Fort Mims and at the battles of Calebee and Holy Ground. Jackson had directed that he should be captured, if possible, and brought to him, confined, to receive such punishment as his crimes merited. Weatherford, a man without fear, boldly resolved to appear at the American camp voluntarily. Mounting the same splendid gray steed which had borne him over the bluff at the Holy Ground, he rode within a few miles of Fort Jackson, when a fine deer crossed his path and stopped within shooting distance, which he fired at and killed. Reloading his rifle with two balls, for the purpose of shooting the Big Warrior, should he give him any cause, at the fort, he placed the deer behind his saddle and advanced to the American outposts. Some soldiers, of whom he politely inquired for Jackson's whereabouts, gave him some unsatisfactory and rude replies, when a gray-headed man, a few steps beyond, pointed him to the marquee. Weatherford rode up to it and checked his horse immediately at the entrance, where sat the Big Warrior, who exultingly exclaimed—
>
> "Ah! Bill Weatherford, have we got you at last!" The fearless chieftain cast his keen eyes at the Big Warrior and said in a determined tone, "You damned traitor, if you give me any insolence I will blow a ball through your cowardly heart." General Jackson now came running out of the marquee with Colonel Hawkins, and in a furious manner exclaimed, "How dare you, sir, to ride up to my tent, after having murdered the women and children at Fort Mims!"
>
> Weatherford said:—"General Jackson, I am not afraid of you. I fear no man, for I am a Creek warrior. I have nothing to request in behalf of myself; you can kill me if you desire. But I come to beg you to send for the women and children of the war party who are now starving in the woods. Their fields and cribs have been destroyed by your people, who have driven them to the woods without an ear of corn. I hope that you will send out parties who will safely conduct them here in order that they may be fed. I exerted myself in vain to prevent the massacre of the women and children at Fort Mims. I am now done fighting. The Red Sticks are nearly all killed. If I could fight you any longer I would most heartily do so. Send for the women and children. They never did you any harm. But kill me if the white people want it done."
>
> At the conclusion of those words many persons who had surrounded the marquee exclaimed, "Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!" General Jackson commanded silence, and in an emphatic manner said, "Any man who would kill as brave a man as this would rob the dead."
>
> He then invited Weatherford to alight, drank a glass of brandy with him, and entered into a cheerful conversation under his hospitable marquee. Weatherford gave him the deer, and they were then good friends. He took no further part in the war except to influence his warriors to surrender.

PIONEER PASTIMES.

In the course of our conversation Captain Fitzpatrick alluded to his hunting expeditions at the very place where now the city of Montgomery is situated, and which then (1816–17) was a wilderness of forest and swamp. Hunting and fishing were the only pastimes, and even indulged in on the Sabbath. There were no ladies the young men could visit. "There warn't women enough to court," said the old pioneer, with a humorous twinkle in his eye. There were no preachers and no preaching then; and not until the autumn of 1818 did some few Methodist and Baptist preachers from Georgia venture into the vastnesses of the Alabama wilderness.

DANGERS OF LUMBERING.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BENEATH TWO HUNDRED ROLLING LOGS—DROWNED WHILE RUNNING LOGS—KILLED BY A LOG JUMPING A SHUTE.

MANSFIELD, Pa., May 16, 1876.

The running of lumber down the precipitous and rocky mountain tributaries of the Susquehanna and its branches is one of the most perilous of vocations, and only the most daring and active of the lumbering classes engage in it. Some of these streams are little better than wild torrents, dashing over beds of huge jutting rocks, and the guiding of logs over their precipices and through their roaring chasms is attended with no little loss of life during the course of a season, while the starting of a "rolling" of logs from its place on their steep banks frequently results in one or more of the "runners" being caught in the avalanche and crushed to death. Reports of three unusually shocking casualties among the lumbermen have been received here, all having occurred on Saturday.

A gang of men were running the logs piled on the steep banks of Slate Run down that stream to the larger stream of Pine Creek. Several "rollings" had been successfully started into the water, when an extraordinarily large one, containing over 200 logs, was encountered about a mile above the mouth of the creek. The head runner ordered George Shampane and Abram Seacresse, two of his best men, to release the forward log and start the rolling into the creek. The former started the head log, the latter standing near by. The bank was uncommonly steep, and more logs were pressing directly on the one released than the runner supposed. The consequence was that before Shampane could get out of the way the whole 200 came thundering down the slope. He was knocked down by the head log and each of those following it rolled over him in succession. He was crushed into a shapeless mass. Seacrease was caught by one of the logs and had one leg, an arm and his shoulder blade broken. Shampane was a young man, but one of the most daring and skilful log runners in the Susquehanna region.

Saturday afternoon a gang was running logs down Briery Gulch Run, when a bad jam occurred at the head of Old Jake's Falls. This is a spot where the water has a fall of twenty-five feet in a distance of 100, and gets its name from a noted lumberman known as "Old Jake" Hooper, who rode the falls some years ago on a two-foot pine log. When the jam mentioned above occurred two men, named Oscar Shelp and Frank Godley, jumped on the logs with their pike poles and began disengaging the head logs forming the obstruction. Having started some of them they were about to take a position less dangerous, when the logs they were standing on became loosened and started for the falls. Both men sprang for a lodged stick of timber, but missed it, and were the next instant swept with the rolling and crashing logs through the falls. Their bodies were recovered a mile and a half below, crushed and mangled beyond all recognition.

At some points along the streams the banks are so high that shutes are made from the top to the bottom by which the logs are carried to the stream. It is not an uncommon thing for them in their rapid passage to jump from the shute. On Saturday, on Pine Creek, logs were being carried to the water in this way. William Jea, a chopper, was chopping a few feet away from the shute. Suddenly a large pine log, meeting with some obstruction in its passage, jumped the shute, and, flying with great velocity through the air, struck Jea in the back and carried him with it to the water below. Every bone in the unfortunate man's body was broken.

STATEN ISLAND MODOCS.

Four notorious ruffians, known as "Rocky Hollow Modocs," named James Jakey, William and James Whelihan and James Martin, attacked Frank Frean last night at Stapleton. Frean is an ex-policeman and has the reputation of being a shoulder-hitter. He was getting worsted, when he drew a pistol, and as his assailants fled he fired several shots after them, but without effect. The four were soon afterward arrested and arraigned before Justice Kashner, who held them in $500 bail each to appear for trial.

U. A. M., OF HOBOKEN.

Star Council, No. 49, of the Order of U. A. M., of Hoboken, has postponed its grand centennial celebration for one week. The celebration will take place at the First Methodist Episcopal church on Monday evening, May 29. There will be vocal and instrumental music and an address by Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

61 EAST BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook in a private family; can make butter; willing to go in the country; good reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook; good washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as excellent cook and baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred; city reference.

134 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A REspectable young woman as good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

137 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; understands her business well; is a good baker; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

142 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE GROCERY.—AS competent cook in a private family; willing to do the coarse washing; city reference.

145 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent cook and first class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

157 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen until suited.

220 EAST 42D ST.—A GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer or to do housework in a small private family; city reference.

314 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant girl, aged 20, as cook and to assist with washing; four years' best reference.

320 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in French, English or German style; can take full charge of a kitchen in a hotel, club house or large boarding house; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

323 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; is a good washer and ironer; reference.

331 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker and assist with the washing; no objection to either city or country; good reference from her last place.

336 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO the work of a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

371 3D AV., IN THE STATIONERY STORE.—A French woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call or address.

AN IMPORTANT FACT FOR ADVERTISERS TO CONSIDER.

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Saturday, May 13	34,700
Total	230,100
Daily average	38,350

ADVERTISING RATES, 20 CENTS PER LINE.

A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD FAMILY COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing and to go to the country; city reference. Address R. H., box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Chambermaids, &c.

44 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in any work; ten years' reference from last place.

54 HOUSTON ST.—TWO FRENCH GIRLS, ONE speaking German, as chambermaids in a hotel; best references.

89 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork; will assist with washing or in taking care of children; country for the summer preferred; highest reference. Call for two days.

185 EAST 80TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

204 EAST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; good city references.

286 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37th sts.—An English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen from 10 to 12.

306 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and sewing or to mind children; best city reference.

319 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

398 4TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, IN A respectable German or American family; can do chamberwork or take care of children.

458 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress; no objection to a private boarding house or the country; references.

465 3D AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMmaid and waitress; would go to the country with a family; best city reference.

1,129 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—AS COMPETENT DRESSmaker by the day, or will take work home; terms moderate; perfect fit guaranteed.

111 WEST 48TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS permanent seamstress and dressmaker; can cut, fit; operates on different machines.

247 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; will take care of a grown child or do any kind of light housework; good city reference.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION IN A PRIvate family as seamstress and housekeeper. Those desirous of a capable person address E. F., box 153 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

10½ GROVE ST.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant, a situation for general housework. Call or address for two days.

128 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

205 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman to do general housework; would like to have her little girl (nine years old) with her.

211 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; best city reference.

239 EAST 80TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—To do general housework in a private family.

239 EAST 80TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call all day.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework for small family in the city; best reference.

244 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; city or country.

253 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; best reference from last place.

277 BOWERY.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework; city or country.

337 8TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—An English Protestant girl to do general housework; good reference.

408 66TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, in a small private family; good reference.

510 10TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; country preferred; best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

18 BOND ST., FRONT PARLOR.—A YOUNG LADY as housekeeper. Only first class parties will call after 10.

49 WEST 3D ST., BASEMENT.—AN ACCOMPLISHED young lady, aged 20, as housekeeper for a widower. Call all the week.

100 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN.—AN ENGLISH widow, speaking German, with a child 2½ years old, as housekeeper or to take charge of children; best reference given and required. Send answer to Mrs. S.

106 EAST 42D ST.—A WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or a family; city or country; is trustworthy. Only respectable parties address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER.

117 LUDLOW ST., NEAR RIVINGTON.—A YOUNG widow, highly educated and refined, as housekeeper.

232 WOOSTER ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family; widower or bachelor's family preferred. Call all the week.

247 WEST 16TH ST., IN BASEMENT.—A YOUNG widow, aged 19, as housekeeper; country preferred.

302 BLEECKER ST., TWO FLIGHTS.—A WIDOW, aged 29, of pleasing address, desires a position as housekeeper; vocalist, organist, copyist; good reference. CRAMPTON.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF PLEASING ADDRESS, would like a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Only those having such position need answer. Address B. BROWN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

18 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; city or country. Call on or address ELLEN SMITH.

121 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress in a private family; well recommended from her last place. Call on or address H. M.

146 EAST 39TH ST., ROOM 19.—AS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day.

150 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out to work by the day; city reference.

231 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference; no cards answered.

236 EAST 54TH ST., THREE FLIGHTS, BACK.—A widow woman to go out to work by the day; good city reference.

245 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day to do any kind of work; good reference.

309 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOM 13.—A respectable woman to go out by the day or week as laundress or to do housework; two years' good reference.

342 WEST 39TH ST. (RING BELL 4).—A PROTestant widow wishes gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day; good city reference.

1,090 3D AV., CORNER OF 64TH ST., SECOND floor.—A young girl as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference. Call Saturday and Monday.

Nurses, &c.

44 WEST 9TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or of young children and sewing; best city reference from last employer.

140 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; very willing and obliging in whatever is required; best city reference.

319 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as nurse; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. H. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

323 WEST 41ST ST.—AS NURSE; SPEAKS FRENCH, German and English; good references. Mme. WAGNER.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE WITH A family who is going to Europe as nurse or maid. Address F. C., box 187 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT CHAMBERmaid; is a first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

66 WEST 10TH ST., REAR.—DAY WORK WANTED.

246 18TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A SMART American girl, aged 11, wants a good home.

246 18TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A SMART American girl, aged 6, wants a good home.

316 WEST 37TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS children's maid.

A SOUTHERN GIRL OF 18, SPEAKING FRENCH, German and English, desires respectable employment as saleswoman, companion, to take care of children or to do needlework; good reference. Address H., box 121 Herald office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED AMERICAN LADY, WHO has resided abroad, and who speaks and understands thoroughly French, German, Italian and Spanish, would be pleased to meet with a party of foreigners desiring a guide and interpreter during their stay in Philadelphia, or on a tour of travel in this country or in Europe. Address or call on J. H., 331 N. 6th st., Philadelphia.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO TEACH the English branches and music; refers to present patrons. Address STUDENT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS', GRAND AND ALLEN sts., wanted, 50 first class milliners. Apply at once, on second floor.

A LADY DESIGNER, ON FINE BOOKWORK. Enclose specimens, which will be returned, to T. A., Herald office.

A LADY TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER colors.—Must be a good artist. 327 Grand st.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—FOR A BOARDING house and to assist in waiting. 42 West 15th st.

LADIES WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN HIGHLY PROFitable and genteel business; excellent chance; investment $1 75; no delay. WITTEMAN BROS., 184 William st., New York.

R. H. MARCY & CO. WANT EXPERIENCED FIRST class trimmers on ladies' straw Hats; good wages and steady work if suited. Apply before 10 A. M., at superintendent's desk, 14th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 857 8th av., second floor.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 14, WILLING TO MAKE herself generally useful for her board and clothes, in a small family. Apply at 149 East 84th st., after 11.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE FOR A LITTLE GIRL eight years old; good pronunciation required. Apply on Sunday from 8 till 12 A. M. to Mme. DU CAYLA, 160 West 25th st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as waitress and chambermaid; city reference required. Apply, from 11 to 12 A. M., at 357 West 56th st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful; city reference required. Call, from 8 to 10, at 125 West 22d st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE FOR TWO CHILdren; must be a Protestant and have good references. Call at 145 East 39th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK OF A small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. 384 West 32d st.

WANTED—AT 326 WEST 40TH ST., A GIRL ABOUT 15 years old, with first class reference.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 304 East 9th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Call to day, after 10; ring front door bell. 258 East 49th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE WHO IS A NEAT sewer; willing to assist in chamberwork and interest a little girl. Apply at 15 East 15th st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; Protestant preferred; must have best city reference. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 43 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR WASHING, IRONing and light housework. Apply, from 5 to 7 P. M. at 464 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, from 10 till 4, at 158 East 26th st.

15 EAST 9TH ST.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS DRESSmakers immediately.

212 AV. B.—WANTED, A GIRL 16 OR 17 YEARS, to do housework and mind a child.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER WANTS A POSITION; city or seashore. L. MASON, Clinton House, Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; experience, Paris, London, New York; best reference. Address V. L., 68 West Houston st.

A HEAD WAITER MAN (WHITE), CAPABLE OF carving. Apply immediately, with good references, at 37 West 14th st.

A BUTCHER WANTS A SITUATION IN A MARKET; understands cutting meat thoroughly. Call on or address C. W. E., 770 2d av.

A FRENCH MARRIED COUPLE WISH SITUATIONS; the man as first class waiter, and wife as chambermaid or nurse; first class city reference. Address C. M., 107 Wooster st., New York.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK to go in the country. 212 East 38th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS A porter in a store; is a carpenter by trade; has his own tools. Address P. MALONEY, 16 Washington st., New York city, for M. C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COOK AND carver; can make pastry; thoroughly understands his business. Address B., box 165 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS barkeeper; not afraid of work. Address J. J. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG (MARRIED) MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND salesman. Address, stating age, where last employed and wages expected, HARD WORK, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER, with an experience of 11 years in one house, wants an engagement; 33 years of age, married, American; fine penman and good references. Address E. N. R., box 464 Post office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL CLOTHING store; best city reference required. Apply, for three days, at 189 Grand st.

A1 GROCERY CLERK WANTED.—MUST SPEAK German and be quick at counter work; also able to arrange goods to show to good advantage. Apply to or address, on Monday morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, G. ALBERT, 15 Greenwich av.

BOOKKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion; can supply the best of reference as to sobriety and capability. Address D. J. M., box 185 Herald office.

BY A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE OR RETAIL men's furnishing or shirt stock or store; any capacity where a thorough knowledge of the business, including everything pertaining to shirt manufacturing, acquired during twelve years' experience, would be available; best references. Address L. H., box 101 Herald office.

I WANT A POSITION AS CLERK OR PURSER ON steamer; have $2,500 to deposit, with business qualifications for any position. Address VERITAS, box 222 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale drug or paint house; has had about 15 years' experience at one place; best references. Address H. T., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A drug store, wholesale or retail; had four years' experience and one course at New York College of Pharmacy; good reference from present employer. Address DRUGS, 333 Doan st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN FOR RETAIL DRY GOODS store. One who is experienced, honest and willing to work cheap may address, with reference, DRY GOODS, box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED IN THE millinery business as salesman. Apply at WURZBURGER & KOCH'S, 89 Prince st.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK WILLING TO work; from country preferred. Apply after 12 o'clock at 136 Bowery.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST AS PRIVATE secretary and confidential business assistant to a gentleman of means; thorough accountant; highest references. Address F. A. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A HARDWARE TRAVELLER FOR NEAR by trade, on a specialty. Address A. C. R., box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING AGENT for selling knit goods. Address, with references, MANUFACTURER, box 196 Herald office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—ENGAGEMENT wanted, by a man having an extensive acquaintance with jewelry dealers in the West. Address E., box 154 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN ENGLISHMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman. Call on or address WILLIAM, 107 West 18th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A reliable, honest, sober, industrious and obliging married man; has thirteen years' recommendations. Apply at or address 421 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; willing and obliging; three years' references. Address B., box 102 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM—BY A PRACTICAL YOUNG man; generally useful in city or country; highly recommended. Address M., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past five years; can be highly recommended. Address box 1,411 Post office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of coach and road horses; good reference. Call on or address A. F. RAY, 241 West 50th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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Daily average	38,350

ADVERTISING RATES, 20 CENTS PER LINE.

ANGELL'S ROMAN BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want American men and women, under 25, for baths; also colored boy for errands.

HELP WANTED—MALES

AGENTS WANTED—IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, TO sell our fine teas to families, hotels and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to the WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New York.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER OR REPORTER wanted—By a "Mercantile Agency," to visit and canvass cabinet makers and furniture, upholstery, carpet, lumber, veneers, marble, varnish and bedding manufacturers. Address, with qualifications and reference, SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Particulars at 35 West 4th st., after 10 A. M.

AGENTS TO SELL NEW FLY AND MOSQUITO screen; fit any window; samples sent by mail for 50 cents. C. M. MOODY & CO., Greenfield, Mass.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 AND 333 6TH AV., want a young man as assistant in delivery department to address and wrap parcels; competent persons only need apply.

GENTLEMEN WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN HIGHLY profitable and honorable business; excellent chance; investment $1 75; no delay. WITTEMANN BROS., 184 William st., New York.

MAN COOK WANTED—THIS MORNING. 28 Bowery.

WANTED—A BOY NOT OVER 19; MUST WRITE quickly and figure correctly. T. A. THORNE, 81 Greene st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, FROM 15 to 16 years of age, to attend an office in Maiden lane; salary first year, $100. One residing with his parents may address, in own handwriting, W. F., box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIgent boy. Address, in handwriting of applicant, V., Herald office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, who resides with his parents; must write and figure well. Inquire at 134 Leroy st.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKING charge and cleaning billiard tables. Call at GILBERT'S, corner Bowery and Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; MUST thoroughly understand his business and come well recommended. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES A POSITION AS engineer or janitor (is licensed); is competent to do repairs; can furnish first class recommendations. Address ENGINEER, 217 Elizabeth st., third floor, rear, for a week.

PRINTERS—SEVERAL GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS wanted at BAKER & GODWIN'S, 25 Park row; only non-Union men need apply.

SITUATION AS ANALYTICAL CHEMIST BY A YOUNG man; best reference. Address P. H. B., No. 18 West 21st st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A PRACTIcal woollen dyer is open for an engagement as foreman; has experience on cotton; temperate habits; reference from present employer. Address GOOD MATCH, station F, New York.

VARNISHER.—WANTED, A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN; must understand varnishes and varnishing. Apply, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., at 12 Vesey st., third floor.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG OR MIDDLE aged man, of moderate education, of some mechanical trade and accustomed to hard manual labor, who is willing to leave New York; salary moderate; an Irishman or Irish-American preferred. Address, stating age, nationality, trade (if any), married or single, past occupation and salary expected, J. L. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DESIGNER AND ENgraver; none but the best need apply. T. A. THORNE, 81 Greene st., New York.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ENGINEER, BY PRACtical engineer and machinist. Address, for one week, K., box 138 Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

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ADVERTISING RATES, 20 CENTS PER LINE.

A.—3D AV., 889 AND 891; EACH FOUR STORIES and basement; each lot 25x110 feet; these two well rented magnificently located Stores for sale at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE NEATLY FRESCOED AND PAINTED four story brown stone House 49 East 29th st., 20x55x100; cheap to prompt buyer.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BOTTOM PRICE, FOUR story brown stone No. 22 East 49th st., modern improvements. Open at all hours.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT FORT WASHINGton—The House and grounds recently occupied by the Four-in-Hand Club, consisting of about two and a quarter acres; the property is well adapted for a summer residence, boarding house or for public purposes. Apply, for terms, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 69 IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY; price $260. Call at office in the Cemetery for location of this first class lot and owner's address.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT YONKERS—BRICK COTTAGE, ALL MODERN improvements, ten rooms; half acre of ground; good neighborhood; 15 minutes from depot; rent $450. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

YONKERS.—LARGE HOUSE, STABLE, HALF ACRE ground, near station; modern improvements; rent low. WM. NELSON, 24 Old slip.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.

TO LET, SEVERAL ELEGANT and CONVENIENT DWELLINGS, fitted for winter and summer residences, with all the modern improvements, gardens, &c.

RENT from $350 to $1,000 per annum.

Apply to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager, at office adjacent to the railroad station.

AT FLUSHING, SMALL HOUSE, 12 ROOMS; GAS, water; $3,000 mortgage; will take Horses, Wagons, Furniture, &c. Address box 142 Post office.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH STAble, Fruits, Orchard; one hour from Philadelphia. Address or call on EDW. PONTI, Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.

A NEW LIST OF COUNTRY PLACES TO RENT FOR the summer now ready, will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A HOME AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS—Splendid climate and beautiful scenery; a superb farm with commodious buildings, finely located and easy of access by through trains from New York city, will be sold very low and upon easy terms, or will be rented for the summer, with use of garden, horse and carriage, cows, poultry, &c. Address box 36 Post office, Great Barrington, Mass.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE AT NYACK FOR SALE or rent, furnished; one hour from the city, 1¼ miles from depot; the house has 11 rooms, bathroom and closets; commands superb views from every window, and is entirely free from chills and fever; water of the purest quality in the house; fruits of all kinds in full bearing; large garden planted; nothing more desirable for a pleasant country home can be found on the Hudson River; the place contains 20 acres, 15 under cultivation, 5 in wood; kept as a pleasure ground; gardener's cottage and large barn; is free from mortgage and can be purchased on liberal terms, much below its real value; the place is open for inspection, is easily reached from the city, and will be found all claimed for it after the closest scrutiny. Address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL WELL FRUITED PLACE ON Staten Island, highest point, to be exchanged for a small brown stone House; free and immediate possession; no agents noticed. Address A. A. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT MORRISTOWN AND MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE and to rent, furnished, for season or year, a number of modern Houses; gas and water; near churches, schools and depot; half acre to 50 acres; splendid views, beautiful lawns and excellent gardens; at prices from $5,000 to $50,000; rent from $500 to $4,000. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 145 Broadway, room 32.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET, HANDSOME RESIDENCE, furnished; 3 acres ground, fruit, &c.; 20 minutes from 42d st. Apply to owner, Grand Union Hotel, 42d st. and 4th av., room 359.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GOSHEN, ORANGE county, N. Y., a fine Residence, containing 11 rooms; water in house; bath room; bay windows; two acres of ground; choice fruit; barn; fine scenery; very healthy; two hours from New York by Erie Railway; five minutes walk from depot; price $8,500; terms easy; rent $500. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express office, 82 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT PRINCETON, N. J., THE handsome suburban Residence of the late Job G. Olden, deceased, situated within 15 minutes' walk of the college, churches and depot, consisting of a handsome brick dwelling House, with stable and outbuildings, and five acres of Ground, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; terms very easy. Address JOS. R. BRUERE, Executor, Princeton, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR STOCK FARM OF ABOUT 500 acres, situated in Orange county; easily reached by rail or boat; having excellent and valuable improvements and an unfailing stream of water running through it, no better stock or dairy farm can be found; it will be sold for about one-third of its cost a few years since. Apply to JOHN ORR, Mountainville, N. Y., or to WM. M. BLISS, 320 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES—RENTS, $800 TO $1,500. Unfurnished Houses, rents low. Farms to exchange free and clear, for city Property. CORNELL, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT, FOR SUMMER OR longer, furnished or unfurnished, House with eight rooms; carriage house; one acre ground, in lawn and garden; ten minutes from station; good location; cheap. Address H. W. HOWARD.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE; COUNTRY HOMES FOR sale and rent; several furnished; absolutely healthy. J. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

HOUSE, LOT AND BARN AT NEWBURG—PRICE $10,000, for part Real Estate, part mortgage. Farms wanted. Exchange, 118 Franklin st., Greenpoint.

I HAVE AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET for the summer, one hour from city; house completely furnished; billiard room; beautiful grounds; plenty of shade, fruit, vegetables, ice, stabling, mountain air; good roads; no mosquitoes; rent half price. Address M., box 123 Herald office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FULLY FURNISHED RESIDENCES; rent season or year; mountain side (macadamized roads) or near stations. Properties for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, EAGLE ROCK.—COTTAGES FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, very low; pure mountain air; grand views. A. T. COMPTON, 41 Pine st.

REASONABLE RENT—COUNTRY SEAT, NEW JERsey; thoroughly furnished; 50 minutes from New York; near station; 12 rooms; extension; lawn, garden; abundance of fruit; fine views; boating. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine st.

SOME MOST BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Cottages and elegant Mansion, in New Brighton; rents reduced. W. A. COLLINS, 26 Pine st.

TO LET, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—CHOICE SITUation, high ground, a new two story French roof House, twelve rooms; all modern conveniences; rent low. WILLIAM B. COLLINS, 88 South Hamilton st., Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT—AT MORRISTOWN, MADISON, SUMmit country Seats and Cottages. Particulars of J. D. CONDICT, 25 Pine st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, SEASON OR longer, a large Mansion, at Summit, N. J.; one hour from city; fine grounds, 11 acres, shade and fruit, stabling, &c.; situation high; fine prospect; five minutes' from station; all modern improvements. Apply to R. M. MANLEY, 84 Nassau st., or GEORGE MANLEY, at Summit.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

SEVERAL LARGE and ELEGANT STORES in the GRAND UNION HOTEL, fitted with counters, shelves and gas fixtures.

Also THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, on Congress st., completely furnished, containing about 80 rooms.

Also THE WILBUR HOUSE, on Washington, corner of Federal st., containing about 40 rooms, furnished and ready for immediate occupation.

Also SEVERAL PRIVATE STABLES, with coachmen's rooms and all conveniences.

Also a NEW CLUB HOUSE, corner of Congress and Hamilton st., furnished throughout, adapted for restaurant and boarding house.

Apply to CHARLES C. LESTER, Saratoga Springs, or to THE AGENT OF A. T. STEWART'S ESTATE, Broadway and Chambers st., New York.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., NEW HOUSE, WITH all improvements, 55 Broad st., within two minutes' walk of depot and near horse cars, in one of the best locations in city; rent to suit the times, $35 per month.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH AN acre of ground, situated on the corner of Prince and State sts., Flushing, L. I. The mansion contains 14 large rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, with all modern improvements, and just been put in complete order; very desirable and healthy location, and is unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New York; the grounds are handsomely laid out; has fine shade, trees, &c.; trains hourly on the Flushing Railroad; the house is only two minutes' walk from Bridge street station; rent, $900 per annum. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH TEN ROOMS, on the shore, near the Dorlan House, Gregory's Point; land, garden and carriage house. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, ON SOUTH BROAD st., pretty House and grounds; all modern improvements; pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carpets, shades and gas fixtures. JOHN BULKLEY, 67 Broad st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, PART OF A House, consisting of eight furnished rooms; location very healthy; plenty of shade trees, lawns, &c., with use of large barn; situated at Norwalk, Conn., short distance from depot and Post office. Address S. P., box 156 Post office, Norwalk, Conn.

$40 MONTH—FURNISHED HOUSE, 80 ACRES, nice outbuildings; Lake Rhonkonkoma, Long Island. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman st.

$350 RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE, FINISHED natural wood; near station; Rutherford Park; 35 minutes' from city. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A LARGE GROCERY AND TEA BUSINESS, ESTABlished over 30 years; everything in running order; will exchange for a free and clear Country Seat or large Stock Farm in the vicinity of New York; this is a chance seldom to be met with. Address MANHATTAN, box 175 Herald office.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange, in Ninth, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards, for a Country Seat; near salt water preferred. Also House and ¼ acre Land, in West Mount Vernon, near depot. Also Store to let, with Apartments; rent, $12 per month. Call on or address OWNER, 28 East 125th st.

TO LOT OWNERS.—HOLDERS OF CHOICE VACANT Property can have the same judiciously improved, in one contract, on special terms, by a builder of reputation and responsibility, or can exchange for reliable productive Property. Address MASTER BUILDER, box 2,464 Post office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY STORE, IN EXCHANGE FOR improved Property in Philadelphia; rented. Address THOMAS McCLURE, Herald Philadelphia Branch office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

BENNETT BUILDING.

Fireproof.

Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.

First Floor to let, suitable for bankers, insurance offices or lawyers. Will be let together or in parts; be altered to suit tenants if desired; adapted for offices or stores.

Reasonable rents.

Also some eligible Law Offices to let.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

Take the elevator. Inquire for janitor.

A.—35 EAST 17TH ST., UNION SQUARE.—TWO splendid Offices, ground floor, very low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—174 5TH AV.

BARBERS, ATTENTION.—TO LET, A VERY DESIRAble Store; one of the best locations. Apply at drug store, corner Broadway and 34th st.

CIGAR AND NEWS STAND TO RENT IN PARK Hotel, corner Beekman and Nassau sts.; exclusive privilege granted.

ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, Bowery, corner Grand st. To let—A large light Basement, suitable for a trunk manufacturer or willow ware dealer. Apply at the bank.

STORE TO RENT, WITH LARGE SHOW WINDOWS, under Park Hotel, corner Beekman and Nassau sts.

THE ELEGANT STORE AND BASEMENT, NORTH west corner 5th av. and 22d st., to rent; the basement has large vaults and has extraordinary storage capacity. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—PART OF A STORE, WITH A FIRST CLASS custom in a long established business, on 12th st., near Broadway. Address STORE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LET—STORES IN THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, with immediate possession. Apply to AGENT OF ESTATE OF A. T. STEWART, corner Broadway and Chambers st.

TO LET—BASEMENT, 55X37, SUITABLE FOR STORE at 96 Fulton st. Call at 98 Fulton st., basement.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 220 6TH AV. for club rooms or business purposes.

TO LET—TWO WELL LIGHTED LOFTS FOR light manufacturing, with or without steam power. Apply at 48 Centre st.

TO LET—STORE 265 BOWERY; HAT, CAP AND trunk store; rent $30. Apply at 42 West 3d st.

TO RENT—ON 6TH AV., NO. 265, A LARGE STORE and Basement; possession immediately. Inquire of GEO. H. BEYER, No. 2 South st., between 10 A. M. or 4 P. M., and at 205 2d av., between 6 and 8 P. M.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, THE WELL-ESTABLISHED Store, southeast corner of 1st av. and 23d st.; good business locality. Apply to WILLIAM F. FOLEY, Real Estate office, 400 East 23d st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SUPERB NEWLY FURNISHED AND OVERhauled four story full size Residence, with every convenience, in 45th st., near 6th av., at a low rental. No. 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED THREE STORY HOUSE—TO BE rented at about half value to a satisfactory party if immediately. Apply on the premises, 222 West 53d st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE CENTENnial Season; 12 Rooms; with conveniences; pleasant neighborhood. For particulars, address H. B. & W., 23 North 4th st., Philadelphia.

TO LET FURNISHED—A SMALL THREE STORY and basement House, stone front, in a very desirable location and in first rate condition; furniture new and complete. Apply, between 9 and 12, on the premises, 113 East 62d st.

$125.—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED BROWN stone House on 50th st., near 6th av. MARK LEVY, 778 6th av., corner 44th st.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENT TO GOOD TENANTS—
East 50th st., near 5th av., 3 s. b. h. s.
East 59th st., near Lexington av., 3 s. h. s. b. s.
Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West 20th st.

A.—$2,500, ONLY FOR A VERY DESIRABLE FULL size four-story high stoop Dwelling, elegantly located on 49th st.; permits at Nos. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A.—ONLY $1,200 PER ANNUM FOR A FULL SIZE high stoop brick Dwelling on 23d st., near 3d av.; perfect order; immediate possession. Permits at 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BARGAIN—ONLY $1,000, THREE STORY BRICK high stoop, near Broadway; excellent neighborhood; modern improvements; perfect order; every convenience. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

AT REDUCED RENT—A COSEY LITTLE FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, 216 West 48th st., near Broadway. MARK LEVY, corner 6th av. and 44th st.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN NEW YORK, 123D ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Two new, elegant four story brown stone Houses, every improvement, including gas fixtures of the latest patterns, will be rented to desirable parties at $800 per year and two years' lease if desired. Particulars at office of PORTER & CO., 2,308 3d av.

DWELLING HOUSES ALWAYS TO LET UP TOWN and down town. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East 23d st.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 37 WEST 31ST ST., TO LET cheap—Splendid location for physician or dentist.

LOW RENT FOR AN ELEGANT HOUSE—SPLENDID neighborhood; to a small family. Inquire from 1 to 5, on premises, 306 West 32d st.

TO LET—FIVE NEW THREE STORY HIGH STOOP basement and cellar brown stone Houses; just finished; all improvements; gas fixtures included; three minutes from boats or cars; Madison av., 130th and 131st sts. PORTER & CO., 2,308 3d av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 134 2D AV., THREE STORY high stoop brown stone; contains 14 rooms and has all modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 36TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., THREE story Cottage, nine rooms, water, gas; rent, $560 per annum. WILLIAM CONBOY, 241 West 35th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH all improvements; billiard room. 241 East 14th st., between 3d and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET COOL, AIRY Rooms in a choice location in Harlem; $3 per week. Address 130TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., station L.

AT 128 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE, nicely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, two neatly furnished Bedrooms; gas and bath; references exchanged. 80 University place, near 14th st.

A.—A FINE SUIT OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH BATH and closets, suitable for parties taking meals out, or for single gentlemen, or a club; first floor, 1,179 Broadway. Apply in store.

A VERY PLEASANT, LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED Room, with every convenience, to one or two gentlemen. 162 2d av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR: three rooms, en suite or singly; all conveniences; perfect order. 330 West 33d st., near Elevated Railroad.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SMALL PRIvate family. Inquire at 38 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SMALL PRIvate family; superior accommodations; references. 63 West 35th st.

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF BROADWAY—HANDSOME Parlor to let, furnished; also a Floor or other Rooms if desired; splendid location; rent low. 162 West 44th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. APPLY AT 121 South 11th st., Philadelphia.

FURNISHED ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, newly furnished, for gentlemen only; also Parlor Floor; private bath; private house. 37 East 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—$4 UP; 2 Parlors, with or without Bedrooms, for ladies or gentlemen; all newly furnished. 300 West 25th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED PARLORS $3, $4 PER WEEK, FOR gentlemen. 189 Elm st., near Broome st.; American family.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM; PIANO, bath, &c., $11 weekly; Rooms and Bedrooms, first floor, $6 and $7. 108 East 15th st., near Union square.

LARGE, WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, FOR housekeeping or light business; water and gas in the rooms; rent $5 to $8 per week; splendid location; references required. 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, TO A GENtleman only, a furnished Bedroom; $2 50 per week. Apply at No. 80 East 10th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TWO NEWLY FINISHED AND FURNISHED ROOMS, second and third floors, in the very desirable house and location 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall and near Madison av.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS; FIRST class furnished Rooms to gentlemen. 36 West 24th st.

TWO CLEAN, COSEY ROOMS TO LET FURNISHED, suitable for one or two ladies who are employed during the day or a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references exchanged. Can be seen only between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. 129 Bank st., near Greenwich st.

1 ELEGANT SECOND STORY FRONT ALCOVE Room, furnished; smaller Rooms; Board if desired. 109 West 21st st. Moderate prices.

$2.50.—A FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDROOM to gentlemen. 119 West 19th st., near 6th av.

$4 A WEEK.—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 16 West 54th st.

$4 TO $5.—ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPing; gas and bath. 323 35th st., near 8th av.

$4.—A WELL FURNISHED SQUARE BACK ROOM, second flat; private family; gentlemen. 592 6th av., near 35th st.

5TH AV., 235, NEAR BRUNSWICK.—HANDSOMELY and newly furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen; family private.

5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent a handsome Suit of furnished Rooms in the elegant brown stone house No. 4 West 14th st.; parlor, three bedrooms and private bath; together or separately.

$7 A WEEK.—A NICE FLOOR, FURNISHED COMplete for housekeeping, to adults only; references wanted. 180 Varick st.

9TH ST., 56, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.—PARLOR and small Room, finely furnished; adults; modern conveniences; summer prices; near restaurants.

17TH ST., 104 EAST, BETWEEN UNION SQUARE and Irving place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen.

19 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; moderate prices.

111 WEST 12TH ST., PRIVATE FAMILY (NEAR 6th av.)—Two large, well furnished Rooms for gentlemen.

123 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL depot.—Rooms, furnished completely for housekeeping, for small families or single gentlemen; rent $5 to $8 per week. Apply on the premises or to W. S. GAVEY, 48 Bleecker st.

151 LEXINGTON AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front Rooms to let, with all conveniences.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FLOOR, WITH 5 LIGHT ROOMS, AND ONE WITH 3 light rooms. Apply at 203 West 10th st.

FLATS TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES, with all improvements; rents from $20 to $14. Inquire on the premises 311 and 313 East 77th st., east of 2d av.

FLOORS.—220 EAST 27TH ST., SIX ROOMS EACH; water, &c., in good order; would divide if desired. Apply to WILLIAM TRUSLOW, 119 East 36th st., or on premises, 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOBOKEN.—TO LET, AN ELEGANT PARLOR Floor, with extension, at very moderate price; together or separately. 32 Hudson st., Hoboken.

SARATOGA BUILDING—BEAUTIFUL CORNER apartment, nine rooms; all improvements; passenger elevator; reduced rent; look at it. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

TO LET LOW—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 363 West 18th st.; also a Store and three Rooms, No. 364, next house. Inquire in the store or at No. 103 West 28th st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen, with Board; moderate rates. 119 Waverley place.

1 HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE rooms); hot and cold water and closets; will rent en suite or singly; also one single Room, with Board. Mrs. KENT, 26 and 28 East 23d st. (Madison square).

1 HANDSOME HALL ROOM; ALSO OTHERS, WITH or without Board, in a German family. 226 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

1 BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE, CENTRAL LOCAtion.—Nicely furnished Rooms, excellent table, terms moderate, at 16 Irving place, one door north of 15th st.

1 LARGE PARLOR, 1 SINGLE ROOM, FRONT BASEment and Bedroom, with Board, at 119 East 23d st.; terms moderate.

1 ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR; PIANO; UPPER Rooms; terms very low; hall Rooms; day boarders. 128 West 29th st., near Broadway.

1 PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board; private table if desired; also hall Room for gentlemen. 1,451 and 1,453 Broadway (Astor block).

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms to let, with first class Board. 63 East 4th st.

5TH AV., 98.—ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS, FROM 2 to 6 rooms; also other Rooms, furnished, with or without Board; references.

5TH AV., 91.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with first class Board; a few day boarders taken; table d' hote; dinner at six.

5TH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, table d'hote or private table; permanent or transient; one single Room permanent. JOHN WORSTELL.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant front Rooms, $14, $16, $18 and $20 for two, with Board; single Rooms, $8 and $9; transient people, $2 per day; also table Board, $4.

11 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH avs.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class French table; references.

12 EAST 23D ST., FRONTING MADISON SQUARE.—To let, furnished, elegant Rooms, with Board; transient or permanent parties.

13 WEST 29TH ST.—ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without Board; two doors from Broadway.

13 PARK AV.—ENTIRE FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; also two hall Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; reference.

14 WEST 49TH ST.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS TO LET, with Board; reference.

14TH ST., 217, WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE and singly, with Board; location desirable; terms moderate; references.

29 WEST 40TH ST.—HANDSOME APARTMENTS, with Board, in a French family, for families and single gentlemen, at moderate prices; English, German and Spanish spoken.

31ST ST., 121, NEAR 4TH AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; location desirable; terms moderate; reference.

36 CLINTON PLACE.—ELEGANT FURNISHED Rooms for married or single gentlemen or ladies with or without Board.

44 WEST 24TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board; moderate terms; home comforts; references.

49 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A gentleman and wife can have Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; reference.

54 WEST 12TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED SECOND story front Rooms to let, with Board; terms moderate.

68 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily you can find elegant Suits of Rooms or Bedrooms, with or without Board; terms moderate.

101 WAVERLEY PLACE, NORTHWEST CORNER Washington square.—Several pleasant Rooms, with uniformly good table, to acceptable parties.

105 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXington avs.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with Board; references.

116 WEST 11TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite; unexceptionable table Board.

148 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen, at $7; also Rooms, with Board or Breakfast only; house newly painted and furnished.

307 WEST 22D ST.—A FRENCH FAMILY, SPEAKing Spanish, would take Boarders; references exchanged; one block from elevated railroad.

314 2D AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board; also table board; terms moderate.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.—LARGE, SQUARE FRONT Room for gentleman and wife; also hall Bedroom for single gentleman; private family. Apply at 211 Washington st., one door from Sussex st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD WITH PRIVATE family, without children; modern improvements; terms low. 29 Jane st., two blocks below 14th st.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD AND LODGing in a private family; location between 48th and 59th st., west side; good reference given and required. Address, stating terms, T. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

13 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—LARGE front Room, $11 for two; also hall Room, $5; location first class; two minutes from Fulton ferry.

HOTELS.

ALWAYS OPEN—FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER Frankfort and William sts.; 35c., 50c., $1; gentlemen, families.

A.—M'PIKE'S HOTEL, 35 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH st.—A few single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; also table Board by the day or week.

ANGELL'S TURKISH, ROMAN AND ELECTRIC baths, 1 Lexington av.; day and night; ladies day and evening; pleasant rooms, excellent table.

ALL LIGHT, SINGLE ROOMS, AT NEW ENGLAND Hotel, 30 Bowery; lodgings 50c. nightly; $3 weekly; for gentlemen only.

A FEW FINELY FITTED UP ROOMS FOR FAMIlies or single persons, can now be engaged at the Park Hotel, corner Beekman and Nassau sts.; where all the conveniences of restaurants, elevator, &c., can be had at moderate charges on the "Live and Let Live" principle.

FRANCONIA HOUSE, NEAR PROFILE HOUSE, White Mountains.—First class Board $1 per day. Don't say incredible; send for circular. Highest references. OAKES & PRIEST.

HOTEL AUBRY,

Walnut st., from 33d to 34th st.

Philadelphia,

on the European Plan.

Strictly first class.

Best hotel in the city.

JAMES S. STOVER,

Manager.

HOTELS.

MARKOE HOUSE AND EUROPEAN HOTEL, 9TH and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.—Accommodations from $1 to $3 per day.

SPINGLER HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN.—LARGE Suits of Rooms for families and single gentlemen, fronting Union square, at moderate prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO CHILDREN TO BOARD, on a farm near New Canaan, where they will receive the best of care. Address H. SPARKS, Vista, Westchester county, New York.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN FIND A QUIET HOME, large airy Rooms and shaded grounds, within an hour of the city. Address M. BEARDSLEY, White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

A SHADY COUNTRY HOME.—BOARD, WASHING care, readings offered an invalid or blind or those of plain, quiet habits; $6 per week. Address box 19 Post office, South Norwalk, Conn.

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AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FIRST CLASS PRIVATE Boarding House, now open; no small children taken. Mrs. GEO. W. KING.

BOARD, AT PLAINFIELD.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would like to take one or two couples to Board, for the summer; house is desirably situated and convenient to depot. For further particulars address D. A. S., box 485 Post office Plainfield, N. J.; or box 3,254 Post office, New York.

BERGEN POINT.—ZOBRISKE MANSION; BEAUTIfully situated on the water; boating, bathing, fishing; for health, pleasure, comfort and convenience cannot be excelled; horses boarded reasonably. Mrs. MUNN, Proprietress.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, FOR A young lady, in a good family in Massachusetts, not far from Springfield, near water, and would like to be with young company; terms must not exceed $6 per week. Address, stating full particulars, Miss G. J., New York Herald office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD—A CITY FAMILY, NEAR FAR Rockaway, will take a few Boarders at $8 per week; good table; location pleasant, with bathing and boating. Address SEASIDE, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, from June 15; large room; boating and fishing. Address, with full particulars, box 3,761 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no other boarders, by a family of six persons, no children under 11; in a healthy and pleasant village, 2 to 6 hours from New York; pleasant Rooms and good table; references must be of the very best. Address D. DELMORE, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING one of the finest country seats on Orange Mountain, would accommodate a family of about six persons; no others taken; splendid stabling; every modern improvement. Address box 2,903 Post office.

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COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FIRST CLASS farm, at Peekskill; terms $7 per week. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

MONTCLAIR.—ADULTS CAN OBTAIN FIRST CLASS Board in a house containing all the modern improvements. Address MOUNTAIN AVENUE, box 218 Post office, Montclair, N. J.

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FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., OPENS June 1. House newly painted and thoroughly renovated. A. BROWNSON, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., two hours' ride from New York via Morris and Essex Railroad; accommodates 400 guests; fine lawn; Chalybeate water; band and music hall; perfect drainage; pure spring water; vegetables from our own gardens; resident physician; no mosquitoes. Circulars at the Coleman House, 27th st. and Broadway. COLEMAN & CARRIQUE.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST class in every particular; absolutely healthy; no mosquitoes. ADOLF RUTJES.

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NORWOOD HOUSE, NORWOOD, N. J., 20 MILES from New York.—Large Rooms; gas, bells, extensive lawns; near depot; prices moderate. Address or apply to F. T. KEITH, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—SPRING HOUSE OPEN 1ST June; terms, $15 to $18. Rheumatism and gout cured. Illustrated circular free.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs,

will open June 1, 1876.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

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A SAMPLE ROOM AND LUNCH BAR—FIRST CLASS down town; day trade; easy terms. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE—NO OPPOSITION; OPposite two lines of steamers; lease; low rent; bargain. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM FOR sale—In the best location down town. Inquire of GAFFNEY & SMITH, 17 Cedar st.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM ON BROADWAY for sale cheap.—Price $500. Address JONES, M. V., Herald Uptown Branch office.

CAR WORKS FOR SALE.—THE WORKS OF THE Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., on Saturday, June 10, 1876, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. These are the largest and most complete car works in the country; are located adjacent to Jeffersonville, Ind., and are well adapted to other branches of manufacture. For printed circular, containing a full description of the property and terms of sale, which are extremely liberal, address JOSEPH W. SPRAGUE, Agent for Trustees, Jeffersonville, Ind.

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